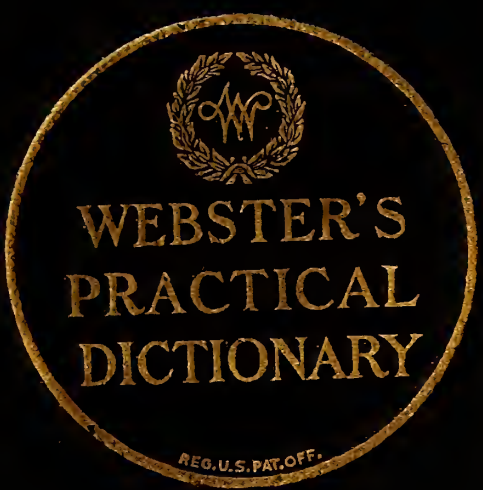
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Webster's Practical Dictionary

A PRACTICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GIVING THE CORRECT

SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITIONS OF WORDS

BASED ON

THE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

EDITED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D.

President of Yale College

BY

DORSEY GARDNER

WITH NEARLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

ALSO AN

APPENDIX COMPRISING

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD; SPECIAL DICTIONARIES OF CHRISTIAN, CLASSICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL, AND FAMOUS HISTORICAL NAMES AND FAMILIAR PHRASES; LISTS OF BUSINESS AND LAW TERMS, OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, OF ABBREVIATIONS; A VARIETY OF INFORMATION AS TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, COINS, UNITED STATES HISTORY AND STATISTICS, PARLIAMENTARY ORDER, ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE purpose of this volume is to supply, in as compact a form as is consistent with clearness, the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of all English words which are likely to be encountered by the general reader or the student. Words of an exclusively technical or scientific nature are in general omitted, — both to reserve space for the adequate treatment of words in general use, and because the limited class of persons who desire information of this kind would in any case refer to encyclopedias or glossaries devoted to an especial field.

Although the book is small, it will be found to contain a more copious vocabulary and fuller definitions *of the essential words*, than many dictionaries of greater bulk. The illustrations, which have been profusely used wherever they could aid the understanding of the subject, will be found in many cases to afford a clearer explanation than could be given by the use of words.

Arrangement of Words. — The great condensation of the book is due in part to the exclusion of definitions of derived words, which are in fact self-explanatory as soon as the root-word is thoroughly defined. For instance, under the vocabulary word **Blame** (p. 38), **Blamable** is defined, but not **Blamableness** or **Blamably**; **Blameless**, but not **Blamelessly** or **Blamelessness**; **Blameworthy**, but not **Blameworthiness**: the words, however, are given; also their pronunciation is invariably indicated by accents, or by respelling when necessary; so also is the part of speech, by the conventional signs uniformly employed. — But the principal saving of space is due to the system of referring words, formed upon a common prefix, to the first of these words which occurs alphabetically; explaining there the prefix fully and once for all. For example, the inseparable prefix **In-**, having a negative force, is fully accounted for in its regular alphabetical place; its euphonic changes (into **i-** before *gn-*; **il-** before *l-*; **im-** before *m* and *p*; and **ir-** before *r-*) are described; and then reference is made to the five vocabulary words under which such formatives are grouped: viz.: —

Ignoble, covering	13 words, and occupying	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a column.
Illaudable, covering	20 words, and occupying	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a column.
Immaculate, covering	132 words, and occupying	3 columns.
Inability, covering	415 words, and occupying	$10\frac{1}{4}$ columns.
Irrational, covering	34 words, and occupying	$1\frac{7}{8}$ columns.
Total	614 words, occupying	$14\frac{7}{8}$ columns.

In the Unabridged Dictionary the corresponding words, as ascertained by measurement, fill 147 of its much ampler columns; and — by reason of the strictly alphabetical arrangement of that work — extend over 65 pages (words of different derivation being of course intermingled with them), as against $7\frac{1}{2}$ pages of this volume.

Another similar economy, which has effected the saving of much space, is illustrated by the following entry (p. 32): —

Be-, *prefix*, has sometimes an intensive force, as *besprinkle*. Prefixed to nouns or adjectives, it often has the meaning *to make*, and transforms them into verbs: thus BEDIM, BEFOOL, mean *to make dim*, *to make a fool of*. Sometimes it has the meaning of *by*, as BESIDE. For words beginning with **Be-** not found in this vocabulary, see the original word: thus, for BEDAUB, BEDIM, etc., see DAUB, DIM, etc.

A like saving has been effected in the case of many of these prolific prefixes. Thus, **Re-**, with its form **Red-**, having been accounted for (p. 335), the generality of words so constructed are

disposed of by the note: "It may be prefixed to almost any verb and many substantives, the word so formed being usually self-explanatory." Still, when a difference in either pronunciation or meaning has taken place, both forms are given and defined: for instance, **Rec'ollect'** and **Re-collect'** are combined in a single paragraph (p. 337), as being of identical derivation; but their widely divergent meanings are adequately defined; while their primitive meaning is left to be sought under **Collect.**

System of Grouping. — A saving similar to that made by associating words having the same prefix has been accomplished by consolidating into one paragraph words derived from the same root, *provided* they have the same initial letter. Thus, under the noun **Air** (p. 10) are given, first, the direct derivatives, the verb, **To Air**, the noun **Airing**, adjective **Airy**, adverb **Airily**, noun **Airiness**; then follow, alphabetically, the derived compounds — viz.: **Air'bath, -bed, -bladder,** etc., — of which there are 16; and the result is that 21 words are adequately accounted for in 42 lines, although a space equal to 5 of these lines is given to an illustration showing the construction of an AIR-PUMP; whereas the corresponding words occupy just 200 lines of the broader columns of the Unabridged. Again, under **Water** (p. 499), this book covers 49 words in 190 lines, or about 2 columns, including 6 illustrations; while in the Unabridged the word and its derivations fill $7\frac{3}{4}$ columns, or 837 lines. — It must be explained, however, that, while words of identical etymology have been thus systematically grouped, great care has been taken to indicate the difference between words having the same spelling and pronunciation, but a different etymology. Thus, on page 399, there are 4 separate paragraphs headed **Sound,** both the meaning and origin of these words and their derivations being totally distinct. There are also 3 entirely different words, **Smack** (p. 392), yet of the same pronunciation. This point is dwelt upon because, in many elaborate dictionaries, words from totally different sources and of dissimilar meanings have been grouped as if they were of identical origin — which is hopelessly confusing to a student of the language. — It should, however, be understood that only words having the same initial letter are thus associated; but reference is made to cognate words, if they begin with a different prefix or compound, so as to show their common origin, however widely they may be separated alphabetically. For instance, the paragraph **Stand** (p. 410) includes 20 words and phrases which fall alphabetically under *stand-;* and these fill but 55 lines, or about two thirds of a column. To trace out the significance of this group of allied words, the student should examine each of them, with its derivatives. For example, in the case of STAND, its derivatives UNDERSTAND, UNDERSTANDING, etc., are grouped among the 67 words associated under the leading word **Under;** as are WITHSTAND, etc., under **With.** By this system many pages have been saved in the aggregate. While words have been thus grouped in accordance with their etymologies, the etymologies themselves have necessarily been omitted, in order to secure the extreme brevity of the work. Those who desire the etymologies will find them given, with a fullness not sought in much bulkier works, in the slightly larger *Condensed Dictionary of the English Language*, of which the present volume is an abridgment.

Pronunciation. — The marks indicating pronunciation have been made as few and as simple as is consistent with clearness and precision. The leading word of each paragraph is respelled phonetically; but subsequent words within the paragraph are respelled only in instances where the pronunciation changes, or where for any reason it might be doubtful.* — An unmarked vowel, followed by a consonant in the same syllable, is short (as *am, end, in, odd, sun*): an unmarked vowel forming a syllable by itself, or ending a syllable, is long, or has its name sound (as *a, be, di-al, no, fu-el, by*); but *a*, not under the accent, forming or ending a syllable, has a brief sound of *a* in *far*, or in some cases a brief sound of long *a* in *fate.* Vowel sounds which are not thus explained by their position, also the sounds of such consonants as have more than one sound, are marked in accordance with the key-line at the foot of each two adjoining pages. The diacritical marks there employed are self-explanatory, with the exception of that which designates the nasal sound illustrated in the key-line by the French word *bonbon.* This N indicates that the preceding vowel is nasal, but care should be taken that the back part of the tongue is not pressed against the palate as is done in producing the English *ng.* For example, in making the French sound

* Where alternative pronunciations are given for the leading word, the choice between them is understood to apply to the subsequent words in the paragraph, unless these are otherwise marked. For instance, in the paragraph **Retroact** (p. 348), the pronunciation of the first two syllables of all words in the paragraph may be either *rē'tro-* or *rĕt'ro-.*

on we may proceed as if about to say *ong* (as in *song*), but stop before the sound *ng* is produced. Similarly the other French nasal vowels can be produced.

For the sake of brevity, the second part of a compound word in the body of a paragraph is not respelled, if its true pronunciation is given in its alphabetical place in the vocabulary: thus, in the paragraph **Sheep** (p. 379), the compounds SHEEP-WALK, SHEEP'S-EYE, are presumed to require no respelling, since the few persons unaware of the pronunciation of the second word in the compound can seek it in its own place in the vocabulary. But in cases where there is a deviation from the sound of the original word, this is indicated by respelling, — as in HOUSEWIFE, under the vocabulary word **House** (p. 183). — In the large class of verbs and verbal adjectives spelled alike and terminating in *-ate* (as DEGENERATE, DUPLICATE, ELABORATE), the attempt has not been made to mark the different quantity of the *a* in the final syllable, which is always given its long sound, as found in the verb; but, in fact, it has a less prolonged sound in the adjectives, derived adverbs, and abstract nouns — approximating or falling into that of short *e*.

The editor's thanks are due to Mr. ZENAS W. BLISS, of The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., for many valuable suggestions and criticisms made while the book was passing through the press under his critical eye.

The Appendix. — After the conclusion of the vocabulary, there is given an Appendix, which contains a large number of special vocabularies, lists, tables, and condensed statements of useful everyday information, too many for enumeration here, but catalogued in full in the Table of Contents on page 521, immediately preceding the Appendix. The facts in this Appendix have been carefully gathered from the latest authoritative sources.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a.....adjective.
abbr.....abbreviated.
abl.....ablative.
acc.....accusative.
adv.....adverb.
Agric.....Agriculture.
Alg.....Algebra.
Am., *Amer*....America, American.
Anat.....Anatomy.
Antiq.....Antiquities.
aor.....aorist.
appl.....applied to.
Arch.....Architecture.
Arith.....Arithmetic.
Astrol.....Astrology.
Astron.....Astronomy.

Bib.....Biblical.
Bot.....Botany.

Carp.....Carpentry.
Cf.....*Confer* (compare).
Chem.....Chemistry.
Civ.....Civil.
Colloq., *coll*....Colloquial, colloquially.
Com.....Commerce, Common.
comp.....compound, compounded.
compar.....comparative.
Conch.....Conchology.
conj.....conjunction.
contr.....contracted, contraction.
corresp.....corresponding to.
corrupt.....corrupted, corruption.

dat.....dative.
dial.....dialect.
dim.....diminutive.
disting.....distinguished, as distinguished from.

E.....English, East.
Eccl.....Ecclesiastical.
Eccl. Hist.....Ecclesiastical History.
e. g.....*exempli gratia* (for example).
Elec.....Electricity.
Eng.....England, English.
Engin.....Engineering.
Entom.....Entomology.
equiv.....equivalent.
esp.....especially.
etym.....etymology.

f.....feminine.
Fig.....Figurative, figuratively.
Fort.....Fortification.
fr.....from.
freq.....frequentative.
fut.....future.

Galv.....Galvanism.
gen.....generally, genitive.
Geog.....Geography.
Geol.....Geology.
Geom.....Geometry.
Gram.....Grammar.

Her.....Heraldry.
Hist.....History.
Hort.....Horticulture.

Ichth.....Ichthyology.
i. e.....*id est* (that is).
imp.....imperfect.
incept.....inceptive.
inf.....infinitive.
intens.....intensive.
interj.....interjection.

Join.....Joinery.

lit.....literally.

m.....masculine.
Mach.....Machinery.
Mar.....Maritime.
Math.....Mathematics.
Mech.....Mechanics.
Med.....Medicine.
Metal.....Metallurgy.
Metaph.....Metaphysics.
Meteor.....Meteorology.
Mil.....Military.
Min.....Mineralogy.
Mus.....Music.
Myth.....Mythology.

N.....New, North.
n.....noun.
Nat. Hist.....Natural History.
Naut.....Nautical.
neut.....neuter.
Numis.....Numismatics.

O.....Old.
Obs.....Obsolete.
Onomat.....Onomatopoetic, named from its sound.
Opt.....Optics.
orig.....original, originally.
Ornith.....Ornithology.

p.....participle.
p. a.....participial adjective.
Paint.....Painting.
Paleon.....Paleontology.
pass.....passive.
Pathol.....Pathology.
perh.....perhaps.
pers.....person.
pert.....pertaining.
Philos.....Philosophy.
Photog.....Photography.
Phren.....Phrenology.
Physiol.....Physiology.
pl.....plural.
Poet.....Poetry, poetical.
Pol.....Polish.
Polit. Econ....Political Economy
p. p.....participle past.
p. pr.....participle present.
pref.....prefix.
prep.....preposition.
pret.....preterit.
Print.....Printing.
priv.....privative.
prob.....probably.
pron.....pronunciation, pronounced; pronoun
prop.....properly.
Pros.....Prosody.
Prov.....Provincial.

q. v.....*quod vide* (which see)

Rhet.....Rhetoric.
Rom.....Roman.
R. Cath.....Roman Catholic.
RR.....Railroads.
Russ.....Russ.

S.....Saxon, South.
Scot.....Scotland, Scottish.
Script.....Scripture, scriptural
Sculp.....Sculpture.
sing.....singular.
s. rt.....from the same root as
superl.....superlative.
Surg.....Surgery.
Surv.....Surveying.

term.....termination.
Theol.....Theology.
Trans.....Translation.
Typog.....Typography.

U. S.....United States.

v.....verb.
vb. n.....verbal noun.
v. i.....verb intransitive.
v. t.....verb transitive.

W.....Welsh, West.

Zoöl.....Zoölogy.

= .....equal to, the same as

A

PRACTICAL DICTIONARY

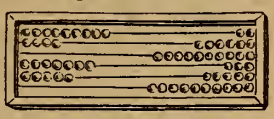
OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A. An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically: it is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an*, one, and is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN. — **A 1**, a-wun. An underwriter's registry mark for seaworthy vessels of the first or highest class, inferior grades being indicated by A 2, A 2½, etc.: first-rate; prime.

Aback, a-bak′, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Backward, as of sails caught in reverse by a change of wind. — *Taken aback*. Taken by surprise, unexpectedly baffled.

Abacus, ab′a-kus, *n.* A calculating-frame with sliding counters, for computing. (*Arch.*) The upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave. — **Ab′acist**, -sist, *n.* One who computes by an abacus.



Abacus.

Abaft, a-bâft′, *prep.* (*Naut.*) Towards the stern from; back of.

Abalienate, ab-āl′yen-āt, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To transfer the title of.

Abandon, a-ban′dun, *v. t.* [ABANDONED (-ban′dund), -DONING.] To give up wholly and finally; to relinquish, forsake, forego. — **Aban′doned**, -dund, *p. a.* Given up entirely, as to a vice; depraved; reprobate. — **Aban′donee′**, -dun-e′, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a thing is abandoned. — **Aban′doner**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Aban′donment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.: desertion. — **Abandon**, á-bäN-dôN′, *n.* Complete absorption in some object or emotion.

Abase, a-bās′, *v. t.* [ABASED (-bāst′), ABASING.] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down, degrade. — **Abase′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Abash, a-bash′, *v. t.* [ABASHED (-basht′), ABASHING.] To strike with sudden shame or fear; to confuse, confound. — **Abash′ment**, *n.* Confusion from shame.

Abate, a-bāt′, *v. t.* To bring down or reduce to a lower state, number, degree, etc.; to diminish; lessen. (*Law.*) To cause to fail, as a writ; to destroy, as a nuisance. — *v. i.* To decrease, become less in strength, subside; to fail, as a writ. — **Abate′ment**, *n.* Act of abating; deduction; mitigation; discount. — **Abat′able**, *a.* — **Abat′er**, **-or**, -ēr, *n.*

Abatis, **Abattis**, ab′a-tis, *or* ab-a-te′, *n.* (*Fort.*) A row of sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defense.

Abattoir, ab-at-wär′, *n.* A slaughter-house.

Abbot, ab′but, *n.* The head of a society of monks; governor of an abbey. — **Ab′bacy**, -sĭ, *n.* The condition or privileges of, etc. — **Ab′bess**, *n.* The governess of a nunnery. — **Ab′bey**, -bĭ, *n.*; *pl.* AB′BEYS. A residence of monks or nuns; monastery; a church attached to a monastery. — **Abbé**, ab′bā, *n.* *Orig.* an abbot; now an ecclesiastic without charge, devoted to teaching, literature, etc.

Abbreviate, ab-bre′vĭ-āt, *v. t.* To make shorter; to reduce by contraction or omission; to abridge. — **Abbre′via′tion**, *n.* Act of abbreviating; the form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission. (*Mus.*) A dash through the stem of a note, dividing it into quavers, semi-quavers, etc. — **Abbre′viator**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc. — **Abbre′viatory**, *a.* Abbreviating; shortening. — **Abbre′viature**, -chur, *n.* An abridgment; compend.

Abdicate, ab′dĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from; to relinquish, as sovereign authority. — **Abdica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Ab′dicative**, -tiv, *a.* Causing, or implying abdication.

Abdomen, ab-do′men, *n.* (*Anat.*) The belly. (*Entom.*) The posterior of the sections into which the body is divided. — **Abdom′inal**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — *n.* Fish, like salmon, etc., with ventral fins back of the pectoral. — **Abdom′inous**, -nus, *a.* Having a big belly.

Abduce, ab-dūs′ [ABDUCED (-dūst′), -DUCING], **Abduct**, -dukt′, *v. t.* To take away by stealth or by unlawful force. — **Abduc′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a carrying away, esp. of a person, by fraud, stealth, or force. — **Abduc′tor**, *n.* One who, etc. (*Anat.*) A muscle which draws a part from the median line of the body. — **Abdu′cent**, -sent, *a.* Separating; drawing back.

Abeam, a-bēm′, *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the beam; at right angles to the keel.

Abecedarian, a′be-se-da′rĭ-an, *n.* One who teaches or who learns the A, B, C, or letters of the alphabet.

Abed, a-bed′, *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

Aberrance, ab-er′ans, *n.* Deviation from rectitude. — **Aber′rant**, *a.* Straying from right; exceptional; abnormal. — **Aberra′tion**, *n.* Act of wandering, esp. from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state. (*Med.*) Partial alienation of mind. (*Astron.*) A small periodical change of position in a heavenly body.

Abet, a-bet′, *v. t.* To encourage, aid, further; — used chiefly in a bad sense. (*Law.*) To encourage to commit a crime. — **Abet′ment**, *n.* Act of abetting; support. — **Abet′ter**, **-tor**, -ēr, *n.* One who, etc.; an accomplice; accessary.

Abeyance, a-bā′ans, *n.* State of suspension, or temporary extinction with the expectation of revival.

Abhor, ab-hôr′, *v. t.* [ABHORRED (-hôrd′), -HORRING. — To regard with horror; to dislike or hate extremely; to detest. — **Abhorrence**, -hŏr′rens, *n.* Great hatred. — **Abhor′rent**, *a.* Detesting; contrary; repugnant; — with *to*. — **Abhorrer**, -hôr′ēr, *n.* One who, etc.

Abide, a-bīd′, *v. i.* [ABODE (-bōd′), ABIDING.] To continue in a place; to dwell; to continue firm or stable. — *v. t.* To endure or bear; to await firmly. — **Abid′er**, *n.* One who abides. — **Abode′**, *n.* Place of residence; dwelling.

Abietin, -tine, a-bi′e-tin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A resinous substance obtained from turpentine.

Abigail, ab′ĭ-gal, *n.* A lady's waiting-maid.

Ability, a-bil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Power to act, whether physical, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal; might; talent; efficicncy.

Abiogenesis, ab′ĭ-o-jen′e-sis, **Abiogeny**, -oj′e-nĭ, *n.* Production of life from inorganic matter. — **Abiog′enist**, *n.* A believer in, etc.

Abirritate, ab-ir′rĭ-tāt, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To diminish the sensibility of; to debilitate. — **Abir′rita′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Wanting in irritation; debilitated. — **Abir′rita′tion**, *n.* Want of strength.

Abject, ab′jekt, *a.* Sunk to a low condition; mean; worthless; groveling. — *n.* One in a miserable state. — **Abjec′tion**, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness. — **Ab′jectly**, *adv.* — **Ab′jectness**, *n.*

Abjudicate, ab-jōō′di-kāt, *v. t.* To give away in judgment. — **Abjudica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Abjure, ab-jōōr′, *v. t.* [ABJURED (-jōōrd′), -JURING.] To renounce under oath, or with solemnity. — **Abjur′er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Abjura′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Abjur′atory**, *a.* Containing abjuration.

Ablative, ab′la-tiv, *a.* (*Gram.*) Applied to the 6th case of Latin nouns, in which words signifying *carrying away* or *taking from*, are used.

Ablaut, äb′lowt, *n.* A change of the root-vowel in a word, — esp. to denote change of tense in a verb, of number in a noun, etc.: as, *get, gat, got; man, men.*

Ablaze, a-blāz′, *adv.* In a blaze; highly excited.

Able, a′bl, *a.* [ABLER; ABLEST.] Having ability of any kind; possessing sufficient power, means, skill, etc., to accomplish some end; qualified; efficient; effective. — **Ably**, a′blĭ, *adv.* — **A′ble-bodied**, -bod′id, *a.* Having a sound, strong body; robust.

Ablepsy, ab′lep-sĭ, *n.* Want of sight; blindness.

Ablution, ab-lu′shun, *n.* Act of cleansing or washing; religious purification; water used in cleansing. — **Ab′luent**, *a.* Cleansing; purifying. — *n.* (*Med.*) A purifier of the blood; a detergent.

Abnegate, ab′ne-gāt, *v. t.* To deny and reject. — **Abnega′tion**, *n.* Denial and renunciation. — **Abnega′tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc.

Abnormal, ab-nôr′mal, *a.* Contrary to rule, law, or system; irregular. — **Abnormal′ity**, **-nor′mity**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.; irregularity; deformity. — **Abnor′mably**, **-mally**, *adv.*

Aboard, a-bōrd′, *adv.* In a vessel; on board. — *prep.* On board of.

Abode, a-bōd′. See under ABIDE.

Abolish, a-bol′ish, *v. t.* [ABOLISHED (-bol′isht), -ISHING.] To do away with utterly; to put an end to, destroy, make void, annul. — **Abol′ishable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Abol′isher**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Abol′ishment**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Abolition**, -lish′un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a doing away with forever. — esp. of slavery. — **Abolitionism**, -lish′un-izm, *n.* The principles or measures of an abolitionist. — **Aboli′tionist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, — esp. of slavery. — **Aboli′tionize**, -īz, *v. t.* To imbue with the principles of the abolitionists.

Abomasum, ab-o-ma′sum, **-ma′sus**, *n.* The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

Abominate, a-bom′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To turn from, as ominous of evil; to detest, abhor. — **Abom′inable**, -na-bl, *a.* Execrable; hateful; shocking. — **Abom′inably**, *adv.* — **Abom′ina′tion**, *n.* Act of abominating; an object of disgust.

Aboriginal, ab-o-rij′ĭ-nal, *a.* First original; primitive. — *n.* First or original inhabitant. — **Aborig′ines**, -nēz, *n. pl.* The original inhabitants of a country.

Abort, a-bôrt′, *v. i.* To miscarry in birth. — **Abor′tion**, *n.* Act of miscarrying; an immature product of conception; anything which fails to come to maturity. — **Abor′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Immature; ineffectual; pert. to or causing abortion. — **Abor′tively**, *adv.* — **Abor′tiveness**, *n.* — **Abor′ticide**, -sīd, *n.* One who destroys, or the act of destroying, the life of a fetus before birth; feticide.

Abound, a-bownd′, *v. i.* To be in great plenty; to be prevalent; to possess in abundance, — usually with *in* or *with*. — **Abun′dance**, *n.* Overflowing fullness; plenty; riches. — **Abun′dant**, *a.* Fully sufficient; exuberant; ample. — **Abun′dantly**, *adv.*

About, a-bowt′, *prep.* Around; surrounding; near; concerning; on the point of. — *adv.* Around; here and there; nearly.

Above, a-buv′, *prep.* Higher in place than; superior to. — *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place; before in order of place; higher in rank or power. — **Above′board**, -bōrd, *adv.* Not concealed; openly. — **Above′ground**. Alive; not interred.

Abracadabra, ab′ra-ka-dab′rȧ, *n.* A cabalistic word, formerly used as a charm, arranged in the form of a triangle.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Abrade, a-brād′, *v. t.* To rub or wear off. — **Abra′dant**, *n.* That which abrades; esp. powder used in grinding and polishing. — **Abra′sion**, -zhun, *n.* A rubbing or scraping off; substance worn off by attrition.

Abreast, a-brest′, *adv.* Side by side on a line.

Abridge, a-brij′, *v. t.* [ABRIDGED (-brijd′), ABRIDGING.] To bring within less space; to shorten, esp. by using fewer words; to deprive, cut off; — with *of*. (*Math.*) To reduce to a more simple expression. — **Abridg′ment**, *n.* A shortening or diminution; restriction; a work abridged or epitomized; summary; synopsis.

Abroach, a-brōch′, *adv.* Broached; letting out liquor; in a state to be diffused.

Abroad, a-brawd′, *adv.* At large; unconfined; out of a house or other inclosure; in foreign countries.

Abrogate, ab′ro-gāt, *v. t.* To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish; revoke; repeal. — **Aboga′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Ab′rogative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to, etc.

Abrupt, ab-rupt′, *a.* Broken; steep; sudden; unconnected. — **Abrupt′ly**, *adv.* — **Abrup′tion**, *n.* A sudden breaking off; violent separation of bodies. — **Abrupt′ness**, *n.* Steepness; suddenness; great haste.

Abscess, ab′ses, *n.* A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

Abscind, ab-sind′, *v. t.* To cut off. — **Abscission**, -sizh′un, *n.* A cutting off. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, by which the speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood.

Abscisa, ab′sis, *n.*; *pl.* ABSCISSES, ab′sis-ez. **Abscissa**, -sis′sȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. ABSCISSÆ, -sis′sē, Eng. ABSCIS′SAS, -sȧz. (*Geom.*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes.

Abscond, ab-skond′, *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to decamp; — used esp. of persons evading legal process. — **Abscond′er**, *n.* One who, etc.

Absent, ab′sent, *a.* Withdrawn from, or not present in, a place; inattentive to what is passing. — **Ab′sence**, *n.* A being absent; want; inattention to things present. — **Ab′sently**, *adv.* In an absent manner; with the thoughts elsewhere. — **Absent′**, *v. t.* To take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse. — **Absentee′**, *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, duty, etc., esp. a landholder who lives away from his estate. — **Absentee′ism**, *n.* State or habit of an absentee. — **Absent′er**, *n.* One who absents himself.

Absinthe, ab′sinth, *n.* A cordial of brandy tinctured with wormwood.

Absolute, ab′so-lūt, *a.* Freed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; arbitrary; unlimited; unconditioned; finished; perfect; total; complete. — **Ab′solutely**, *adv.* In an absolute manner; positively; arbitrarily. — **Ab′soluteness**, *n.* Quality of being absolute; completeness; arbitrary power. — **Ab′solutism**, *n.* Absolute government or its principles. — **Ab′solutist**, *n.* An advocate of absolutism. — **Ab′solutist′ic**, *a.* Belonging to absolutism.

Absolve, ab-solv′, *v. t.* [ABSOLVED (-solvd′), -SOLVING.] To set free or release from, as from obligation, debt, responsibility, penalty, etc.; to exonerate, acquit. — **Absolu′tion**, *n.* (*Civ. Law.*) An acquittal. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A remission of sin. — **Absol′utory**, *a.* Absolving. — **Absolv′er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Absolv′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Absolv′atory**, *a.* That absolves.

Absorb, ab-sôrb′, *v. t.* [ABSORBED (-sôrbd′), -SORBING.] To drink in, suck up, imbibe as a sponge,

swallow up, or overwhelm; to engross wholly. — **Absorb′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc.—**Absorb′ent**, *a.* Sucking up; imbibing. — *n.* A substance or a bodily organ which absorbs. — **Absorp′tion**, *n.* Act or process of being absorbed and made to disappear; engrossment or occupation of mind. — **Absorp′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to absorb. — **Absorptiv′ity**, *n.*

Abstain, ab-stān′, *v. i.* [ABSTAINED (-stānd′), -STAINING.] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily; esp. from indulgence of passions or appetites. — *v. t.* To hinder; to withhold from. — **Ab′stinence**, *n.* The act or practice of abstaining. — **Ab′stinent**, *a.* Refraining from indulgence; temperate.

Abstemious, ab-stē′mĭ-us, *a.* Sparing in the free use of food and strong drinks; temperate. — **Abste′miously**, *adv.* — **Abste′miousness**, *n.*

Absterge, ab-stērj′, *v. t.* [ABSTERGED (-stērjd′), -STERGING.] To make clean by wiping; to cleanse by lotions, etc.—**Abster′gent**, *a.* Serving to cleanse; detergent. — **Absterse′**, -stērs′, *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping. — **Abster′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Abster′sive**, -siv, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

Abstract, ab-strakt′, *v. t.* To draw from or separate; to epitomize or reduce; to purloin. — **Ab′stract**, *a.* Distinct from something else; separate; withdrawn from the concrete, or from particulars; difficult; abstruse; refined. — *n.* A summary, or epitome; an abridgment. — **Abstract′ed**, *p. a.* Separated; absent in mind. — **Abstract′edly**, **Ab′stractly**, *adv.* By itself; in a separate state. — **Abstract′edness**, *n.* State of being abstracted. — **Abstrac′tion**, *n.* Act of abstracting or separating, or state of being separated; act of considering separately what is united in a complex object; an abstract or theoretical notion; a purloining. — **Abstract′ive**, *a.* Having the power of abstracting. — **Ab′stractness**, *n.* State of being abstract.

Abstruse, ab-strōōs′, *a.* Hidden; hard to be understood. — **Abstruse′ly**, *adv.* Not plainly; darkly. — **Abstruse′ness**, *n.*

Absurd, ab-sērd′, *a.* Obviously inconsistent with reason or common sense; foolish; preposterous; ridiculous. — **Absurd′ity**, *n.* Anything absurd. — **Absurd′ness**, *n.* — **Absurd′ly**, *adv.*

Abundance. See under ABOUND.

Abuse, a-būz′, *v. t.* [ABUSED (-būzd′), ABUSING.] To make ill use of; to misuse; to treat rudely; to maltreat; to revile. — **Abuse**, a-būs′, *n.* Ill use; a corrupt practice or custom; rude language; reproach; insult. — **Abu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Employing or containing abuse; scurrilous; opprobrious; misapplied. — **Abu′sively**, *adv.* — **Abu′siveness**, *n.*

Abut, a-but′, *v. i.* To terminate or border; to be contiguous. — **Abut′ment**, *n.* That on which a thing abuts. (*Arch.*) The solid support of a bridge, etc., at the end. — **Abut′tal**, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.

Abyss, a-bis′, *n.* A bottomless gulf; hell, or the bottomless pit. — **Abysmal**, a-biz′mal, *a.* Bottomless; unending. — **Abyssal**, -bis′al, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss. — **Abys′sic**, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pert. to an abyss, esp. to strata which formed the bottom of a deep sea.

Acacia, a-ka′shĭ-a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and pinnate leaves.

Acacio, a-ka′shĭ-o, *n.* A heavy wood of the same family with the red mahogany.

Academy, a-kad′e-mĭ, *n.* A garden near Athens (named from Academus) where Plato taught; hence, Plato's school of philosophy; a kind of higher school or seminary; an institution for the promotion of art or science. — **Academ′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of or relating to a higher institution of learning. — **Academ′ic**, *n.* A follower of Plato; a student in a college, university, etc. — **Academ′ics**, *n.* (*Met.*) The Platonic philosophy. — **Academ′ically**, *adv.* — **Ac′ademi′cian**, -mish′an, *n.* A member of an academy, or learned society, esp., of the French Academy.

Acaleph, ak′a-lef, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A radiate marine animal; a jelly-fish; a sea-nettle; — so called from its stinging power.

Acanthus, a-kan′thus, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. ACANTHUSES, Lat. ACANTHI. (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, as in Corinthian capitals. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants. — **Acanthaceous**, -tha′shus, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant. — **Acan′thocar′pous**, -kar′pus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the fruit covered with spines. — **Acan′thoceph′alan**, -sef′a-lan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of intestinal worm, having its proboscis armed with spines. — **Acan′thopod**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of insect having spiny legs. — **Acanthopodious**, -pō′dĭ-us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having spinous petioles. — **Acanthop′terygʹious**, -te-rij′ĭ-us, *a.* Thorny-finned, — applied to an order of fishes.

Acanthus.

Acatalectic, a-kat-a-lek′tik, *a.* (*Pros.*) Not defective; — said of a verse which has the complete number of syllables.

Acataleptic, a-kat-a-lep′tik, *a.* Incapable of being certainly comprehended.

Acaüline, a-kaw′lin, **Acau′lous**, -lus, *a.* Having no stem, but flowers resting on the ground.

Accede, ak-sēd′, *v. i.* To agree or assent; to become a party, by agreeing to terms of a treaty or convention. — **Access**, ak-ses′ *or* ak′ses, *n.* A coming to; near approach; admittance; the way by which a thing may be approached; increase; addition. — **Acces′sory**, **-sary**, *a.* Accompanying: connected as a subordinate. — *n.* Something connected as a subordinate. (*Law.*) One who is implicated in a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration. [The spelling *accessary* is generally preferred in the law sense.] — **Accessorial**, -so′rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to an accessory. — **Acces′sorily**, *adv.* — **Acces′soriness**, *n.* — **Acces′sible**, *a.* Easy of access or approach. — **Acces′sibil′ity**, *n.* — **Acces′sion**, -sesh′un, *n.* Act of acceding and becoming joined; increase; that which is added. (*Law.*) A mode of acquiring property, by which the owner has a right to certain additions or improvements. Act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. (*Med.*) The commencement of a disease.

Accelerate, ak-sel′ēr-āt, *v. t.* To quicken the motion or action of; to hasten, expedite. — **Acceleration**, -a′shun, *n.* A hastening. — **Accel′erative**, -tiv, **Accel′eratory**, *a.* Quickening. — **Accel′erator**, -tēr, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.

Accent, ak′sent, *n.* Superior force of voice upon one or more syllables of a word: a mark used in writing to indicate this stress; a peculiar modulation of the voice. (*Mus.*) A slight stress upon a tone to mark its position in the measure. (*Math.*) A mark upon a letter or number, to distinguish magnitudes of similar kind, but differing in value. — **Accent**, ak-sent′, *v. t.* To express or note the accent of; to pronounce or mark with, etc. — **Accent′ual**, *a.* Relating to, etc. — **Accent′uate**, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with, etc.: to bring prominently into notice; to make conspicuous. — **Accentua′tion**, *n.* Act of placing accents in writing, or of giving accent to them. (*Eccl.*) Pitch and modulation of the voice in reading parts of the liturgy.

Accept, ak-sept′, *v. t.* To receive with a consenting mind; to admit and agree to. (*Com.*) To receive as obligatory, and promise to pay. — **Accept′able**, *a.* Worthy, or sure of being accepted; pleasing to a receiver; agreeable: welcome. — **Accept′ableness**, **-abil′ity**, *n.* — **Accept′ably**, *adv.* — **Accept′ance**, *n.* Favorable reception. (*Com.*) An assent and engagement to pay a bill of exchange when due; the bill itself when accepted. (*Law.*) An agreeing to the act or contract of another. — **Accept′ant**, *n.* One who accepts. — **Accepta′tion**, *n.* Meaning or sense. — **Accept′er**, *n.* A person who accepts, esp. one who accepts a bill of exchange.

Access. See under ACCEDE.

Accident, ak′sĭ-dent, *n.* An unexpected event; casualty; contingency. *pl.* (*Gram.*) The properties and qualities of the parts of speech. (*Log.*) An unessential property or quality. — **Accident′al**, *a.* Hap-

pening by chance. or unexpectedly ; casual ; non-essential ; fortuitous ; contingent ; incidental. — *n.* A casualty. (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note. — **Accident'ally**, *adv.* — **Ac'cidence**, *n.* A book containing the rudiments of grammar.

Accipiter, ak-sip'ĭ-tĕr, *n.* A rapacious bird, as an eagle, hawk, etc.—**Accip'itrine**, -trin, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Acclaim, ak-klām', *v. t.* [ACCLAIMED (-klāmd'), -CLAIMING.] To meet with applause ; to salute. — **Acclaim'**, **Acclama'tion**, -ma'shun, *n.* A shout of assent or approbation. — **Acclam'atory**, *a.* Expressing applause.

Acclimate, ak-kli'māt, **Accli'matize**, *v. t.* [ACCLIMATIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To habituate to a climate not native. — **Accli'matable**, *a.* Capable of being acclimated. — **Acclima'tion**, **-cli'matiza'tion**, *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, etc.

Acclivity, ak-kliv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A slope, considered as *ascending*, — opp. to *declivity;* rising ground. — **Acclivous**, -kli'vus, *a.* Rising with a slope.

Accommodate, ak-kom'mo-dāt, *v. t.* To render fit, or correspondent; to adapt; to furnish with something needed; to reconcile. — **Accom'modating**, *a.* Affording accommodation; helpful. — **Accom'moda'tion**, *n.* Act of fitting, or state of being fitted; whatever supplies a want; adjustment of differences; reconciliation. (*Com.*) A loan of money. — **Accommodation note.** One given by the maker to accommodate the receiver, who is to provide for it when due. — **-train.** One which stops at minor or way stations, making less speed than express trains.

Accompany, ak-kum'pa-nĭ, *v. t.* [ACCOMPANIED (-kum'pa-nid), -NYING.] To go with as companion or associate. (*Mus.*) To perform the accompaniment. — **Accom'paniment**, *n.* Something that accompanies; an addition by way of ornament. (*Mus.*) A part performed byinstruments accompanying voices; also, the harmony of a figured bass. — **Accom'panist**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The performer who takes the accompanying part.

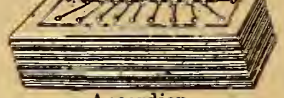
Accomplice, ak-kom'plis, *n.* A co-operator or associate. (*Law.*) An associate in a crime.

Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *v. t.* [ACCOMPLISHED (-plisht), -PLISHING.] To finish, complete, bring to pass, fulfill, realize. — **Accom'plished**, -plisht, *p. a.* Complete and perfected; esp., complete in acquirements. — **Accom'plishment**, *n.* Act of accomplishing ; acquirement ; attainment.

Accompt, ak-kownt'. See ACCOUNT.

Accord, ak-kôrd', *n.* Concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent; harmony of sounds; concord; spontaneous motion. (*Law.*) An agreement between parties in controversy, which bars a suit. — *v. t.* To make to correspond ; to harmonize ; to concede. — *v. i.* To be in accordance ; to agree. (*Mus.*) To agree in pitch and tone. — **Accord'ance**, *n.* Agreement. — **Accord'ant**, *a.* Corresponding ; consonant ; agreeable. — **Accord'antly**, *adv.* — **Accord'ing**, *p. a.* In harmony with; suitable. — **Accord'ingly**, *adv.* In accordance with.

Accordion, ak-kôr'dĭ-un, *n.* A small keyed wind instrument, with metallic reeds.



Accordion.

Accost, ak-kost', *v. t.* To address ; to speak first to. — **Accost'able**, *a.* Easy of access ; affable.

Accouchement, ak-kōōsh-mon', *n.* Delivery in child-bed. — **Accoucheur**, ak-kōō-shēr', *n.* A man who assists women in childbirth; a man-midwife. — **Accoucheuse**, -shēz', *n.* A midwife.

Account, ak-kownt', *n.* A reckoning; a statement of debts and credits; a statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc.; a relation or description; importance; reason; consideration; sake. — *v. t.* To reckon or compute; to hold in opinion; to estimate. — *v. i.* To render a relation of particulars; to constitute a reason; to render reasons or answer for. — **Account'able**, *a.* Liable to be called to account and to suffer punishment ; amenable ; responsible. — **Account'abil'ity**, **-ableness**, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Account'ant**, *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts. — **Account current.** A statement showing the Dr. and Cr. sides of a business transaction.

Accouple, ak-kup'l, *v. t.* To join together; to couple.

Accouter, **Accoutre**, ak-kōō'tĕr, *v. t.* [ACCOUTERED *or* -COUTRED (-kōō'tĕrd), -TERING *or* -TRING (-kōō'-tring).] To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments, esp. those of a soldier. — **Accou'terments**, **-trements**, *n. pl.* Dress ; equipage ; trappings ; esp. for military service.

Accredit, ak-kred'it, *v. t.* To give trust or confidence to; to receive, as an envoy, and give him credit and rank; to send with credentials; to procure credit for.

Accretion, ak-kre'shun, *n.* An increase, esp. the increase of organic bodies by the internal accession of parts; increase by accession externally; growing together of parts naturally separate. — **Accrescence**, -kres'ens, *n.* Gradual growth. — **Accres'cent**, *a.* Increasing. — **Accre'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Growing by accretion.

Accrue, ak-krōō', *v. i.* [ACCRUED (-krōōd'), -CRUING.] To increase; to arise; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage. — **Accru'ment**, *n.*

Accumulate, ak-ku'mu-lāt, *v. t.* To heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together. — *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly. — **Accu'mu-la'tion**, *n.* Act of accumulating; state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated ; mass ; heap. — **Accu'mulative**, -tiv, *a.* Causing accnmulation ; cumulative. — **Accu'mulator**, -tĕr, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. power, etc., in machinery.

Accurate, ak'ku-rāt, *a.* In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard, rule, or model; correct; precise. — **Ac'curately**, *adv.* — **Ac'curacy**, -ra-sĭ, **-rateness**, -rāt-nes, *n.* Precision resulting from care; correctness.

Accurse, ak-kĕrs', *v. t.* [ACCURSED (-kĕrst'), ACCURSING.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate evil upon; to curse. — **Accursed**, *p. p. a.* (*part. pron.* ak-kĕrst', *a.* ak-kĕrs'ed.) Doomed to destruction or misery; worthy of a curse: detestable; execrable.

Accuse, ak-kūz', *v. t.* [ACCUSED (-kūzd'), -CUSING.] To charge with a crime, offense, or fault; to arraign; censure; impeach. — **Accusation**, -za'shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; that of which one is, etc. — **Accu'sative**, *a.* Producing or containing, etc. (*Gram.*) Applied to the case of nouns, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls. — **Accu'satively**, *adv.* — **Accu'satory**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc. — **Accus'er**, *n.*

Accustom, ak-kus'tum, *v. t.* [ACCUSTOMED (-kus'-tumd), -TOMING.] To make familiar by use ; to habituate or inure. — **Accus'tomary**, *a.* Usual; customary. — **Accus'tomarily**, *adv.*

Ace, ās, *n.* A single point on a card, die, etc.; the card or die so marked ; a very small degree; a trifle.

Aceldama, a-sel'da-mà, *n.* A field purchased with the bribe which Judas took ; hence called the *field of blood.*

Acephalous, a-sef'a-lus, *a.* Without a head ; headless. (*Bot.*) Having the style spring from the base, instead of the apex. (*Pros.*) Deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry. — **Aceph'alan**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk.

Acerb, a-sĕrb', *a.* Sour with bitterness. — **Acerb'ity**, **-itude**, *n.* Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency ; harshness of manners.

Aceric, a-sĕr'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple; as, *aceric* acid.

Acescent, a-ses'ent, *a.* Turning sour: readily becoming tart or acid. — **Aces'cence**, **-cency**, *n.*

Acetic, a-set'ik *or* -se'tik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Composed of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Acetic acid* is the pure acid of vinegar. — **Acetate**, as'e-tāt, **Ac'etite**, -tīt, *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united with a base. — **Ace'tous**, -tus, *a.* Sour; causing acetification. — **Acet'ify**, *v. t.* or *i.* [ACETIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To turn into acid or vinegar. — **Acet'ifica'tion**, *n.* — **Acetim'eter**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar, etc. — **Acetylene**, a-sĕt'ĭ-lēn, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless gas, consisting of two atoms of carbon and two of hydrogen, with a peculiar, unpleasant odor. It is formed by the action of water on calcium carbide.

Ache, āk, *v. i.* [ACHED (ākt), ACHING.] To have, or be in, continued pain; to be distressed. — *n.* Continued pain, opp. to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain.

Achieve, a-chēv′, *v. t.* [ACHIEVED (-chēvd′), ACHIEVING.] To carry on to a final close; to complete, accomplish, realize. — **Achiev′able**, *a.* — **Achiev′ance**, *n.* — **Achieve′ment**, *n.* Act of achieving; accomplishment; a great or heroic deed; feat. (*Her.*) An escutcheon or ensign armorial. — **Achiev′er**, *n.*

Achromatic, ak-ro-mat′ik, *a.* (*Opt.*) Free from color; not showing color, from the decomposition of light. — **Achro′matism**, *n.* State of being achromatic. — **Achro′matiza′tion**, *n.* Act of rendering, etc.; deprivation of color. — **Achro′matopsy**, *n.* Inability to distinguish colors; color-blindness; Daltonism.

Acicular, a-sik′u-lēr, *a.* Slender, like a needle; needle-shaped. — **Acic′ularly**, *adv.* — **Acic′ulate**, **-ulated**, *a.* Acicular.

Acid, as′id, *n.* A sour substance. (*Chem.*) A substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, and of reddening most blue vegetable colors, and usually with a strong, sharp taste. — *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart. — **Aci′dity**, **Ac′idness**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Acid′ify**, *v. t.* [ACIDIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make acid; esp. to convert into an acid, by chemical combination. — **Acid′ifi′able**, *a.* — **Acid′ifica′tion**, *n.* — **Acidif′ic**, *a.* Producing acidity. — **Acid′ifi′er**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A principle necessary to produce acidity. — **Acidim′eter**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. — **Acid′ulous**, *a.* Slightly sour; sub-acid; sourish. — **Acid′ulate**, *v. t.* To make slightly acid. — **Acid′ulent**, *a.* Somewhat acid; sour; cross.

Acierage, a′sēr-ej, *n.* A process of coating a metal plate with iron by means of voltaic electricity; steeling. — **A′cerate**, *v. t.* To convert into steel.

Aciniform, a-sin′ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a cluster of grapes or a grape-stone; full of small kernels.

Acknowledge, ak-nol′ej, *v. t.* [ACKNOWLEDGED (-ejd), -EDGING.] To own, avow, admit; to recognize; to own with gratitude; to own, etc., in a legal form; to concede, confess, allow. — **Acknowl′edgment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; something given or done in return for a favor; a declaration of one's own act, to give it legal validity.

Aclinic, a-klin′ik, *a.* Without inclination; — said of the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle is horizontal.

Acme, ak′me, *n.* The highest point; crisis.

Acolyte, ak′o-līt, **-lyth**, -lith, *n.* A companion; associate. (*Astron.*) An attendant star. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An inferior church servant.

Aconite, ak′o-nīt, *n.* Wolf's-bane, a poison.

Acorn, a′kērn, *n.* The seed or fruit of an oak.

Acotyledon, a-kot′ĭ-le′don, *n.* A plant having no seed-lobes, or cotyledons. — **Acotyledonous**, -led′o-nus, *a.* Having either no seed-lobes or such as are indistinct.

Acoustic, a-kow′stik *or* -kōō′stik, *a.* Pert. to hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds. — **Acou′stics**, *n.* The science of sounds. — **Acou′stically**, *adv.* — **Acoustician**, -tish′an, *n.* One versed in, etc.

Acquaint, ak-kwānt′, *v. t.* To make familiar; to communicate notice to; to apprise; to inform. — **Acquaint′ance**, *n.* State of being acquainted; familiar knowledge; a person or persons well known. — **Acquaint′anceship**, *n.* Familiarity; fellowship; intimacy.

Acquiesce, ak-wĭ-es′, *v. i.* [ACQUIESCED (-wĭ-est′), -ESCING (-es′ing).] To rest satisfied; to concur, assent, comply. — **Acquies′cent**, *a.* — **Acquies′cence**, **-cency**, *n.* Silent assent.

Acquire, ak-kwīr′, *v. t.* [ACQUIRED (-kwīrd′), -QUIRING.] To gain, usually by one's own labor or exertions; to attain, earn, win. — **Acquir′able**, *a.* — **Acquire′ment**, **Acquisition**, -zish′un, *n.* Act of acquiring; thing acquired; attainment; gain. — **Acquisitive**, -kwiz′ĭ-tiv, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions. — **Acquis′itively**, *adv.* — **Acquis′itiveness**, *n.* State of being acquisitive. (*Phren.*) The organ supposed to give rise to this desire. [See PHRENOLOGY.]

Acquit, ak-kwit′, *v. t.* To set free; to release, esp. from an obligation, accusation, suspicion, etc.; to clear, absolve; (*reflexively*) to bear or conduct one's self. — **Acquit′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Acquit′tal**, *n.* (*Law.*) Deliverance from a charge, by a jury or court. — **Acquit′tance**, *n.* Acquitment; a writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full.

Acre, a′kēr, *n.* A piece of land containing 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet. — **Acreage**, a′kēr-ej, *n.* A sum total of acres. — **Acred**, a′kērd, *a.* Possessing acres; landed.

Acrid, ak′rid, *a.* Of a biting taste; sharp; harsh. — **Ac′ridness**, **Acrid′ity**, *n.* A sharp quality; pungency. — **Ac′rimony**, **Ac′ritude**, *n.* Quality of corroding or dissolving; sharpness; severity; asperity, tartness. — **Acrimo′nious**, *a.* — **Acrimo′niously**, *adv.*

Acritochromacy, ak′rĭ-to-kro′ma-sĭ, *n.* Inability to distinguish between colors; color-blindness; Daltonism.

Acroamatic, ak′ro-a-mat′ik, **Acroat′ic**, *a.* Meant only to be heard; oral; abstruse.

Acrobat, ak′ro-bat, *n.* One who practices high vaulting, rope-dancing, etc. — **Acrobat′ic**, *a.*

Acrogen, ak′ro-jen, *n.* A kind of cryptogamous plant, which increases by growth at the extremity, — such as ferns, etc. — **Acrogenous**, a-kroj′e-nus, *a.*

Acronycal, a-kron′ik-al, *a.* (*Astron.*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star, — opp. to *cosmical*.

Acropolis, a-krop′o-lis, *n.* The higher part of a Grecian city; the citadel or castle; esp. the citadel of Athens.

Across, a-kros′, *prep.* From side to side of; quite over; in a direction opposed to the length of. — *adv.* From side to side; crosswise. [*a*, on, and *cross*.]

Acrostic, a-kros′tik, *n.* A composition, usually in verse, in which the first or the last letter of every line, or of every word, read collectively, form a name or sentence. — *a.* Of or pert. to, etc. — **Acros′tically**, *adv.*

Acrotism, ak′ro-tizm, *n.* (*Med.*) A defect of pulsation.

Act, *v. i.* To exert power; to be in action or motion; to behave or conduct; to demean one's self. — *v. t.* To perform, esp. on the stage; to feign; to assume the office or character of. — *n.* That which is done or doing; deed; a decree, edict, law, judgment, etc.; any instrument in writing to verify facts; one of the principal divisions of a play; a state of reality, or real existence, as opposed to a possible existence; a state of preparation. — **Act′ing**, *p. a.* Discharging the duties of another. — *n.* The performance of an assumed part. — **Action**, ak′shun, *n.* Exertion of power, or the effect of power exerted; motion produced; agency; thing done; a deed; conduct; demeanor; series of events forming the subject of a play, poem, etc. (*Orat.*) Gesticulation. (*Law.*) A suit or process. (*Com.*) A share in the stock of a company. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The position of the several parts of the body. (*Mil.*) An engagement between troops. — **Ac′tionable**, *a.* (*Law.*) Liable to a suit. — **Ac′tionably**, *adv.* — **Ac′tionary**, **-tionist**, *n.* (*Com.*) A stock holder in a company. — **Act′ive**, -iv, *a.* Having the power or quality of acting; engaged in action; energetic; busy; practical. (*Gram.*) Expressing action or transition of action from an agent to an object. — **Act′ively**, *adv.* — **Act′iveness**, **Activ′ity**, *n.* — **Actor**, akt′ēr, *n.* One who acts; esp. on the stage. — **Act′ress**, *n.* A female actor — **Act′ual**, *a.* Existing in act; real; carried out, — opp. to *potential*, *virtual*, *theoretical*, etc.: existing at present. — **Act′ually**, *adv.* — **Actual′ity**, **Act′ualness**, *n.* — **Act′ualist**, *n.* One who considers actually existing facts or conditions, — opp. to *idealist*. — **Act′ualize**, *v. t.* To make actual. — **Act′ualiza′tion**, *n.* — **Act′uary**, *n.* A registrar; a manager of a joint-stock company, esp. of an insurance company. — **Act′uate**, *v. t.* To put into action; incite to action. — **Act′uation**, *n.*

Actin′iform, *a.* Having a radiated form.

Actinism, ak′tin-izm, *n.* A property in the solar rays which produces chemical changes, as in photography. — **Actin′ic**, *a.* Of or pert. to, etc. — **Actin′ograph**, -graf, *n.* An instrument for recording variations in the actinic force of sunlight. — **Actinom′eter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic rays.

Aculeate, a-kū′le-āt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having sharp points;

pointed; — used of prickles fixed in the bark, opp. to thorns growing from the wood.

Aculeate Stem.

Acumen, a-kū′men, *n.* Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; acuteness; perspicuity. — **Acu′minate**, *v. t.* To render sharp or keen. — *v. i.* To end in a sharp point. — *a.* Having a long, tapering point. — **Acu′minous**, *a.* Acuminate. — **Acu′mina′tion**, *n.* A sharpening; termination in, etc.

Acupression, ak′u-presh′un, **Acupres′sure**, -presh′ēr, *n.* (*Surg.*) The arresting of hemorrhage from an artery, etc., by passing a needle through the wounded vessel. — **Acupuncture**, -punk′chur, *n.* (*Med.*) The introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

Acute, a-kūt′, *a.* Sharp at the end; pointed; having nice discernment; shrewd; having quick sensibility; high or shrill. (*Med.*) Having symptoms of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis, — opp. to *chronic*. — **Acute′ly**, *adv.* — **Acute′ness**, *n.*

Adage, ad′ej, *n.* A saying which has obtained credit by long use; maxim; proverb; aphorism. [F.]

Adagio, a-dä′jo, *a.* (*Mus.*) Slow; moving leisurely and gracefully. — *n.* A piece of slow music. [It.]

Adamant, ad′a-mant, *n.* A stone imagined to be of impenetrable hardness; — hence a diamond or other very hard substance.

Adam's-apple, ad′amz-ap′pl, *n.* A species of citron, also of banana; the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck.

Adapt, a-dapt′, *v. t.* To make fit or suitable; to suit; adjust; attune. — **Adapt′able**, *a.* Capable of being adapted. — **Adapta′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Adapt′er**, *n.* One who adapts. (*Chem.*) A receiver with two necks; an adopter.

Add, ad, *v. t.* To join or unite, as one sum to another; to subjoin, annex. — **Ad′dible**, **-dable**, *a.* — **Ad′ditive**, -tiv, *a.* Addible. — **Ad′der**, *n.* One who or that which adds; an adding machine, abacus. — **Addition**, -dish′un, *n.* Act of adding; thing added; increase; augmentation. (*Math.*) The branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. (*Mus.*) A dot beside a note showing that its sound is to be lengthened one half. (*Law.*) A title annexed to a man's name. — **Addi′tional**, *a.* Added; more. — **Addi′tionally**, *adv.* — **Adden′dum**, *n.*; *pl.* ADDENDA, -dä. A thing to be added; an appendix.

Adder, ad′dēr, *n.* A venomous serpent.

Addict, ad-dikt′, *v. t.* To apply habitually; to accustom; to devote.

Addle, ad′dl, *a.* Putrid; corrupt; producing nothing; barren. — *v. t.* To make addle, corrupt, or morbid.

Address, ad-dres′, *v. t.* [ADDRESSED (-drest′), -DRESSING.] To prepare or make ready; to direct words or discourse to; to apply to by speech, petition, etc.; to direct in writing, as a letter; to woo. (*Com.*) To consign to another, as agent or factor. — *n.* A formal application, speech, discourse, etc.; manner of speaking; skill; dexterity; tact; direction of a letter, or the name, title, and residence of the person addressed. In *plu.*, attention in the way of courtship.

Adduce, ad-dūs′, *v. t.* [ADDUCED (-dūst′), -DUCING.] To bring forward, quote. — **Addu′cent**, **Adduc′tive**, *a.* Bringing forward or together. — **Adduc′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Adept, a-dept′, *a.* Well-skilled; completely versed; proficient. — *n.* One who is adept in any art.

Adequate, ad′e-kwāt, *a.* Equal, proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient; requisite.

Adhere, ad-hēr′, *v. i.* [ADHERED (-hērd′), -HERING.] To stick fast or cleave; to become united; to be attached, abide by. — **Adher′ence**, *n.* Quality or state of adhering; steady attachment. — **Adher′ent**, *a.* United with or to; sticking. — *n.* One who cleaves to or supports some person or cause; partisan; follower. — **Adher′ently**, *adv.* — **Adhesion**, -he′zhun, *n.* Act or state of sticking; the force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought in contact. — **Adhesive**, -he′siv, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

Adieu, a-dū′, *adv.* Good-by; farewell.

Adipose, ad′ĭ-pōs, **Ad′ipous**, -pus, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, animal fat; fatty. — **Ad′ipocere**, -sēr, *n.* A soft, unctuous, waxy substance, into which animal flesh is changed by immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist places.

Adit, ad′it, *n.* A horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift; passage; approach.

Adjacent, ad-ja′sent, *a.* Lying near to; contiguous, not touching. — **Adja′cency**, *n.* State of being, etc.

Adjective, ad′jek-tiv, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used with a substantive, to describe, limit, or define it, or to denote some property of it. — **Ad′jectively**, *adv.* — **Adjectival**, -ti′val *or* ad′jek-tiv-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Adjoin, ad-join′, *v. t.* [ADJOINED (-joind′), -JOINING.] To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous, in contact, or very near. — **Adjunct**, ad′junkt, *n.* An appendage; a colleague. — *a.* Added; united. — **Adjunct′ly**, *adv.* — **Adjunc′tion**, *n.* Act of joining; thing joined. — **Adjunc′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Joining; tending to join. — *n.* One who, or that which, etc. — **Adjunc′tively**, *adv.*

Adjourn, ad-jērn′, *v. t.* [ADJOURNED (-jērnd′), -JOURNING.] To put off to another time; to postpone; defer; prorogue. — *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body. — **Adjourn′ment**, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; the interval during which business is suspended

Adjudge, ad-juj′, *v. t.* [ADJUDGED (-jujd′), -JUDGING.] To award or decree: to sentence. — **Adjudg′ment**, *n.* — **Adjudicate**, ad-jōō′dĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To try and determine; to adjudge. — **Adju′dica′tion**, *n.* Act of adjudicating; sentence; judgment; decision.

Adjunct. See under ADJOIN.

Adjure, ad-jōōr′, *v. t.* [ADJURED (-jōōrd′), -JURING.] To charge, command, or entreat solemnly, as if under oath. — **Adjura′tion**, *n.* Act of adjuring; the form of oath. — **Adjur′er**, *n.* One who, etc.

Adjust, ad-just′, *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to fit, set right. — **Adjust′able**, *a.* — **Adjust′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; arrangement; settlement.

Adjutant, ad′jōō-tant, *n.* A military officer who assists the commanding officer in issuing orders, keeping records, etc.; a large species of stork, found in India. — **Ad′jutancy**, *n.* Office of an adjutant. — **Adjutor**, -jōō′tēr, *n.* A helper. — **Ad-ju′trix**, *n.* A female helper. — **Ad′juvant**, *a.* Helping. — *n.* An assistant. (*Med.*) A remedy.

Adjutant.

Admeasure, ad-mezh′ur, *v. t.* [ADMEASURED (-mezh′urd), -MEASURING.] To take the dimensions of; to apportion.

Administer, ad-min′is-tēr, *v. t.* [ADMINISTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To manage; to dispense; to give or tender. (*Law.*) To settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* To contribute; to bring aid. To perform the office of administrator. — **Admin′iste′rial**, *a.* Pert. to admistration. — **Admin′istrable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Admin′istra′tion**, *n.* The act of administering; the executive part of the government; distribution; the persons collectively intrusted with executing laws and superintending public affairs. (*Law.*) Management of the estate of one deceased. — **Admin′istra′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Administering. — **Admin′istra′tor**, *n.* — **Admin′istra′torship**, *n.* Office of, etc. — **Admin′is-tra′trix**, *n.* A woman who administers.

Admiral, ad′mĭ-ral, *n.* A naval officer of the highest rank; the ship which carries him. — **Ad′miralship**, *n.* Office of, etc. — **Ad′miralty**, *n.* The body of officers who manage naval affairs.

Admire, ad-mīr′, *v. t.* [ADMIRED (-mīrd′), -MIRING.] To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, reverence, or affection; to estimate or prize highly. — *v. i.* To wonder; to marvel. — **Admir′er**, *n.* One who admires; a lover. — **Ad′mirable**, -mĭ-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of admiration; rare; excellent. — **Ad′mirably**, *adv.* — **Ad′mira′tion**, *n.* Wonder; esp. wonder mingled with esteem, love, etc.

Admit, ad-mit′, *v. t.* To grant entrance to; to receive

as true; to concede; to be capable of.— **Admit'tedly**, *adv.* Confessedly. — **Admit'tance**, *n.* Act of admitting. (*Law.*) The giving possession of property. —**Admis'sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Worthy of being admitted. — **Admis'sibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of, etc. — **Admis'sive**, -siv, *a.* Conceding. — **Admission**, -mish'un, *n.* Act of admitting; permission to enter; access; the granting of a position not fully proved.

Admix, ad-miks', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. — **Admix'ture**, -chur, *n.* A mixing; what is mixed.

Admonish, ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* [ADMONISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To reprove gently; to counsel against wrong; to instruct, advise. — **Admon'isher**, **Admoni'tion**, -nish'un, *n.* Gentle reproof; advice. — **Admon'itive**, **-itory**, *a.* Containing admonition.

Adnascent, ad-nas'ent, *a.* Growing to or on something else.

Ado, a-dōō', *n.* Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty.

Adobe, a-do'bā, *n.* An unburnt, sun-dried brick. [Sp.]

Adolescent, ad-o-les'ent, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity. — **Adoles'cence**, -ens, *n.* Youth; the years from 14 to 25 in men, and 12 to 21 in women.

Adopt, a-dopt', *v. t.* To select and take as one's own when not so before.— **Adopt'er**, *n.* One who adopts. (*Chem.*) A receiver with two necks. — **Adop'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; receiving as one's own what is not natural. (*Theol.*) Man's acceptance, through God's grace, on justification by faith.

Adore, a-dōr', *v. t.* [ADORED (a-dōrd'), ADORING.] To worship with profound reverence; to love intensely. — **Ador'er**, *n.* A worshiper; a lover. — **Ador'able**, *a.* — **Adora'tion**, *n.* Worship paid to a divine being; homage to one in high esteem.

Adorn, a-dôrn', *v. t.* [ADORNED (a-dôrnd'), ADORNING.] To render beautiful; to decorate, embellish, set-off, ornament. — **Adorn'ment**, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

Adrift, a-drift', *a.* or *adv.* Floating at random.

Adroit, a-droit', *a.* Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity; ready in invention or execution; expert; clever. — **Adroit'ly**, *adv.* — **Adroit'ness**, *n.*

Adulation, ad-u-la'shun, *n.* Servile flattery; sycophancy. — **Ad'ula'tor**, -tēr, *n.* A servile flatterer. — **Ad'ulatory**, *a.*

Adult, a-dult', *a.* Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength. — *n.* A person or thing grown to maturity.

Adulterate, a-dul'tĕr-āt, *v. t.* To debase or make impure by admixture of baser materials; to contaminate; to corrupt. — *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased. — **Adul'tera'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Adul'terant**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc. — **Adul'tery**, *n.* Violation of the marriage-bed. (*Script.*) Violation of one's religious covenant. — **Adul'terer**, *n.* A man guilty of adultery. — **Adul'teress**, *n.* A woman, etc. — **Adul'terine**, -ĭn *or* -īn, *a.* Proceeding from adultery. — *n.* A child born in, etc. — **Adul'terous**, *a.* Pert. to, or guilty of, etc.

Advance, ad-vâns', *v. t.* [ADVANCED (-vânst'), -VANCING.] To bring forward; to raise in rank; to accelerate the growth or progress of; to help on; to offer or propose; to supply beforehand; to pay for others, in expectation of re-imbursement. — *v. i.* To move forward; to improve; to rise in rank, etc. — *n.* Act of advancing; approach; improvement. (*Com.*) Additional price or profit; a tender; an offer; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; money or goods thus furnished. — *a.* Before in place or time; — used for *advanced*, as, an *advance*-guard. — **Advanced**, -vânst', *p. p.* Progressive; imbued with novel ideas. — **Advance'ment**, *n.* Act or state of, etc.; improvement; promotion; payment in advance. — **Advan'cer**, *n.* A promoter.

Advantage, ad-vân'tej, *n.* Any state, condition, etc., favorable to some desired end; superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* [ADVANTAGED (-tājd), -TAGING.] To benefit, to promote. — **Advantageous**, -ta'jus, *a.* Being of, or furnishing, etc.; profitable; beneficial. — **Advanta'geously**, *adv.* — **Advanta'geousness**, *n.*

Advent, ad'vent, *n.* A coming; approach; esp. the coming of Christ; a season of devotion including four Sundays before Christmas. — **Adventitious**, -tish'us, *a.* Added extrinsically; casual. (*Bot.*) Out of the usual place. — **Adventi'tiously**, *adv.* — **Adven'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Accidental; adventitious. — **Adven'tual**, -chu-al, *a.* Pert. to the season of Advent.

Adventure, ad-ven'chur, *n.* Hazard; risk; chance; an enterprise of hazard; a remarkable occurrence; a thing sent to sea at the sender's risk. — *v. t.* [ADVENTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To put at hazard; to risk; to run the risk of attempting. — *v. i.* To try the chance; to dare.— **Adven'turer**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Adven'turesome**, -sum, *a.* Incurring hazard; bold. — **Adven'turous**, *a.* Inclined to adventure; daring; attended with risk. — **Adven'turously**, *adv.* — **Adven'turousness**, *n.*

Adverb, ad'vĕrb, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word modifying the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. — **Adver'bial**, *a.* Relating to or like, etc. — **Adver'bially**, *adv.* — **Adver'bialize**, *v. t.* To give the force or form of, etc.

Adverse, ad'vĕrs, *a.* Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; unfortunate. — **Ad'verseness**, *n.* — **Adver'sity**, *n.* An event or series of events attended with misfortune; affliction; distress. — **Ad'versary**, *n.* One who is opposed; antagonist; foe. — *a.* Adverse; antagonistic. — **Adver'sative**, -tiv, *a.* Noting opposition or antithesis between connected propositions; — applied to the conjunctions *but*, *however*, *yet*, etc. — *n.* An adversative word.

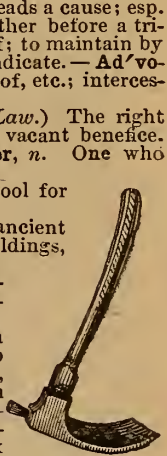
Advert, ad-vĕrt', *v. i.* To turn the mind or attention; to regard, observe. — **Adver'tence**, *n.* Attention; consideration. — **Adver'tent**, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Advertise, ad-vĕr-tīz', *v. t.* or *i.* [ADVERTISED (-tīzd'), -TISING.] To inform; to make known through the press. — **Advertisement**, -vĕr'tiz-ment, *or* -vĕr-tīz'ment, *n.* Information; public notice through the press. — **Advertiser**, -tīz'ĕr, *n.*

Advise, ad-vīz', *v. t.* [ADVISED (-vīzd'), -VISING.] To counsel; to give information to; to apprise; to acquaint, consult. — *v. i.* To deliberate; to weigh or consider. — **Advis'able**, *a.* Fit to be advised; expedient. — **Advis'ably**, *adv.* — **Advis'ableness**, *n.* Fitness; propriety. — **Advis'edly**, *adv.* With full knowledge; purposely. — **Advis'edness**, *n.* Deliberate consideration. — **Advise'ment**, *n.* Counsel; consultation; consideration. — **Advis'er**, *n.* One who, etc.; a counselor. — **Advi'sory**, *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice. — **Advice**, ad-vīs', *n.* An opinion offered, as worthy to be followed; suggestion; information as to the state of affairs; counsel; intelligence.

Advocate, ad'vo-kāt, *n.* One who pleads a cause; esp. one who pleads the cause of another before a tribunal. — *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to maintain by argument; to defend, support, vindicate. — **Ad'vocacy**, -ka-sĭ, **Advoca'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; intercession.

Advowson, ad-vow'zun, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice. — **Advowee**, -vow-ē', *or* **Advow'er**, *n.* One who presents, etc.



Adz.

Adz, **Adze**, adz, *n.* A carpenter's tool for chipping.

Ædile, **Edile**, e'dīl, *n.* An officer in ancient Rome who cared for public buildings, streets, public spectacles, etc.

Ægis, e'jis, *n.* A shield, esp. Minerva's shield; anything that protects.

Æolian, e-o'lĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor; pert. to Æolus, god of the winds; pert. to, or produced by, the wind. — **Æolian attachment.** A contrivance for converting a pianoforte into a wind instrument. — **Æolian harp.** A box on which are stretched strings, on which the wind produces musical notes. — **Æolic**, e-ol'ik, *a.* Pert. to Æolia.

Æon, **Eon**, e'on, *n.* A great, indefinite, or infinite, space of time.

Aërate, a'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To impregnate or combine with carbonic acid gas; to supply with common air or with oxygen. — **Aëra'tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; exposure of soil to the action of the air. — **Aërial**, a-e'rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to the air, or atmosphere; consist-

ing of, inhabiting or frequenting, or existing in, the air; high; lofty. — **A′ëriform**, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas. — **A′ërify**, -fī, *v. t.* To change into an aëriform state. — **A′ërogram**, *n.* A message sent by wireless telegraphy. — **A′ërolite**, *n.* A stone falling from, etc.; meteoric stone. — **A′ërom′eter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the weight or density of gases. — **A′ërom′etry**, *n.* — **A′ëronaut′**, -nawt, *n.* An aërial navigator; balloonist. — **A′ëronaut′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **A′ëronaut′ics**, *n.* Science or art of sailing in a balloon. — **A′ërophyte′**, -fīt, *n.* A plant deriving support from air. — **A′ëroplane**, *n.* A flying machine, or a plane for experiments on flying, which floats in the air only when propelled through it. — **A′ërostat′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Aerie, ē′rĭ *or* ā′rĭ, *n.* [bird of prey.] The nest of an eagle or other

Æsthetic, Esthetic, es-thet′ik, *a.* Pert. to æsthetics. — **Æsthet′ics**, *n. sing.* The theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art.

Afar, a-fär′, *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

Affable, af′fa-bl, *a.* Ready to converse; easy of access; courteous; complaisant; condescending. — **Af′fably**, *adv.* — **Affabil′ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; urbanity; civility.

Affair, af-fâr′, *n.* Business of any kind; esp. public business. (*Mil.*) An engagement of troops.

Affect, af-fekt′, *v. t.* To act upon; to produce a change in; to influence, imitate, put on a pretense of. — **Affecta′tion**, *n.* Assumption of what is not natural; false pretense. — **Affect′ed**, *p. a.* Assuming or pretending to possess, etc.; assumed artificially. (*Alg.*) Compounded; containing different powers of the unknown quantity (written also AD-FECTED). — **Affect′edly**, *adv.* In an affected manner. — **Affect′edness**, *n.* — **Affect′er**, *n.* — **Affect′ing**, *p. a.* Having power to move the passions; pathetic. — **Affect′ingly**, *adv.* — **Affec′tion**, *n.* An attribute, quality, or property, inseparable from its subject; inclination of the mind toward a particular object; love; attachment. (*Med.*) Disease. — **Affec′tionate**, *a.* Having or proceeding from, etc.; tender; fond; warm-hearted. — **Affec′tionately**, *adv.* — **Affec′tioned**, -shund, *a.* Inclined; disposed; affected. — **Affect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Affecting, or exciting emotion.

Affettuoso, af-fet-tōō-o′zo. (*Mus.*) A direction to render notes soft or affecting. — *adv.* Tenderly. [It.]

Affiance, af-fi′ans, *n.* Plighted faith; marriage contract; trust; confidence. — *v. t.* [AFFIANCED (-anst), -ANCING.] To betroth; to pledge fidelity in marriage, promise marriage to, give confidence to, trust. — **Affi′ancer**, *n.* One who makes a marriage contract between parties. — **Affi′ant**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes affidavit. — **Affida′vit**, *n.* (*Law.*) A declaration, signed and made upon oath.

Affiliate, af-fil′ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To adopt as a son, receive into fellowship; to ally; to receive into a society as a member. (*Law.*) To assign an illegitimate child to the father. — **Affil′ia′tion**, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society; assignment of an illegitimate child to the father.

Affinage, af′fin-ej, *n.* A refining of metals. [F.]

Affinity, af-fin′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Relationship by marriage; close agreement; conformity; connection. (*Chem.*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between particles, and forms compounds.

Affirm, af-fērm′, *v. t.* [AFFIRMED (-fērmd′), -FIRMING.] To confirm, establish, or ratify; to assert positively, aver. — *v. i.* To declare positively. (*Law.*) To promise, before a magistrate or tribunal, to tell the truth, under pain of perjury. — **Affirma′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; that which is asserted; ratification. (*Law.*) Declaration by one conscientiously unable to make oath. — **Affirm′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Affirming, — opp. to *negative;* confirmative; ratifying. — *n.* A word expressing assent; an affirmative proposition; that side of a question which affirms or maintains, — opp. to *negative.* — **Affirm′atively**, *adv.* — **Affirm′er**, *n.*

Affix, af-fiks′, *v. t.* [AFFIXED (-fixt′), -FIXING.] To add at the end; to attach or connect; to fix or fasten in any manner; to annex. — **Affix**, af′fiks, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix. — **Affixion**, -fik′shun, *n.* Act of affixing; addition. — **Affixture**, -fiks′chur, *n.* That which is, etc.

Afflatus, af-fla′tus, *n.* A breath or blast of wind; communication of divine knowledge; the inspiration of a poet. — **Affla′tion**, *n.* A breathing on.

Afflict, af-flikt′, *v. t.* To strike down; to overthrow; to give contiuued pain; to cause to suffer dejection; to trouble, harass. — **Afflict′er**, *n.* — **Afflict′ing**, *a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing. — **Affliction**, -flik′shun, *n.* Cause of continued pain, state of being afflicted; sorrow; adversity. — **Afflict′ive**, -iv, *a.* Giving or causing, etc. — **Afflict′ively**, *adv.*

Affluent, af′flōō-ent, *a.* Wealthy; plentiful. — *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake. — **Af′fluence**, -ens, **-ency**, *n.* Abundance, esp. of riches; opulence. — **Af′fluently**, *adv.* — **Afflux**, af′fluks, **Affluxion**, -fluk′shun, *n.* Act of flowing to; that which flows to.

Afford, af-fōrd′, *v. t.* To yield or produce; to give, grant, sell, or expend, with profit or without loss; to impart; confer.

Affray, af-fra′, *n.* (*Law.*) Fighting in a public place, causing fear; a tumultuous assault; quarrel; brawl.

Affreight, af-frāt′, *v. t.* To hire, as a ship, to transport goods or freight. — **Affreight′ment**, *n.* The engagement or chartering, etc.

Affright, af-frīt′, *v. t.* To impress with sudden fear; to appall, shock, alarm. — *n.* Sudden and great fear; terror. — **Affright′edly**, *adv.*

Affront, af-frunt′, *n.* Any reproachful or contemptuous action; offense. — *v. t.* To offend by manifesting disrespect; to insult, provoke, outrage. — **Affront′er**, *n.* — **Affront′ive**, -iv, *a.* Abusive, insulting. — **Affront′ingly**, *adv.*

Afield, a-fēld′, *adv.* To, in, or on the field; out of the way.

Afire, a-fīr′, *a.* or *adv.* On fire.

Aflame, a-flām′, *adv.* In flames; glowing with light.

Afloat, a-flōt′, *adv.* In a floating state; passing from place to place; unfixed; without guide or control.

Afoot, a-fōōt′, *adv.* On foot; in action; in a condition for action.

Afore, a-fōr′, *adv.* or *prep.* Before. — **Afore′going**, *a.* Going before; foregoing; previous. — **-hand**, *adv.* Beforehand; before. — **-men′tioned**, -shund, *adv.* Spoken of or named before. — **-thought**, -thawt, *a.* Premeditated. — **-time**, *adv.* In time past; of old.

Afoul, a-fowl′, *a.* or *adv.* Not free; entangled.

Afraid, a-frād′, *a.* Struck with fear or apprehension; timid.

Afresh, a-fresh′, *adv.* Anew; over again.

Afrit, af-rit′, Afrite, -rēt′, Afreet′, *n.* (*Moham. Myth.*) A powerful evil jinnee or demon.

Afront, a-frunt′, *adv.* In front.

Aft, åft, *adv.* or *a.* (*Naut.*) Astern, or toward the stern; abaft. — **Fore and aft.** From one end of the vessel to the other.

After, åft′ēr, *prep.* Behind in place; later in time; moving toward from behind; in pursuit of; in imitation of; according to the influence of; in relation to. — *adv.* Subsequently. — *a.* Later; subsequent. (*Naut.*) More aft. — **Aft′ermost**, -mōst, *a.* Hindmost. — **Aft′erward, -wards**, -wurdz, *adv.* In later or succeeding time; subsequently. — **Aft′er-birth**, -bērth, *n.* The placenta, cord, and membranes inclosing the fetus, which come away after delivery. — **-clap**, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event. — **-crop**, *n.* A second crop. — **-damp**, *n.* Choke-damp; carbonic acid gas following the explosion of fire-damp in mines. — **-glow**, *n.* A kind of second twilight, sometimes following sunset. — **-math**, *n.* A second crop of grass in the same year; rowen. — **-noon′**, *n.* Time from noon to evening. — **-pains**, *n. pl.* Pains after delivery, caused by the after-birth, or by clots. — **-piece**, *n.* A piece performed after a play. — **-sails**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The sails on the mizzen mast and its stays. — **-state**, *n.* The future life. — **-thought**, -thawt, *n.* Something thought of after an act; later thought or expedient.

Aga, a′gȧ, *n.* A Turkish commander or chief officer.

Again, a-gen′, *adv.* Another time; once more; in return; back. — **Again and again.** Often; repeatedly. — **Against**, a-genst′, *prep.* Abreast of; opposite to; in opposition to; in preparation for.

Agape, a-gāp′, *adv.* Gaping, as with wonder.

Agaric, ag′a-rik, *n.* (*Bot.*) A family of fungi, including mushrooms; an excrescence growing on the trunk of trees, used for tinder, in dyeing, and in medicine;

touchwood.—**Agaric mineral.** A deposit of carbonate of lime.

Agate, ag′et, *n.* A precious stone, variety of quartz. (*Print.*) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil;—in England called *ruby.*

☞ This line is printed in the type called *agate.*

—**Agatine,** -tin, *a.* Pert. to or resembling, agate.—**Ag′atize,** -tīz, *v. t.* [AGATIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To convert into, etc.—**Ag′aty,** -tĭ, *a.* Of the nature of, etc.

Agave.

Agave, a-ga′ve, *n.* A genus of plants; the American aloe, or century plant, from the juice of which the liquor *pulque* is made.

Age, āj, *n.* Whole duration of a being; the part of one's life previous to a given time; the latter part of life; legal maturity; a particular period of time in history; the people of a particular period; hence, a generation: a century: era.—*v. i.* To grow old; to show marks of age.—**Aged,** a′jed, *a.* Advanced in age: old; ancient.—*n. pl.* Old persons.—**Agedly,** a′jed-lĭ, *adv.* Like an aged person.

Agendum, a-jen′dum, *n.*; *pl.* AGEN′DA, -dȧ. Something to be done; a memorandum-book; a ritual or liturgy. [L.]

Agent, a′jent, *n.* A person or thing that acts or has power to act; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor; an active power or cause.—**A′gentship,** *n.* The office of an agent; agency.—**A′gency,** a′jen-sĭ, *n.* Quality or state of, etc.; instrumentality; office or duties of, etc.; bureau of, etc.

Agglomerate, ag-glom′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To wind into a ball; to gather into a mass.—*v. i.* To collect into a ball.—**Agglom′era′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Agglutinate, ag-glu′tĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To glue or cause to adhere; to unite by causing adhesion.—**Agglu′tina′tion,** *n.* Act of uniting, or state of being united.—**Agglu′tina′tive,** -tiv, *a.* Tending to unite.—**Agglu′tinant,** *a.* Uniting.—*n.* A viscous adhesive substance.

Aggrandize, ag′gran-dīz, *v. t.* [AGGRANDIZED (-dīzd), -DIZING.] To enlarge; to make great or greater in power, rank, honor, etc.; to augment; exalt; increase.—**Aggrandizement,** -gran′diz-ment, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.—**Ag′grandi′zer,** *n.* One who, etc.

Aggravate, ag′gra-vāt, *v. t.* To make worse, more severe, more enormous; to enhance; to give an exaggerated representation of; to provoke or irritate; to tease.—**Aggravation,** -va′shun, *n.* Act of, or that which, etc.; exaggerated representation; provocation; irritation.

Aggregate, ag′gre-gāt, *v. t.* To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass; to accumulate, pile.—*a.* Formed by parts collected. (*Law.*) United in one body corporate.—*n.* An assemblage of particulars; sum total; lump.—**Aggrega′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.—**Ag′gregative,** -tiv, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.—**Ag′grega′tively,** *adv.*—**Ag′gregator,** -tĕr, *n.* One who, etc.

Aggress, ag-gres′, *v. t.* [AGGRESSED (-grest′), -GRESSING.] To make a first attack; to begin a quarrel.—*n.* Attack.—**Aggression,** -gresh′un, *n.* First attack; act leading to controversy; invasion; encroachment.—**Aggres′sive,** -siv, *a.* Tending to, etc.—**Aggres′sively,** *adv.*—**Aggres′siveness,** *n.*—**Aggres′sor** -sĕr, *n.*

Aggrieve, ag-grēv′, *v. t.* [AGGRIEVED (-grēvd′), -GRIEVING.] To give pain to; to afflict; to oppress or injure; to harass.

Aghast, a-gäst′, *a.* or *adv.* Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

Agile, aj′il, *a.* Quick of motion; nimble; lively; brisk.—**Ag′ileness, Agility,** a-jil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.

Agitate, aj′ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To move with a violent irregular action; to shake; to disturb or excite; to discuss earnestly; to consider on all sides; to revolve, debate.—**Agita′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; perturbation of mind; discussion.—**Agita′tive,** -tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to, etc.—**Agita′tor,** -tĕr, *n.*

Aglow, a-glo′, *adv.* Hot; bright with warmth; glowing.

Agnail, ag′nāl, *n.* Inflammation round a nail; a whitlow.

Agnate, ag′nāt, *a.* (*Law.*) Related on the father's side.—*n.* A male relation by the father's side.—**Agna′tion,** *n.* Descent in the male line.—**Agna′tic,** *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Agnomen, ag-no′men, *a.* A name added, among the Romans, in celebration of some exploit. [L.]

Agnostic, ag-nos′tik, *a.* Professing ignorance; involving no dogmatic assertion; leaving undetermined.—*n.* One who, etc.—**Agnos′ticism,** *n.* The condition of neither affirming nor denying, on the score of ignorance. (*Theol.*) The doctrine that the existence of a personal Deity can be neither asserted nor denied, proved nor disproved, because of the limits of the human mind, or of the insufficiency of evidence,—opp. to *atheism* and to *theism;* also, the belief of a Christian sect of the third century, that God did not know all things.

Ago, a-go′, *adv.* or *a.* Past; gone.

Agog, a-gog′, *a.* or *adv.* Highly excited by eagerness after an object.

Agoing, a-go′ing, *p. pr.* In motion; going; ready to go.

Agony, ag′o-nĭ, *n.* Pain that causes writhing or contortions of the body, like those in athletic contests; anguish; pang.—**Ag′onist,** *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games.—**Ag′onism,** -nizm, *n.* Contention for, etc.—**Agonist′ic, -ical,** *a.* Relating to prize-fighting, or to bodily or mental contest.—**Ag′onize,** *v. i.* [AGONIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish.—*v. t.* To distress; to torture.—**Ag′onizingly,** *adv.*

Agrarian, a-gra′rĭ-an, *a.* Relating or tending to equal division of lands. (*Bot.*) Growing wild.—*n.* One who favors equal division of property.

Agree, a-gre′, *v. i.* [AGREED (-grēd′), AGREEING.] To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action; to yield assent, come to terms, resemble. (*Gram.*) To correspond in gender, number, case, or person.—**Agree′able,** *a.* Suitable; in pursuance or accordance; pleasing; ready to agree.—**Agree′abil′ity, Agree′ableness,** *n.* Quality of being, etc.—**Agree′ably,** *adv.*—**Agree′ment,** *n.* A state of, etc. (*Gram.*) Concord of one word with another in gender, number, etc. (*Law.*) Union of minds in a thing done or to be done; a bargain, compact, or contract.

Agriculture, ag′rĭ-kul-chur, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.—**Agricul′tural,** *a.*—**Agricul′turist,** *n.* One skilled in, etc.

Agrimony, ag′rĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* A wild plant having yellow flowers.

Agrin, a-grin′, *adv.* In the act of grinning.

Agriology, ag-rĭ-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* The comparative study of human customs, esp. of men in their natural state.

Agrostis, a-gros′tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; bent-grass; red-top.

Aground, a-grownd′, *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

Ague, a′gu, *n.* Chilliness; an intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits.—**A′guish,** *a.*

Ah, ä, *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, contempt, joy, pain, etc.—**Aha,** ä-hä′, *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

Ahead, a-hed′, *adv.* Farther forward; onward.

Ahoy, a-hoi′, *interj.* A sailor's call to attract attention.

Ahull, a-hul′, *adv.* With the sails furled, and the helm lashed on the lee side.

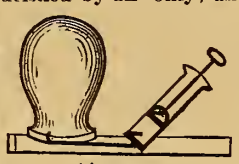
Aid, ād, *v. t.* To support, by furnishing means to effect a purpose or prevent evil; to assist, succor, befriend.—*n.* Help; the person or thing that aids; an aid-de-camp.—**Aid′ance,** *n.* Assistance.—**Aid-de-camp,** ād′dē-kăn, *n.*; *pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP, ādz-. (*Mil.*) One who assists a general officer in his military duties. [F.]—**Aid′er,** *n.*—**Aid′ful,** -fụl, *a.*

Ail, āl, *v. t.* [AILED (āld), AILING.] To affect with pain, physical or mental; to trouble. — *v. i.* To feel pain; to be troubled. — **Ail, Ail'ment,** *n.* Slight disease; indisposition; pain.

Ailantus, a-lan'tus, *n.* A genus of trees, native of India and China; — commonly, but improperly, spelt *ailanthus.*

Aim, ām, *v. i.* [AIMED (āmd), AIMING.] To point with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose. — *v. t.* To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object. — *n.* The pointing or directing to an object, with a view to hit or affect it; the point to be hit, or affected; intention; direction; end; endeavor. — **Aim'less,** *a.* — **Aim'lessly,** *adv.*

Air, âr, *n.* The fluid we breathe; the atmosphere; a gas, as, fixed *air;* a light breeze; look or mien. (*Mus.*) A melody or tune. — *n. pl.* An affected, vain manner. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate. — **Air'ing,** *n.* Exposure to air; an excursion in the open air. — **Airy,** âr'ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, made of, or resembling air; high in air; exposed to the air; unsubstantial; frivolous; lively. (*Paint.*) Having the light and aërial tints true to nature. — **Air'ily,** *adv.* In an airy manner; gayly. — **Air'iness,** *n.* Openness to the air; levity; gayety. — **Air'bath,** *n.* An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature. — **-bed,** *n.* An air-tight bag, inflated, and used as a bed. — **-bladder,** *n.* An organ in fishes, containing air, by which their buoyancy is regulated. — **-brake,** *n.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for stopping the motion of car-wheels by the use of compressed air. — **-brick,** *n.* An iron box of the size of a brick, built into walls for ventilation. — **-cells,** *n. pl.* Cavities for air in the leaves, stems, etc., of plants; minute bronchial cells, in animals; air-sacs. — **-drain,** *n.* A space round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness. — **-gun,** *n.* A gun discharged by the elastic force of air. — **-hole,** *n.* An opening for air; a hole produced by a bubble of air. — **-plant,** *n.* A plant apparently nourished by air only; an epiphyte. — **-poise, -poiz,** *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the weight of the air. — **-pump,** *n.* A machine for exhausting the air from vessels. — **-sacs,** *n. pl.* Receptacles for air in the bodies of birds, which communicate with the lungs, and render the body specifically lighter. — **-shaft,** *n.* A passage for air into a mine. — **-tight,** *a.* Impermeable to air. — **-trunk,** *n.* A ventilating shaft, opened from the ceiling to the roof. — **-vessels,** *n.* Vessels in plants or animals, which convey air.


Air-pump.

Aisle, īl, *n.* (*Arch.*) The wing of a building; a lateral division of a church, separated from the nave by piers; a passage in a church, etc., into which pews or seats open. — **Aisled,** īld, *a.* Having aisles.

Ajar, a-jär', *adv.* Partly open, as a door.

Akimbo, a-kim'bo, *a.* With elbow bent outward.

Akin, a-kin', *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

Alabaster, al'a-bas-tēr, *n.* (*Min.*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture. — *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, etc.

Alack, a-lak', Alackaday, a-lak'a-dā, *interj.* Exclamations expressive of sorrow.

Alacrity, a-lak'rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Cheerful readiness; ardor; liveliness; promptitude.

Alamode, al-a-mōd', *adv.* According to the mode or fashion. — *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk. [F.]

Alarm, a-lärm', *n.* A summons to arms; a notice of approaching danger; surprise with fear or terror; apprehension; a mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep. — *v. t.* [ALARMED (a-lärmd'), ALARMING.] To call to arms for defense; to fill with apprehension; to disturb. — **Alarm'ingly,** *adv.* — **Alarm'ist,** *n.* One who excites alarm. — **Alarm'-bell,** *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger. — **-clock,** *n.* A clock made to ring at a particular hour. — **-gauge,** -gāj, *n.* A contrivance applied to boilers to show when the steam is too strong or water too low. — **-post,** *n.* A place to which troops repair in case of alarm. — **-watch,** *n.* A watch that can be set to strike at a particular hour. — **Alarum,** a-lā'rum, *n.* Same as ALARM; — applied to a contrivance attached to a clock for calling attention.

Alas, a-lăs', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

Albatross.

Alb, ălb, *n.* An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen.

Albatross, al'ba-tros, *n.* A very large web-footed sea-bird of the Southern Ocean.

Albata, al-ba'tà, *n.* German silver, an alloy of copper, zinc (or tin), and nickel.

Albeit, awl-be'it, *conj.* Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

Albelen, al'be-len, *n.* A fish of the trout species.

Albertype, al'bēr-tīp, *n.* A picture printed from a gelatine plate prepared by means of a photographic negative.

Albigenses, al'bĭ-jen'sēz, *n. pl.* A party of reformers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century; — so called from *Albi,* in Languedoc.

Albino, al-bi'no, *n.; pl.* ALBI'NOS. A person or animal having preternatural whiteness of skin, flaxen hair, and pink iris.

Albion, al'bĭ-un, *n.* A poetic name of England.

Albugineous, al-bu-jin'ĭ-us, *a.* Pertaining to the white of an egg, and hence to the white of the eye.

Album, al'bum, *n.* A blank book, for the insertion of autographs, photographs, literary memorials, etc.

Albumen, al-bu'men, *n.* (*Bot.*) Nourishing matter found in seeds. (*Physiol.*) A substance existing nearly pure in the white of egg, and its chief component.

Alburnum, al-bēr'num, *n.* The white and softer part of wood next to the bark; sap-wood.

Alcaid, al-kād', *n.* In *Spain,* the governor of a castle, fort, or the like; a jailer or warden.

Alcalde, al-kal'de, *n.* In *Spain,* a magistrate or judge.

Alcedo, al-se'do, *n.* A perching bird; kingfisher.

Alchemy, al'ke-mĭ, *n.* Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute base metals into gold, find the universal medicine, etc. — **Alchem'ic,** *a.* Relating to alchemy. — **Alchem'ically,** *adv.* — **Al'chemist,** *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Alchemist'ical,** *a.*

Alcohol, al'ko-hol, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirits, ardent spirits in general.

Alcoran. See KORAN.

Alcove, al'kōv *or* al-kōv', *n.* A recess, or part of a room, separated from the rest by a partition.

Alder, awl'dēr, *n.* A tree or shrub of several varieties.

Alderman, awl'dēr-man, *n.; pl.* AL'DER-MEN. A magistrate or officer of a city or town corporation.

Ale, āl, *n.* A liquor made from malt by fermentation; an English country festival, so called from the liquor drunk.

Alee, a-lē', *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the side opposite to the side on which the wind strikes.

Alembic.

Alembic. a-lem'bik, *n.* A chemical vessel, formerly used in distillation.

Alert, a-lērt', *a.* Watchful; vigilant; moving with celerity. — *Upon the alert.* Upon the watch. — **Alert'ly,** *adv.* — **Alert'ness,** *n.* Briskness; watchfulness; promptitude; nimbleness.

Alewife, āl'wīf, *n.; pl.* ALE'WIVES, -wīvz. An American fish resembling a herring.

Alexandrine, al'egz-an'drin, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables, or six iambic feet; — so called from a French poem on the life of Alexander.

Alfalfa, al-fal'fà, *n.* A perennial plant, allied to clover.

Alga, al′gȧ, *n.; pl.* ALGÆ, al′jē. A grand division of cryptogamic plants, embracing sea-weeds.
Algarot, al′ga-rot, *n.* An emetic powder, prepared from antimony.
Algebra, al′je-brȧ, *n.* (*Math.*) That branch of analysis which investigates the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols. — **Algebraic,** -brā′ik, **-ical,** *a.* Pert. to, or performed by, etc. — **Algebra′ically,** *adv.* By means of, etc. — **Al′gebraist,** *n.* One skilled in, etc.
Algid, al′jid, *a.* Chilled with cold. — **Al′gide,** -jid, *a.* Characterized by great coldness, said of certain diseases. — **Algid′ity,** *n.* — **Algific,** -jif′ik, *a.* Producing cold. — **Al′gor,** -gôr, *n.* (*Med.*) Unusual coldness; chill at the onset of fever.
Alguazil, al-ga-zēl′, *n.* A Spanish officer of justice.
Alias, a′lī-as, *adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several, and whose true name is doubtful. — *n.* (*Law.*) A second or further writ issued after one has expired without effect; an assumed name. [L.]
Alibi, al′ȳ-bī, *n.* (*Law.*) When one on trial for crime shows that he was elsewhere when the act was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi;* hence, the defense under which this proof is made. [L., elsewhere.]
Alien, āl′yen, *a.* Not belonging to the same country; foreign; different in nature. — *n.* A foreigner; a foreign-born resident of a country, in which he has not citizenship. — **Al′ienage,** *n.* State of being an alien. — **Al′ienate,** *v. t.* To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right; to make indifferent or averse; to estrange. — *a.* Estranged. — **Al′iena′tion,** *n.* (*Law.*) A transfer of title, or legal conveyance of property, to another. State of being alienated or transferred; estrangement, as of the affections; derangement; insanity. — **Al′ienator,** -tēr, *n.* One who, etc. — **Aliene,** āl-yēn′, *v. t.* To convey or transfer, as property; to estrange. — **Alienee,** āl-yen-ē′, *n.* One to whom a thing is sold. — **Alienism,** āl′yen-izm, *n.* State of being an alien.
Alienist, āl′yen-ist, *n.* A physician who makes a specialty of insanity. — *a.* Relating to insanity.
Alight, a-līt′, *v. i.* To get down or descend, as from on horseback; to dismount; to fall or descend, and settle, or lodge.
Alight, a-līt′, *a.* Lighted; burning.
Align, a-līn′, *v. t.* [ALIGNED (-līnd′), ALIGNING.] To adjust or form by a line, as troops. — *v. i.* To form in line. — *v. t.* (*Engin.*) To lay out the ground-plan, as of a road.
Alike, a-līk′, *a.* Having resemblance; similar; without difference.
Aliment, al′ȳ-ment, *n.* That which feeds or supports; food; nutriment. — **Aliment′iveness,** *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ of appetite for food or drink. See PHRENOLOGY.
Alimony, al′ȳ-mo-nī, *n.* An allowance made to a wife out of the estate of a husband from whom she is separated.
Aliped, al′ȳ-ped, *a.* Wing-footed. — *n.* An animal having toes connected by membranes serving as wings, as the bat.
Aliquant, al′ȳ-kwant, *a.* Not dividing another number without a remainder.
Aliquot, al′ȳ-kwot, *a.* Dividing exactly, or without remainder.
Alive, a-līv′, *a.* Having life; not dead; susceptible.
Alizarine, a-liz′a-rin, *n.* A coloring principle in madder.
Alkali, al′ka-lī *or* -lī, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a class of caustic bases, which are soluble in water and alcohol, unite with oils and fats to form soap, neutralize and change reddened litmus to blue. — **Al′kaline,** -līn *or* -lin, *a.* Having the qualities of, etc. — **Alkalin′ity,** *n.* Quality which constitutes, etc. — **Alkaliza′tion,** *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with, etc. — **Al′kalize,** -līz, *v. t.* To alkalify. — **Al′kaloid,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A salifiable base existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle. — **Alkaloid′al,** *a.*
Alkoran, al′ko-ran, *n.* The Mohammedan Bible; a tower of a mosque in which the Koran is read.
All, awl, *a.* Every one; the whole. — *adv.* Wholly; altogether. — *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; the total. — **All along.** Continually; regularly. — **All that.** A collection of similar things; et cætera. — **All-fools'-day.** The 1st of April, when it is a custom to play tricks, or make fools. — **All-fours.** A game of cards, containing four chances. To go *on all fours,* to move on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands. — **All-hail.** All health; a phrase of salutation. — **All-hallow, -hallows, -hallowmas.** All-Saints'-day. — **All-hallow-tide.** The time near All-Saints'. — **All-Saints'-day.** The first day of November, a feast in honor of all the saints. — **All-souls'-day.** The second of November, a Roman Catholic solemnity, when the souls of the faithful are prayed for. — **Allspice.** An aromatic berry of the West Indies. — **All-sufficient.** Sufficient for every thing. — **All told.** All counted; including the whole number. — **At all.** A phrase of enforcement or emphasis, signifying, in the least; under any circumstances.
Allah, al′lä, *n.* Arabic name of the Supreme Being.
Allay, al-la′, *v. t.* [ALLAYED (-lād′), ALLAYING.] To put at rest, appease, abate, mitigate, or subdue.
Allay. See ALLOY.
Allege, al-lej′, *v. t.* [ALLEGED (-lejd′), ALLEGING.] To bring forward with positiveness; to produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse. — **Allegation,** al-lega′shun, *n.* Positive declaration.
Allegiance, al-le′jans, *n.* Obligation of a subject to his prince or government; loyalty.
Allegory, al′le-go-rī, *n.* A story in which the direct and literal meaning is not the real or principal one, but images forth some important truth; figurative description. — **Allegoric,** -gŏr′ik, **-ical,** *a.* In the manner of, etc.; figurative. — **Al′legorize,** -rīz, *v. t.* [ALLEGORIZED (-rīzd), -RIZING.] To form or turn into, etc.; to understand in an allegorical sense. — *v. i.* To use, etc. — **Allegoriza′tion,** *n.*
Allegretto, al-la-gret′to, *a.* (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante,* but not so quick as *allegro.* [It.]
Allegro, al-lā′gro, *a.* (*Mus.*) Quick, brisk, lively. — *n.* A quick, sprightly strain or piece. [It.]
Alleluiah, al-le-lū′yȧ, *n.* Praise to Jehovah.
Allemande, al-le-mänd′, *n.* A German waltz. (*Cookery.*) A white sauce.
Alleviate, al-le′vȳ-āt, *v. t.* To make light or easy to be borne; to remove in part; to make easier; to lessen, mitigate, assuage, allay. — **Allevia′tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; mitigation. — **Alle′viative,** -tiv, *a.* and *n.* That, or that which, alleviates.
Alley, al′lȳ, *n.; pl.* ALLEYS, al′lȳz. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage, as distinct from a public street. — A large marble.
Alliaceous, al-lī-a′shus, *a.* Pert. to garlic; having the smell or properties of, etc.
Alliance. See under ALLY.
Alligate, al′lī-gāt, *v. t.* To tie together; to unite.
Alligator, al-li-ga′tēr, *n.* A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family, peculiar to America.

Alligator.

Allineate, al-lin′ī-āt, *v. t.* (*Surv.*) To adjust to a line; to align.
Allision, al-lizh′un, *n.* A striking against.
Alliteration, al-lit′ēr-a′shun, *n.* Repetition of the same letter at short intervals. — **Allit′erative,** -tiv, *a.* Pert. to, etc.
Allocate, al′lo-kāt, *v. t.* To place, set apart, allot. — **Alloca′tion,** *n.* Act of putting one thing to another; admission of an article of account; allowance made upon an account. — **Alloca′tur,** *n.* (*Law.*) Allowance of a thing or proceeding, by a court or judicial officer.
Allocution, al-lo-ku′shun, *n.* An address; esp. by the pope to his clergy.
Allodium, al-lo′dȳ-um, *n.* (*Law.*) Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner. — **Allo′dial,** *a.* (*Law.*) Pert. to, etc.; free of rent or service, — opp. to *feudal.*
Allopathy, al-lop′a-thȳ, *n.* Employment of medicines

to produce effects opposite to those resulting from disease; the ordinary practice, as opp. to homeopathy.

Allot, al-lot′, *v. t.* To divide or distribute, as by lot; to distribute in parts; to grant, as a portion; to give, assign, apportion. — **Allot′ment**, *n.* Act of allotting; part allotted. — **Allottee**, -tē′, *n.* One to whom a thing is allotted.

Allow, al-low′, *v. t.* [ALLOWED (-lowd′), -LOWING.] To give, afford, or yield; acknowledge; abate or deduct; grant license to; permit; show, or prove to be; to approve of, justify. — *v. i.* To make abatement. — **Allow′ably**, *adv.* — **Allow′ance**, *n.* Act of, etc.; permission or license; that which is allowed; a stated quantity. (*Naut.*) A limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short; abatement. (*Com.*) A deduction from the gross weight of goods. — *v. t.* [ALLOWANCED (-anst), -ANCING.] To put upon allowance.

Alloy, al-loi′, *v. t.* [ALLOYED (-loid′), -LOYING.] To reduce the purity of, by mixing with a less valuable metal; to abate, impair, or corrupt. — *n.* Any compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a finer; evil mixed with good.

Allude, al-lūd′, *v. i.* To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference, advert to. — **Allusion**, -lu′zhun, *n.* Indirect reference. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which something is applied to, or understood of, another, on account of some similitude between them. — **Allu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Hinting at; referring to. — **Allu′sively**, *adv.* — **Allu′siveness**, *n.*

Allure, al-lūr′, *v. t.* [ALLURED (-lūrd′), ALLURING.] To try to draw to; to tempt by offers; to entice, seduce. — **Allure′ment**, *n.* That which allures. — **Allur′er**, *n.* A tempter.

Alluvium, al-lu′vĭ-um, **-vion**, *n.*; *pl.* ALLU′VIA, -vĭ-å. (*Geol.*) Deposits of earth, sand, etc., made by rivers, floods, etc., upon land not permanently submerged. — **Allu′vial**, *a.* Pert. to, contained in, or composed of, etc.; washed ashore or down a stream; of fresh-water origin.

Ally, al-lī′, *v. t.* [ALLIED (-līd′), ALLYING.] To unite, or form a connection between. — *n.*; *pl.* ALLIES, al-līz′. One united by compact, marriage, or any tie; a confederate. — **Alliance**, al-lī′ans, *n.* State of being allied; a union or connection of interests; the compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying; persons or parties allied; league; confederacy; coalition.

Allyl, al′lil, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic radical, existing esp. in garlic and mustard.

Alma Mater, al′mȧ ma′tēr. A college or seminary where one is educated. [L., fostering mother.]

Almanac, awl′ma-nak, *n.* A calendar of days, weeks, and months.

Almandine, al′man-dīn, *n.* (*Min.*) The red variety of garnet, translucent or transparent.

Almeh, Almeh, al′mē. *n.* In Egypt, a dancing-girl.

Almighty, awl-mīt′ĭ, *n.* God; the Supreme Being. — *a.* Having all power.

Almond, ä′mund, *n.* The fruit of the almond-tree; one of the glands called tonsils, at the base of the throat.

Almost, awl′mōst, *adv.* Nearly; for the greatest part.

Alms, ämz, *n. pl.* Any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor; a charitable donation. — **Alms′-house**, *n.* A house for the poor; poor-house. — **Almoner**, al′mun-ēr, *n.* One who distributes alms for another. — **Al′monry**, *n.* A place for, etc.

Aloe, al′o, *n*; *pl.* ALOES, al′ōz. (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants. — *pl.* (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative. — **Al′oet′ic**, **-ical**, *a.*

Aloft, a-loft′, *adv.* On high. (*Naut.*) In the top; at the mast-head; above the deck.

Alone, a-lōn′, *a.* Apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary.

Along, a-long′, *adv.* In a line with the length; lengthwise; in a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; in company; together. — *prep.* By the length of, as disting. fr. *across*. — **Along′side**, *adv.* By the side of a ship.

Aloof, a-lōōf′, *adv.* At or from a distance, but within view; apart. — *prep.* At or to a distance from; away from.

Alose, a′lōs, *n.* The American shad.

Alouchi, **Aluchi**, a-lu′che, *n.* A compound resin obtained from Madagascar.

Aloud, a-iowd′, *adv.* With a great noise; loudly.

Alow, a-lo′, *adv.* In a low place; not aloft.

Alp, alp, *n.* A very high mountain; — esp. in the mountain ranges of Switzerland.

Alpaca, al-pak′ȧ, *n.* An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of llama; a thin cloth made of alpaca wool mixed with silk or cotton.

Alpaca.

Alpha, al′fȧ, *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote *first*. (*Astron.*) Used to designate the brightest star in a constellation. — **Al′phabet**, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in order. — **Al′phabet**, **Al′phabetize**, -īz, *v. t.* [ALPHABETIZED (-īzd), -TIZING.] To arrange in the order of an alphabet. — **Al′phabeta′rian**, *n.* A learner of the alphabet; abecedarian. — **Alphabet′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or arranged in the order of, etc. — **Alphabet′ically**, *adv.*

Already, awl-red′ĭ, *adv.* Before this time; now.

Alsike, al′sik *or* al′sēk, *n.* A kind of clover.

Also, awl′so, *adv.* or *conj.* In like manner; likewise; too; in addition to.

Alt, ält, *a.* or *n.* (*Mus.*) The higher part of the scale.

Altar, awl′tēr, *n.* An elevated place on which sacrifices are offered to a deity; in Christian churches, the communion table. — **Al′tarage**, *n.* Profits of priests from offerings.

Altazimuth, al-taz′ĭ-muth, *n.* An instrument attached to telescopes for taking azimuths and altitudes at the same time. See AZIMUTH.

Alter, awl′tēr, *v. t.* [ALTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To make some change in; to vary; to change entirely or materially. — *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to change. — **Al′terable**, *a.* Capable of being altered. — **Al′terableness**, **-abil′ity**, *n.* — **Al′terably**, *adv.* — **Al′terant**, *a.* and *n.* Same as *alterative*. — **Altera′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; change; the change made. — **Al′terative**, -tiv, *a.* (*Med.*) Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations. — *n.* An alterative medicine.

Altercate, al′tēr-kāt, *v. i.* To contend in words; to wrangle. — **Alterca′tion**, *n.* Warm contention; controversy; wrangle.

Alternate, al-tēr′nat, *a.* Being by turns; one following the other in succession; reciprocal. — *n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute. — **Alternate**, al′tēr-nāt *or* al-tēr′nāt, *v. t.* To perform in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change reciprocally. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns. — **Alter′nately**, *adv.* — **Alterna′tion**, *n.* Reciprocal succession. (*Math.*) Changes or alterations of order in numbers; permutation. — **Alter′native**, -tiv, *a.* Offering a choice of two things. — *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things. — **Alter′natively**, *adv.* — **Alter′nativeness**, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc. (*Biol.*) Alternate generation; a form of reproduction in which development from eggs alternates with that from buds, the individuals arising in the two methods differing from one another; metagenesis. — **Alter′nant**, *a.* (*Geol.*) In alternating layers.

Althea, al-the′ȧ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the marsh-mallow and hollyhocks. — **Althe′in**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaline substance existing in the marsh-mallow; asparagine.

Althorn, alt′hôrn, *n.* A musical instrument similar to the saxhorn.

Although, awl-tho′, *conj.* Grant all this; be it so; suppose that; notwithstanding.

Altitude, al′tĭ-tūd, *n.* Height; perpendicular elevation above the ground, or above a given level. (*Astron.*) Elevation of a celestial object above the horizon.

Alto, al′to, *n.* (*Mus.*) The part sung by the lowest female voices, between tenor and soprano; in *instrumental* music, the tenor.

Altogether, awl′to-geth′ēr, *adv.* With united action without exception; completely.

Alto-relievo, al′to-re-le′vo, **-rilievo**, -re-le-a′vo, *n.* (*Sculp.*) High relief; the figure standing out from the background.

Altruism, al′trōō-izm, *n.* Regard for others; devotion to the interests of others; unselfishness; opp. to *egotism*.

Aludel, al′u-del, *n.* A chemical pot open at each end, used in sublimation.

Alum, al′um, *n.* A double sulphate of alumina and potassa. — **Alu′mina**, -mĭ-nȧ, **Al′umine**, -min, *n.* (*Min.*) One of the earths, having two parts of aluminum and three of oxygen. — **Aluminiferous**, -nĭf′-ēr-us, *a.* Producing or containing alum. — **Alumin′-ium, Alu′minum**, *n.* The metallic base of alumina; a very light white metal, not easily oxidized. — **Alu′-minous**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing alum, or alumina. — **Al′umish**, *n.* Of the nature of alum. — **Al′um-stone**, *n.* A mineral containing alum.

Alumnus, a-lum′nus, *n.*; *pl.* ALUM′NI, -nī. A pupil; a graduate of a college, etc.

Alva, al′vȧ, *n.* A plant of the pondweed order, dried, and used for stuffing beds and upholstery.

Alveary, al′vĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* A bee-hive; the hollow of the ear. — **Alveolus**, al-ve′o-lus, *n.*; *pl.* ALVE′OLI. A cell in a honey-comb; the socket in the jaw in which a tooth is fixed. — **Al′veolar**, *a.* Pert. to or resembling tooth-sockets. — **Al′veolate**, *a.* Pitted like honeycomb. — **Alvine**, al′vin, *a.* Pert. to the lower belly or intestines.

Alway, awl′wa, **Al′ways**, *adv.* Perpetually; regularly at stated intervals; invariably.

Am, the first person singular of the verb *to be* in the indicative mode, present tense.

Amain, a-mān′, *adv.* Violently; suddenly. (*Naut.*) Suddenly, or at once.

Amalgam, a-mal′gam, *n.* A compound of mercury, or quicksilver, with another metal; a mixture of different things. — **Amal′gamate, -gamize**, *v. t.* To compound or mix. — *v. i.* To unite in an amalgam; to coalesce, as a result of growth. — **Amal′gama′-tion**, *n.* Act or operation of, etc.; esp. the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury; the blending of different things or races. — **Amalgamator**, -ma′tēr, *n.* A machine for producing an amalgam.

Amanuensis, a-man′u-en′sis, *n.*; *pl.* -ENSES, -sēz. One who writes what another dictates, or copies what is written; a copyist.

Amaranth, am′a-ranth, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of annual plants, with flowers and foliage of various colors and leaves that last long without withering; an imaginary flower that never fades; a purplish color.

Amaryllis, am-a-rĭl′lis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant, with large, lily-like flowers of various colors.

Amass, a-mȧs′, *v. t.* [AMASSED (a-mȧst′), AMASSING.] To collect into a mass or heap; to accumulate, pile up, gather. — **Amass′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Amass′ing**, *n.* Act of accumulating; what has been accumulated. — **Amass′ment**, *n.* Accumulation.

Amasthenic, am-as-then′ik, *a.* Uniting all the chemical rays into one focus, — said of a lens; amacratic.

Amateur, am-a-tēr′, *n.* One who cultivates a study or art, without pursuing it professionally. — **Amateur′-ish**, *a.* Inclined to, etc.

Amative, am′a-tiv, *a.* Full of love; amorous; amatory. — **Am′ativeness**, *n.* (*Phren.*) Supposed seat of sexual desire; propensity to love. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Amato′rial, Am′atory**, *a.* Relating to, induced by, or expressive of, love.

Amaurosis, am-aw-ro′sis, *n.* (*Med.*) A loss or decay of sight, without visible defect in the eye, usually from loss of power in the optic nerve. — **Amaurot′ic**, -rot′ik, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Amaze, a-māz′, *v. t.* [AMAZED (-māzd′), AMAZING.] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse with terror and astonishment. — *n.* Astonishment; perplexity. — **Ama′zedness**, *n.* — **Amaze′ment**, *n.* A feeling of surprise and wonder; perplexity from, etc.; admiration; confusion. — **Ama′zingly**, *adv.* In an amazing degree.

Amazon, am′a-zon, *n.* One of a fabulous race of female warriors, on the coast of the Euxine; a warlike or masculine woman; a virago. — **Am′azonite**, -īt, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar, found near the Amazon River, also in the Ural Mountains in Siberia, and in Colorado.

Ambages, am-ba′jēz, *n.* A circuit of words; a circumlocution.

Ambassador, am-bas′sa-dēr, *n.* An envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government. — **Ambas′sadress**, *n.* A female ambassador; the wife of an ambassador. — **Am′bassage**, *n.* Embassy.

Amber, am′bēr, *n.* A yellow fossil resin, rendered electric by friction. — *a.* Of, resembling, or of the color of, amber.

Ambergris, am′bēr-grēs, *n.* A fragrant substance used in perfumery, etc. It is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the sperm-whale. — **Am′brite**, -brīt, *n.* A fossil gum-resin resembling amber, found in New Zealand.

Ambidexter, am-bi-deks′tēr, *n.* One who uses both hands equally well; a double-dealer.

Ambient, am′bĭ-ent, *a.* Encompassing: surrounding.

Ambiguous, am-big′u-us, *a.* Doubtful or uncertain, esp. in respect to signification. — **Ambig′uously**, *adv.* — **Ambig′uousness, Ambigu′ity**, *n.*

Ambition, am-bish′un, *n.* Eager desire of preferment, power, etc.; greediness. — **Ambi′tious**, -shus, *a.* Possessing, springing from, or indicating, ambition. — **Ambi′tionless**, *a.* — **Ambi′tiously**, *adv.* — **Ambi′-tiousness**, *n.*

Amble, am′bl, *v. i.* To move, as a horse, by lifting together the two legs on one side; to pace; to move affectedly. — *n.* Gait of a horse.

Ambrosia, am-bro′zhȧ, *n.* (*Myth.*) The food of the gods, which conferred eternal youth. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including rag-weed, hog-weed, etc.

Ambrotype, am′bro-tīp, *n.* A picture taken on a prepared glass, in which lights are represented in silver, and shades by a dark background, visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

Ambulance, am′bu-lans, *n.* (*Mil.*) A flying hospital to follow an army in its movements. — **Am′bulant**, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place. — **Am′bula-to′ry**, *a.* Able or accustomed to, etc. (*Law.*) Not fixed in its legal character, but capable of being altered, as a will. — *n.* Part of a building intended for walking in, esp. a place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico.

Ambury, am′bu-rĭ, **An′bury**, *n.* A soft swelling on a horse, full of blood.

Ambuscade, am′bus-kād, *n.* A lying concealed, to attack an enemy by surprise; a concealed place from which to attack: ambush. — *v. t.* To lie in wait; to attack from ambush. — **Am′bush**, -bush, *n.* Act of attacking, etc.; an ambuscade; troops concealed, etc. — *v. t.* [AMBUSHED (-busht), AMBUSHING.] To lie in wait for; to surprise; to place in ambush.

Ameer, Amir, a-mēr′. Same as **Emeer, Emir**.

Ameliorate, a-mēl′yo-rāt, *v. t.* To make better; to improve. — *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate. — **Amelio-ra′tion**, *n.* — **Amel′iorative**, -tiv, *a.* Producing, etc.

Amen, a′men′ (in singing pron. ā′men′). An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it.*

Amenable, a-me′na-bl, *a.* Liable to be brought to account or punishment; responsible; willing to yield; submissive. — **Ame′nably**, *adv.* — **Amenabil′ity, Ame′nableness**, *n.* State of being, etc.

Amend, a-mend′, *v. t.* To change for the better; to correct, reform. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **Amend′er**, *n.* — **Amend′ment**, *n.* An alteration for the better; correction of faults; reformation by quitting vices; in public bodies, an alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing, etc. (*Law.*) Correction of an error in a writ or process. — **Amends′**, *n. sing. and pl.* Compensation for loss or injury; satisfaction; equivalent.

Amende, ȧ-mȧnd′, *n.* A fine or punishment; reparation; retraction. — **Amende honorable**, -on′o-rȧ′bl. Public recantation or apology for injury. [F.]

Amenity, a-men′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Agreeableness in situation, climate, manners, etc.

Ament, am′ent, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, etc.; a catkin. — **Amenta′-ceous**, -ta′shus, *a.* Producing catkins.

Ament.

Amentia, a-men-shi-ȧ, *n.* Imbecility; idiocy.

Amerce, a-mērs′, *v. t.* [AMERCED (-merst′), AMERCING.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty fixed by the court; to punish, in general. — **Amerce′ment**, *n.* (*Law.*) Pecuniary penalty inflicted at the discretion of the court. — **Amer′cer**, *n.*

American, a-mĕr′ĭ-kan, *a.* Pert. to America, — esp. to the United States. — *n.* Native of, etc., formerly applied to the aboriginal inhabitants; but now to descendants of Europeans born in America, esp. in the United States. — **Amer′icanism**, -izm, *n.* Word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America; regard of Americans for their country or its interests. — **Amer′icanize**, -īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render American.

Amethyst, am′e-thist, *n.* A subspecies of quartz, of a bluish violet color. — **Amethyst′oline**, -lin, *n.* Volatile fluid found in cavities of the amethyst.

Amiable, a′mĭ-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; deserving of affection; charming. — **A′miableness, -bil′ity**, *n.*

Amianth, am′ĭ-anth, **Amianthus**, am-ĭ-an′thus, *n.* (*Min.*) An incombustible flax-like mineral substance, which may be wrought into cloth and paper.

Amicable, am′ĭ-ka-bl, *a.* Harmonious in mutual intercourse; friendly; peaceable.

Amice, am′is, **Am′ict**, *n.* A loose flowing garment worn by pilgrims. (*Eccl.*) A piece of embroidered linen, worn on the head like a hood, or on the shoulders like a cape.

Amid, a-mid′, **Amidst′**, *prep.* In the midst or middle; surrounded by; among.

Amidships, a-mid′ships, *adv.* Half-way between the stem and the stern.

Amiss, a-mis′, *a.* Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper. — *adv.* Wrongly, etc.

Amity, am′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Friendship; harmony; good understanding.

Ammonia, am-mo′nĭ-ȧ, *n.* A volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn. — **Ammo′niac**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Ammo′niac**, *or* **Gum ammo′niac**, *n.* (*Med.*) Concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, from Persia.

Ammunition, am-mu-nish′un, *n.* Military stores for attack or defense; articles used in charging fire-arms and ordnance; as powder, balls, shot, etc.

Amnesty, am′nes-tĭ, *n.* A general pardon of offenses against government.

Amœba, a-mē′bȧ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animalcule capable of numerous changes of form. — **Amœ′biform, Amœ′boid**, *a.* Resembling, etc. — **Amœ′bous**, -bus, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Among, a-mung′, **Amongst**, a-mungst′, *prep.* Mixed or mingled with; associated with; making part of the number of.

Amontillado, a-mon′til-lä′do, *n.* A dry sherry. [Sp.]

Amorous, am′o-rus, *a.* Inclined to love; prone to sexual enjoyment; enamored; in love; of, or caused by, love.

Amoroso, am-o-ro′so, *n.* A lover. — *adv.* (*Mus.*) Lovingly; tenderly. [It.]

Amorph, am′ôrf, *n.* (*Chem.* and *Min.*) A body without crystalline structure. — **Amor′phism**, *n.* A state of being, etc., as in glass, opal, etc. — **Amor′phous**, -fus, *a.* Having no determined form; of no particular character; anomalous. — **Amor′photæ**, -fo-te, *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) Stars not comprised in any constellation.

Amortize, a-môr′tīz, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To alienate in mortmain. — **Amortiza′tion, Amor′tizement**, -tiz-ment, *n.* (*Law.*) Act or right of alienating lands to a corporation, considered as transferring them to *dead hands*, or in mortmain; extinction of debt, esp. by a sinking fund.

Amount, ȧ-mownt′, *v. i.* To rise or reach by accumulation; to come in the aggregate; to be equivalent. — *n.* Sum total; effect, substance, or result.

Amour, ȧ-mōōr′, *n.* A love intrigue.

Ampère, ŏN′pâr′, **-pere**, am-pār′, *n.* The unit of electric current.

Amphibious, am-fib′ĭ-us, *a.* Able to live in the air and water; adapted for living, etc.; partaking of two natures. — **Amphib′iously**, *adv.* — **Amphib′iousness**, *n.* — **Amphib′ia**, -ĭ-ȧ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The class of reptiles which includes the saurians. — **Amphib′ian**, *n.* An amphibious animal. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Amphibole, am′fi-bōl, *n.* (*Geol.*) Hornblende, which is easily mistaken for augite. — **Amphib′olite**, -lit, *n.* Hornblende; trap-rock.

Amphibology, am-fĭ-bol′o-jĭ, *n.* A phrase, proposition, etc., susceptible of more than one interpretation.

Amphibrach, am′fĭ-brak, *n.* (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

Amphicar′pic, -carpous, am-fĭ-cär′pus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit of two kinds.

Amphictyons, am-fik′tĭ-unz, *n. pl.* A council of deputies from the different states of ancient Greece. — **Amphic′tyon′ic**, *a.* — **Amphictyony**, -fik′tĭ-o-nĭ, *n.* A league of neighboring states.

Amphigean, am-fij′e-an, *a.* Extending over all the zones of the earth.

Amphigory, am-fig′o-rĭ, *n.* Nonsense verses; a rigmarole, with apparent meaning, but really meaningless. — **Amphigor′ic**, *a.* Nonsensical; absurd.

Amphimacer, am-fim′a-sēr, *n.* (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long.

Amphiprostyle, am-fip′ro-stīl, *n.* A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides. — **Amphip′rosty′lar**, *a.*

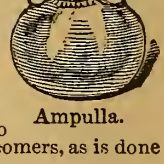
Amphitheater, -tre, am-ĭ-the′a-tēr, *n.* An oval or circular edifice, having rows of seats one above another, around the arena; the highest gallery in a theater. — **Am′phitheat′rical**, *a.*

Amphora.

Amphora, am′fō-rȧ, *n.* An ancient two-handled earthen vessel.

Ample, am′pl, *a.* Large in size; of great extent or bulk: fully sufficient. — **Am′plitude**, -tūd, *n.* State of being, etc.; extent of capacity or intellectual powers, or of means, or resources. — **Amp′ly**, *adv.* — **Amplify**, am′plĭ-fī, *v. t.* [AMPLIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To render larger, more extended, or more intense. (*Rhet.*) To treat copiously. — *v. i.* To grow or become large; to dilate. — **Am′plia-tive, -plĭ-a-tiv, Am′plifica′tive**, *a.* Serving or tending to, etc.

Ampulla, am-pul′lȧ, *n.* An ancient flask or bottle, having a narrow neck and big belly; a drinking cup. (*Bot.*) A hollow leaf. (*Anat.*) A dilatation in the semi-circular canals of the ear. [L.] — **Ampullaceous**, -la′shus, *a.* Bottle-shaped.



Ampulla.

Amputate, am′pu-tāt, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb. — **Amputa′tion**, *n.*

Amuck, a-muk′, *n.* Act of killing; slaughter. — *adv.* Wildly; indiscriminately. — *To run amuck.* To rush out frantically, attacking all comers, as is done by fanatics in the East.

Amulet, am′u-let, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm inscribed with mystic characters.

Amuse, a-mūz′, *v. t.* [AMUSED (-mūzd′), AMUSING.] To entertain agreeably: to keep in expectation, delude, divert. — **Amuse′ment**, *n.* That which, etc.; pastime.

Amylaceous, am-ĭ-la′shus, *a.* Pert. to starch. — **Am′ylene**, -ĭ-lēn, *n.* A hydro-carbon of anæsthetic properties. — **Amyl′ic**, *a.* Of or from starch.

An, *a.* Commonly called the *indefinite article.* It signifies *one* or *any*, but less emphatically, and is used before a vowel sound.

An, *conj.* If. [*Obs.*]

Ana, a′nȧ. A suffix to names denoting a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book of sayings by Scaliger. Sometimes used alone as a noun.

Anabaptist, an-a-bap′tist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and maintains that those so baptized ought to be baptized again. — **Anabaptis′tic**, *a.* — **Anabap′tism**, *n.* The doctrine of, etc.

Anabasis, a-nab′a-sis, *n.* Lit., a going up; esp., Cyrus' invasion of Asia; a great military expedition. (*Med.*) The first period, or increase of a disease.

Anacathartic, an′a-ka-thär′tik, *a.* Exciting discharges from the mouth and nose. — *n.* A medicine having this property: — opp. of *cathartic.*

Anachoret, Anachorite. See ANCHORET.

Anacharis, an-ak′a-ris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fresh-water weed which obstructs navigation; waterweed.

Anachorism, an-ak′o-rizm, *n.* A practice or expression differing from the usage of the country in which it is employed.

Anachronism, an-ak′ro-nizm, *n.* An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other. — **Anach′ronist′ic**, *a.* Involving, etc.

Anaclastics, an′a-klas′tiks, *n.* That part of optics concerning the refraction of light; dioptrics.

Anaclisis, an′a-kle′sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Position taken by a sick person in bed.

Anacoluthon, an′a-ko-lu′thon, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Want of sequence in the parts of a sentence, when one part has a different grammatical construction from another. — **Anacolu′thic, -thical**, *a.*

Anaconda, an-a-kon′dȧ, *n.* A large snake of the Boa family, which lives in South America.

Anacreontic, a-nak′re-on′tik, *a.* Pert. to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon. — *n.* A poem in praise of love and wine.

Anacrusis, an-a-krōō′sis, *n.* (*Pros.*) A prefix of unaccented syllables to a verse beginning with an accented syllable.

Anadem, an′a-dem, *n.* A garland; fillet; chaplet.

Anadiplosis, an′a-dĭ-plo′sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A repetition of words in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next.

Anadrom, an′a-drom, *n.* A fish that periodically leaves the sea to ascend rivers. — **Anad′romous**, -mus, *a.*

Anæmia, a-ne′mĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) Deficiency of blood in the system. — **Anæ′mic**, *a.* — **Anæmot′rophy**, -fĭ, *n.* Lack of nourishment in the blood.

Anæsthesia, an-es-the′zhĭ-ȧ, **Anæsthe′sis**, *n.* (*Med.*) Entire or partial loss of perception; insensibility produced by disease or by inhaling ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide gas, etc. — **Anæsthet′ic**, *a.* Capable of rendering insensible; characterized by insensibility. — *n.* That which produces, etc. — **Anæs′thetize**, *v. t.* To produce, etc.

Anaglyph, an′a-glĭf, *n.* An embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, — when raised on stone a *cameo*, when sunk an *intaglio.*

Anagoge, Anagogy, an′a-go-jĭ, *n.* An elevation of mind; mystical interpretation of the Scriptures; application to the New Testament of types and allegories of the Old: one of four modes of Scriptural interpretation, the others being *literal, allegorical*, and *tropological.* (*Med.*) Rejection through the mouth of blood from the lungs. — **Anagogics**, -goj′iks, *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations, esp. of the Scriptures.

Anagram, an′a-gram, *n.* A transposition of the letters of a name, forming a new word.

Anagraph, an′a-graf, *n.* A commentary.

Anal, a′nal, *a.* Belonging to or near the *anus* or opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal.

Analectic, an-a-lek′tik, *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections. — **An′alects, Analec′ta**, -lek′tȧ. *n. pl.* A collection of literary fragments.

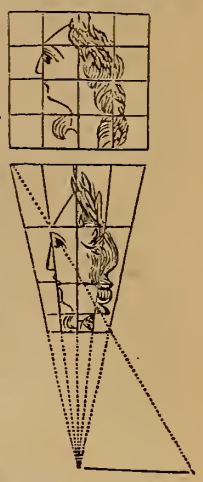
Analepsis, an-a-lep′sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Recovery; convalescence. — **Analep′tic**, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease. — *n.* Restorative medicine.

Analogy, an-al′o-jĭ, *n.* A likeness in some respects, between things otherwise different. (*Geom.*) Equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios. — **Anal′ogous**, -gus, *a.* Correspondent. — **Anal′ogously**, *adv.* — **An′alogue**, -log, *n.* — **Anal′ogon**, *n.* A thing analogous to some other thing.

Analysis, an-al′ĭ-sis, *n.*; *pl.* ANAL′YSES, -sēz. A resolution of any thing into its constituent elements; — opp. to *synthesis.* (*Chem.*) Separation of a compound into its constituents. (*Logic.*) The tracing of things to their source; resolving of knowledge into its original principles. (*Math.*) The resolving of problems by equations. — **Analyst**, an′a-list, *n.* One who, etc. — **Analyt′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or fond of, etc. — **Analyt′ically**, *adv.* — **Analyt′ics**, *n.* The science of analysis. — **An′alyze**, -līz, *v. t.* [ANALYZED (-līzd), -LYZING.] To separate into component parts; to resolve into first principles or elements. — **Analyzable**, -līz′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **An′alyzer**, *n.*

Anamnesis, an-am-ne′sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A recalling something omitted. — **Anamnestic**, -nes′tik, *a.* Aiding memory.

Anamorphism, an-a-môr′fizm, *n.* A progression from one type to another; anamorphosis. — **Anamorphosis**, -môr′fo-sis *or* -môr-fo′sis, *n.* (*Persp.*) A distorted representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, viewed from a certain point, or by reflection from a mirror, appears in proportion. (*Bot.*) A morbid or monstrous development, or change of form, or degeneration.



Anamorphosis.

Anandrous, an-an′drus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Without stamens.

Anapæst, an′a-pest, *n.* (*Pros.*) In Greek and Latin versification, a foot of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; in English versification, a foot having two unaccented syllables, followed by an accented one; — the reverse of the *dactyl.*

Anaphora, a-naf′o-rȧ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Repetition of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses. (*Med.*) Discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

Anaplasty, an′ȧ-plas-tĭ, *n.* (*Surg.*) The art of restoring lost parts or the normal shape.

Anapodeictic, an′a-po-dīk′tik, *a.* That cannot be shown; undemonstrable.

Anaptotic, an-ap-tot′ik, *a.* (*Gram.*) Losing inflection, — said of languages which lose inflection, as the English.

Anarchy, an′ärk-ĭ, *n.* Want of government in society; confusion. — **Anarch′ic, -ical**, *a.* Lawless. — **An′archist**, *n.* One who promotes, etc. — **An′archize**, -īz, *v. t.* To create anarchy in.

Anasarca, an-a-sär′kȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) Dropsy of the cellular tissue. — **Anasarcous**, -särk′us, *a.* Dropsical.

Anastasis, an-ȧ-sta′sis, *n.* (*Med.*) A rising up from sickness; recovery; a translation of humors to a superior part.

Anastrophe, a-nas′tro-fĭ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Inversion of the natural order of words.

Anathema, a-nath′e-mȧ. *n.* (*Antiq.*) An offering to a deity, hung in a temple; a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; person or thing anathema tized. — **Anath′ematize**, -tīz, *v. t.* [ANATHEMATIZED (-tīzd), -MATIZING.] To denounce with curses. — **Anathe′matiza′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Anatomy, a-nat′o-mĭ, *n.* Art of dissection; science of the structure of animal bodies; act of dividing anything, to examine its parts; thing dissected. — **Anatom′ic, -ical**, *a.* — **An′atom′ically**, *adv.* — **Anat′omism**, -mizm, *n.* Application of the principles of anatomy, as in art. — **Anat′omist**, *n.* One who dissects, or is skilled in, etc. — **Anat′omiza′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Anat′omize**, *v. t.* [ANATOMIZED (-mīzd), -MIZING.] To dissect; to lay open the interior structure of; to analyze.

Ancestor, an′ses-tēr, *n.* One from whom a person is descended; progenitor. — **Ances′tress**, *n.* A female ancestor. — **Ancestral**, -ses′tral, *a.* Relating to, or descending from, etc. — **An′cestry**, -trĭ, *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage; birth or honorable descent.

Anchor, aŋk′ēr, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; a firm support; that which gives stability or security. — *v. t.* [ANCHORED (-ērd), ANCHORING.] (*Naut.*) To place at anchor. To fasten; to fix in a stable condition. — *v. i.* — To cast anchor: to come to anchor. — **Anch′orable**, *a.* Fit for anchorage. — **Anch′orage**, -ej, *n.* A place where

Anchor.
aa, stock; *b*, shank; *cc*, flukes; *dd*, arms.

a ship can anchor; the anchor and all necessary tackle for anchoring; duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.—**Anch'ored,** -ĕrd, *a.* (*Heraldry.*) Shaped as a cross with extremities turned back like flukes of an anchor; written also *ancred* and *ancreé.*—**Anch'or-ground,** *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.—**-hold,** *n.* The hold which the anchor takes; security.—**-ice,** *n.* Ice at the bottom of streams, and thus *anchored* to the ground; ground-ice. — **-smith,** *n.* A maker of anchors. — *At anchor* or *Riding at anchor,* said of a ship kept from drifting by the anchor. — *To cast,* or *drop, anchor.* To sink the anchor in the sea to hold the ship from drifting. — *To cat the anchor.* To draw it up to the cat-head. — *To fish the anchor.* To raise the flukes by an appliance called a fish. — *To shoe the anchor.* To cover the flukes. — *To sweep the anchor.* To drag for a lost anchor. — *To weigh anchor.* To raise it from the bottom. — *Anchor comes home* when it drags from its hold. — *Bower anchor.* One of medium size, carried at the bow of a ship. — *Kedge anchor.* One of small size. — *Sheet anchor.* One of the largest and strongest kind.

Anchoret, ank'ĕr-et, **-orite,** -īt, *n.* A hermit; recluse. — **Anchoret'ic,** *a.*—**Anch'oress,** *n.* A female hermit.

Anchovy, an-cho'vĭ, *n.* A small sea-fish of the herring family. — **Ancho'vy pear.** A West India fruit.

Ancient, ān'shent, *a.* Old; of former times; advanced in years; pristine; antiquated; obsolete. — *n. pl.* Those who lived in former ages, opp. to the *moderns;* very old men. — **An'ciently,** -lĭ, *adv.* In old times. — **An'cientry,** -rĭ, *n.* The honor of ancient lineage; gentry; aristocracy.

Ancillary, an'sil-la-rĭ, *a.* Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

And, *conj.* A particle which expresses the relation of addition, and connects words or sentences.

Andante, än-dän'tā, *a.* (*Mus.*) Rather slow; less slow than *largo,* more slow than *allegretto.* — *n.* A movement or piece in *andante* time. — **Andantino,** -te'no, *a.* Slow, but quicker than *andante.* [It.]

Andean, an-de'an, **Andine,** an'din, *a.* Pert. to the Andes mountains.

Andiron, and'ī-urn, *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place; a fire-dog.

Androgynal, an-droj'ĭ-nal, **-ynous,** -nus, *a.* Having both sexes; hermaphroditical; having mental characteristics of both sexes. (*Bot.*) Bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers.

Android, an'droid, **Androi'des,** -dēz, *n.* A machine in human form, which performs motions of a man. — **An'droid,** *a.* Resembling man.

Androphagi, an-drof'ă-ji, *n.* Man-eaters; anthropophagi. — **Androph'agous,** -gus. Inclined to cannibalism.

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* A particular or detached fact; incident; story; tale. — **Anecdo'tal, -dot'ic, -dot'ical,** *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Anemo-dynamometer, an'e-mo-din-a-mom'e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. — **Anem'ograph,** -graf, *n.* An instrument for registering the force of the wind. — **Anemog'raphy,** -fĭ, *n.* A description of the winds. — **Anemom'eter,** *n.* Same as ANEMODYNAMOMETER. — **Anemom'etry,** *n.* Measurement by means of an anemometer. — **Anem'oscope,** *n.* A weather-cock, esp. a contrivance for bringing down the indications of a wind-vane to a dial below.

Anemometer.

Anemone, a-nem'o-nĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the crowfoot family; wind-flower.

Aneroid, an'e-roid, *a.* Dispensing with the use of quicksilver. — *n.* A portable barometer, which dispenses, etc.

Anetic, an-et'ik, *a.* (*Med.*) Lessening pain; anodyne.

Aneurism, an'u-rizm, *n.* (*Anat.*) A soft tumor, arising from dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

Anew, a-nu', *adv.* Newly; over again; afresh.

Anfractuous, an-frakt'u-us, *a.* Winding; full of turnings.

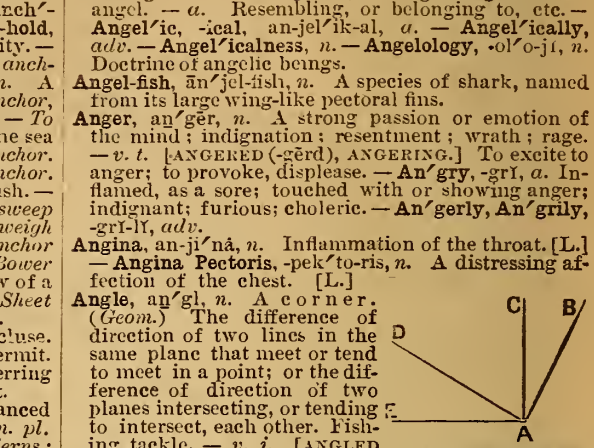
Angel, ān'jel, *n.* A spirit, or spiritual being; an ancient gold coin of England, bearing the figure of an angel. — *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, etc. — **Angel'ic, -ical,** an-jel'ik-al, *a.* — **Angel'ically,** *adv.* — **Angel'icalness,** *n.* — **Angelology,** -ol'o-jĭ, *n.* Doctrine of angelic beings.

Angel-fish, ān'jel-fish, *n.* A species of shark, named from its large wing-like pectoral fins.

Anger, an'gĕr, *n.* A strong passion or emotion of the mind; indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — *v. t.* [ANGERED (-gĕrd), ANGERING.] To excite to anger; to provoke, displease. — **An'gry,** -grĭ, *a.* Inflamed, as a sore; touched with or showing anger; indignant; furious; choleric. — **An'gerly, An'grily,** -grĭ-lĭ, *adv.*

Angina, an-ji'nă, *n.* Inflammation of the throat. [L.] — **Angina Pectoris,** -pek'to-ris, *n.* A distressing affection of the chest. [L.]

Angle, an'gl, *n.* A corner. (*Geom.*) The difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet or tend to meet in a point; or the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect, each other. Fishing tackle. — *v. i.* [ANGLED (an'gld), ANGLING.] To fish with line and hook; to use some bait or artifice; to intrigue. — *Angle of incidence.* (*Opt.*) The angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls. —*Angle of refraction.* The angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point on which it falls. — A *right angle.* One formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90°. — An *obtuse angle.* One greater than a right angle. — An *acute angle.* One less than a right angle. — *Oblique angles.* Angles that are either acute or obtuse.—*Facial angle.* See under FACE. — *Visual angle.* The angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye. — **An'gler,** *n.* One who fishes with a hook. (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; the fishing-frog. — **An'gle-bar, -iron,** *n.* A rolled bar of iron of an angular shape, for the edges of iron safes, etc.; or to connect the side-plates of iron boilers, etc. — **Angular,** an'gu-lĕr, *a.* Having an angle or angles; pointed; forming an angle; sharp and stiff in character. — **An'gularness,** -lĕr-ness, **Angular'ity,** -lăr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **An'gularly,** -lĕr-lĭ, *adv.* With angles; in the direction of the angles. — **An'gulated,** -la-ted, *a.* Formed with angles. — **An'gulose,** -lōs, *a.* Full of angles.



C A E, right angle;
C A D, acute angle;
B A E, obtuse angle.

Angle-iron.

Anglican, an'glĭ-kan, *a.* English; pert. to England. — *n.* A member of the church of England; esp. of the high-church or ritualistic party. — **An'glicize,** -sīz, *v. t.* [ANGLICIZED (-sīzd), -CIZING.] To render comformable to English idiom or analogies. — **An-glo,** an'glo. A prefix meaning *English.*

Anglice, an'glĭ-se, *adv.* In English; in the English manner. [L.]

Angor, an'gor, *n.* Intense bodily pain. [L.]

Angry, Angrily. See under ANGER.

Anguish, an'gwish, *n.* Extreme pain; agony; grief.

Angular, Angularity. See under ANGLE.

Anhelation, an'he-la'shun, *n.* Short breath; difficult respiration.

Anil, an'il, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub whose leaves and stalks yield indigo. — **Anile,** an'il, *n.* A dark blue color. — **Aniline,** an'ĭ-lin *or* -lĭn, *n.* A dyeing material obtained from indigo, also from benzole in coal tar. — *a.* Pert. to dyes made from aniline.

Anile, an'īl, *a.* Old womanish; imbecile. — **Anil'ity,** -nil-i-tĭ, **An'ileness,** -īl-nes, *n.* Dotage.

Animadvert, an'ĭ-mad-vĕrt', *v. i.* To turn the mind with intent to notice; to consider by way of crit-

icism or censure ; to remark, comment. — **Animadversion,** -vẽr′shun, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism, etc. ; strictures ; blame. — **Animadver′sive,** -siv, *a.* Having the power of perceiving. —**Ani′madver′ter,** *n.*

Animal, an′ĭ-mal, *n.* An organized living being having sensation and power of voluntary motion; an irrational being, as disting. fr. man. — *a.* Of, or relating to, animals; pert. to the merely sentient part of a creature; consisting of the flesh of animals.

Animalcule, an-ĭ-ʟal′kūl, **-culum,** *n. ; pl.* -CULA, -lȧ. An animal invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. [*Animalculæ*, as if from a Lat. singular *animalcula*, is a barbarism.]

Animate, an′ĭ-māt, *v. t.* To give natural life to ; to enliven, incite. — *a.* Alive. — **An′imated,** *p. a.* Endowed with animal life; full of life; spirited; lively. — **Anima′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; vivacity; spirit; sprightliness.

Animosity, an′ĭ-mos′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Violent hatred; active enmity; rancor; malignity.

Animus, an′ĭ-mus, *n.* Intention; spirit ; temper. [L.]

Anise, an′is, *n.* A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

Ankle, an′kl, *n.* The joint which connects the foot with the leg. — **Ank′let,** *n.* An ornament for the ankle.

Annals, an′nalz, *n. pl.* A history of events in chronological order; a series of historical events; an annual publication. — **An′nalist,** *n.* A writer of annals.

Anneal, an-nēl′, *v. t.* [ANNEALED (-nēld′), ANNEALING.] To heat nearly to fluidity and then cool slowly, to render less brittle ; to temper. To heat, as glass, in order to fix colors.

Annex, an-neks′, *v. t.* [ANNEXED (-nekst′), ANNEXING.] To unite at the end; to affix; to add; to connect, esp. as a consequence. — *n.* An extension of a building ; a subsidiary building ; an addition to a document. — **Annexation,** -a′shun, **Annexion,** -nek′shun, *n.* Act of annexing; addition; union. (*Law.*) Union of property with a freehold, forming a fixture. — **Annexa′tionist,** *n.* An advocate of, etc. — **Annex′ible,** *a.* That may be, etc. — **Annex′ment,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; thing annexed.

Annihilate, an-nī′hĭ-lāt, *v. t.* To cause to cease to be; to destroy the form or properties of. — **Anni′hila′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. ; destruction. — **Anni′hila′tionist,** *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes that eternal punishment consists in annihilation ; a destructionist. — **Anni′hilatory,** -rĭ, *a.* Tending to, etc.; destructive.

Anniversary, an-nĭ-vẽr′sa-rĭ, *a.* Returning with the year at a stated time. — *n.* A day celebrated each year.

Annomination, an-nom′i-na′shun, *n.* A pun; a paranomasia ; alliteration.

Annotate, an′no-tāt, *v. i.* To make annotations or comments. — **An′notator,** -tẽr, *n.* A commentator.

Annotto, an-not′to, **Arnat′to, Arnot′to,** *n.* A yellowish-red vegetable dyeing material.

Announce, an-nowns′, *v. t.* [ANNOUNCED (-nownst′), ANNOUNCING.] To give first notice of; to make known, publish, advertise. — **Announce′ment,** *n.* — Act of, etc. ; declaration. — **Announ′cer,** *n.*

Annoy, an-noi′, *v. t.* [ANNOYED (-noid′), ANNOYING.] To injure or disturb by repeated acts ; to incommode, vex, plague. — **Annoy′ance,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. ; that which annoys. — **Annoy′er,** *n.*

Annual, an′u-al, *a.* Returning or happening every year; yearly; performed in a year; lasting only one year or season. — *n.* A thing happening yearly; a work published once a year; a plant that lasts but one year or season.

Annuity, an-nu′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A sum of money, payable yearly. — **Annu′itant,** *n.* One who has an annuity.

Annul, an-nul′, *v. t.* [ANNULLED (-nuld′), ANNULLING.] To make void or of no effect; to repeal, nullify, set aside. — **Annul′ment,** *n.* Act of, etc.

Annulet, an′u-let, *n.* A little ring. (*Arch.*) A small flat fillet, encircling a column, etc. (*Her.*) A little circle borne as a charge in coats of arms.

Annumerate, an-nu′mẽr-āt, *v. t.* To add to a number. — **Annumeration,** -a′shun, *n.*

Annunciate, an-nun′shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To announce. — **Annuncia′tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; a festival, celebrated March 25th, in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary. — **Annun′ciator,** -tẽr, *n.*

Anodyne, an′o-dīn, *n.* Medicine which allays pain. — *a.* Assuaging pain.

Anoint, a-noint′, *v. t.* To pour oil upon; to rub with unctuous substances; to consecrate, by unction ; to smear or daub. — **Anoint′ed,** *n.* The Messiah.

Anomaly, a-nom′a-lĭ, **-alism,** -lizm, *n.* Deviation from common rule or analogy; irregularity. (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun ; angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet. — **Anom′alous,** -lus, *a.* Abnormal. — **Anom′alously,** *adv.*

Anon, a-non′, *adv.* Quickly ; immediately ; at another time; again.

Anonymous, an-non′ĭ-mus, *a.* Wanting a name ; without the real name of the author ; nameless. — **An′onyme,** -nim, *n.* An assumed name. — **Anonymity,** -nim′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.

Anorexia, an-o-reks′ĭ-ȧ, **An′orexy,** -ĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Want of appetite.

Another, an-uth′ẽr *a.* Not the same; different; one more; any other.

Anourous, Anurous, an-o͞o′rus, *a.* Without a tail.

Ansated, an′sā-ted, *a.* Having a handle.

Anserine, an′sẽr-īn, **-serous,** -us, *a.* Pert. to, or like a goose, or its skin; silly.

Answer, an′sẽr, *v. t.* [ANSWERED (-sẽrd), ANSWERING.] To speak or write in return to; to refute; to be or act in return to. — *v. i.* To make response; to be accountable, liable, or responsible; to be or act in return; to conform; to suit. — *n.* Something said, written, or done, in return; a mathematical solution. — **An′swerable,** *a.* Capable of being answered ; obliged to answer ; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good ; responsible ; suitable ; equivalent.

Ant, ȧnt, *n.* An emmet ; a pismire. — **Ant′bear,** -bâr, **-eater,** -ēt′ẽr, *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants. — **-eggs,** *n. pl.* The larvæ of ants, which are incased in sacs resembling eggs. — **-hill,** *n.* A nest of ants.

Anteater.

Antagonist, an-tag′o-nist, *n.* One who contends with another; adversary; opponent. — **Antag′onist′ic,** -ical, *a.* — **An′tagonist′ically,** *adv.* — **Antag′onism,** -nizm, *n.* Opposition of action ; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles. — **Antag′onize,** -nīz, *v. t.* To act in opposition; to contend.

Antalgic, an-tal′jik, *a.* Alleviating pain.

Antaphrodisiac, ant′af-ro-diz′ĭ-ak, *a.* (*Med.*) Lessening venereal desire. — *n.* Anti-venereal medicine.

Antarctic, ant-ärk′tik, *a.* Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it.

Antarthritic, ant′är-thrit′ik, *a.* Counteracting gout. — *n.* A remedy for, etc.

Antecede, an-te-sēd′, *v. t.* To go before in time. — **Antece′dent,** *a.* Going before ; prior ; previous. — *n.* That which, etc. ; *pl.* the earlier events of one's life. (*Gram.*) The noun to which a relative refers. (*Logic.*) The first of two propositions in an enthymeme; the first and conditional part of a hypothetical proposition. (*Math.*) The first of two terms of a ratio. — **Antece′dently,** *adv.* Previously. — **Anteces′sor,** -sẽr, *n.* One who goes before; a leader; one who possessed land before the present possessor.

Antechamber, an′te-chām′bẽr, **An′teroom,** -ro͞om, *n.* A room leading to the chief apartment.

Antecommunion, an′te-com-mūn′yun, *n.* The part of the Anglican liturgy which precedes the consecration of the elements in the communion.

Antecursor, an′te-kẽr′sẽr, *n.* A forerunner.

Antedate, an′te-dāt, *n.* A date before the true time.

—*v. t.* To date before the true time; to anticipate; to take before the true time.

Antediluvial, an′te-dĭ-lu′vĭ-al, **Antedilu′vian**, *a.* Before the deluge.

Antelope, an′te-lōp, *n.* A ruminant quadruped, intermediate between the deer and goat.

Antelope.

Antemeridian, an′te-me-rid′ĭ-an, *a.* Before noon.

Antemundane, an-te-mun′dān, *a.* Before the creation of the world.

Antenatal, an-te-na′tal, *a.* Before birth.

Antenna, an-ten′nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* AN-TEN′NÆ, -nē, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) A movable, articulated organ of sensation, attached to the heads of insects and crustacea.

Antenuptial, an-te-nup′shal, *a.* Before marriage.

Antepaschal, an-te-pas′kal, *a* Before Easter.

Antepenult, an′te-pe-nult′, **An′tepenult′i-ma**, *n.* (*Pros.*) The last syllable but two of a word.

Anterior, an-te′rĭ-or, *a.* Before in time or place; former; foregoing. — **Anteriority**, -or′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Precedence.

Anthem, an′them, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

Anthemorrhagic, ant′hem-or-raj′ik, *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to stop hemorrhage.

Anther, an′thēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) That part of the stamen containing the pollen. — **Anther-if′erous**, -ēr-us, *a.* Producing, etc.

Anther.
a, ovary; *b*, style; *c*, stigma; *dd*, filaments; *ee*, anthers.

Anthesis, an-the′sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) The opening of a flower. — **Antholʹogy**, *n.* A discourse on flowers; collection of flowers; a collection of beautiful passages from authors.

Anthony's Fire, an′to-niz -fīr, *n.* The crysipelas.

Anthracite, an′thra-sīt, *n.* A hard mineral coal. — **An′thracene**, -sēn, **-cine**, -sin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid hydrocarbon produced in distilling coal-tar; paranaphthaline.

Anthropogeny, an-thro-poj′ĕ-nĭ, *n.* The development of man. — **Anthropog′raphy**, *n.* (*Phys. Geog.*) The distribution of the human race. — **An′thropoid**, *a.* Resembling man. — **Anthropolʹogy**, -jĭ, *n.* The natural history of the human species; science of man, considered in his entire nature. — **An′thropomor′phism**, -môr′fizm, *n.* Representation of the Deity as having human form or attributes. — **An′thropomor′phite**, -fīt, *n.* A believer in, etc. — **Anthropomor′phous**, -fus, *a.* Resembling a man. — **An′thropophʹagi**, -pofʹa-jĭ, *n. pl.* Man-eaters; cannibals. — **Anthropophʹagy**, -jĭ, *n.* Cannibalism.

Antic, an′tik, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild. — *n.* A buffoon; odd appearance.

Anticathode, an′tĭ-kath′ōd, *n.* (*Phys.*) The part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode.

Antichrist an′tĭ-krīst, *n.* An adversary of Christ; the man of sin. — **Antichristian**, -kris′chun, *n.* An opposer of Christianity. — *a.* Opposing, etc.

Anticipate, an-tis′ĭ-pāt, *v. t.* To take or do before another, so as to prevent him; to take up beforehand, or before the proper time; to foresee; to expect. — **Anticipation**, -pa′shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; previous view or impression; foretaste; preconception; forethought. — **Anticipative**, -tis′ĭ-pa-tiv, *a.* — **Antic′ipator**, *n.* — **Antic′ipatory**, *a.* Taking before time.

Anticlimax, an-tĭ-kli′maks, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas fall, or become less important, at the close.

Anticlinal, an-tĭ-kli′nal, *a.* Marking inclination in opposite directions. — *n.* The crest-line from which strata dip in opposite directions; the anticlinal axis.

Antidote, an′tĭ-dōt, *n.* That which tends to counteract poison, etc. — **Antido′tal**, **-dot′ical**, *a.* — **Antido′tally**, **-dot′ically**, *adv.*

Antifebrile, an-tĭ-feb′ril *or* -fe′bril, *a.* Abating fever.

Antimony, an′tĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* A whitish, brittle metal used in medicine and the arts. — **Antimo′nial**, *a.* Of or pert. to, etc. — *n.* A preparation of, etc.

Antinomy, an′tĭ-no-mĭ *or* -tin′o-mĭ, *n.* Opposition of one law or rule to another; a thing contrary. — **Antino′mian**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect said to maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation.

Antipapal, an-tĭ-pa′pal, **-papist′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Opposing the papacy or popery.

Antipathy, an-tip′a-thĭ, *n* Aversion at the presence of a particular object; dislike; contrariety. (*Nat. Phil.*) A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter.

Antiphlogistic, an′tĭ-flo-jis′tik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston (*Med.*) Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* Medicine or diet which, etc.

Antiphon, an′tĭ-fon, **Antiphony**, -tif′o-nĭ, *n.* (*Mus.*) An anthem or psalm sung in alternate parts; a response. — **Antiph′onal**, **Antiphon′ic**, **-phon′ical**, *a.* — **Antiph′onal**, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

Antiphrasis, an-tiʹfra-sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; irony. — **Antiphrastic**, -fras′tik, **-tical**, *a.*

Antipode, an′tĭ-pōd, *n.*; *pl.* ANTIPODES, -pŏdz *or* -tip′o-dēz. One of those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are directly opposite.

Antipope, an′tĭ-pōp, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.

Antique, an-tēk′, *a.* Old; ancient; of old fashion; made in imitation of antiquity. — *n.* Anything very old; a remnant of antiquity; relic. — **Antiq′uity**, -tik′wĭ-tĭ, *n.* Ancient times, or their people; great age. *pl.* Remains of, etc. — **Antiquarian**, -kwa′rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary. — **Antiqua′rianism**, *n.* Love of, etc. — **An′tiquary**, *n.* One versed in, etc. — **An′tiquate**, -kwāt, *v. t.* To make obsolete, old, or void. — **An′tiquated**, *p. a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; out of use.

Antisabbatarian, an′tĭ-sab′bă-ta′rĭ-an, *a.* Opposed to the observance of the Sabbath. — *n.* One who, etc.

Antiscorbutic, an′tĭ-skôr-bu′tik, **-bu′tical**, *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting scurvy.

Antiscriptural, an-tĭ-skrip′chur-al, *a.* Not accordant with Scripture.

Antiseptic, an-tĭ-sep′tik, *a.* Opposing putrefaction. — *n.* A substance which resists or corrects, etc.

Antislavery, an-tĭ-slāʹvēr-ĭ, *a.* Opposed to slavery.

Antisocial, an-tĭ-soʹshal, *a.* Adverse to society or hostile to its existence.

Antispasmodic, an′tĭ-spaz-mod′ik, **Antispastic**, an-tĭ-spas′tik, *a.* (*Med.*) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors; counteracting spasm.

Antistrophe, an-tis′tro-fĭ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Repetition of words in an inverse order; the turning of an adversary's plea against him. (*Anc. Lyric Poetry.*) Part of a song or dance, around the altar, performed by turning from left to right, in opp. to the *strophe*, which was from right to left; the stanza of an ode following the strophe. — **Antistrophic**, -strofʹik, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Antithesis, an-tithʹe-sis, *n.*; *pl.* -ESES, -sēz. (*Rhet.*) An opposition of words or sentiments in the same sentence; contrast; anything directly opposed to another. — **Antithetic**, -thetʹik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc. — **Antithetʹically**, *adv.*

Antitoxic, an′tĭ-tŏksʹik, *a.* Counteracting poison. — **An′titox′in**, *n.* A substance (sometimes the product of a micro-organism and sometimes naturally present in an animal), capable of counteracting or producing immunity from certain diseases.

Antitrades, an′tĭ-trādz, *n.* The higher winds in the tropics, which blow in a direction contrary to the trade winds.

Antitype, an′tĭ-tīp, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type* of which Christ is the *antitype*.

Antler, ant′lēr, *n.* A deciduous growth of bone on the head of a cervine animal, resembling horns in cattle.

Anvil, an′vil, *n.* An iron block, upon which metals are hammered and shaped.

Anxious, aŋk′shus, *a.* Greatly concerned or solicitous, esp. about something uncertain; accompanied with anxiety; disturbed; uneasy. — **Anx′iousness**, **Anxi′ety**, ang-zi′e-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.

Any, en′ĭ, *a.* One out of many, indefinitely; some; an indefinite number or quantity. — *adv.* To any extent; at all. — **An′ybody**, -bod-ĭ, *n.* Any one person out of many; a person of importance. — **-how**,

adv. In any case; at any rate. — **-wise,** *adv.* In any degree. — **-where,** -whâr, *adv.* In any place. — **-whither,** -hwith′ēr, *adv.* To any place.

Aorist, a′o-rist, *n.* (*Gram.*) A tense in Greek, which expresses an action as completed in indeterminate past time.

Aorta, a-ôr′tȧ, *n.* The great artery from the heart.

Apace, a-pās′, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast.

Apagoge, ap-a-go′je, *n.* (*Logic.*) The proving a thing indirectly by showing the impossibility of the contrary thing.

Apart, a-pärt′, *adv.* Separately; aside; in a state of separation, exclusion, or of distinction; in two or more parts; asunder. — **Apart′ment,** *n.* A room in a building or house.

Apathy, ap′a-thĭ, *n.* Want, or a low degree, of feeling; indifference; uncoucern. — **Apathet′ic,** *a.* — **Ap′athist,** *n.* One who is, etc.

Ape, āp, *n.* A quadrumanous mammal having teeth like man, and neither tail nor cheek pouches; one who imitates servilely, like the ape; a dupe. — *v. t.* [APED (āpd), APING.] To imitate servilely; to mimic.

Ape.

Apeak, a-pēk′, *adv.* On the point; in a posture to pierce. (*Naut.*) Perpendicular.

Aperient, a-pe′rĭ-ent, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of opening; laxative. — *n.* Laxative medicine. — **Aperture,** ap′ēr-chur, *n.* An opening through solid substance; a hole.

Apex, a′peks, *n.*; *pl.* A′PEXES; *L. pl.* AP′ICES, ap′ĭ-sēz. The top, tip, or summit of anything.

Aphasia, af-a′zhĭ-ȧ, **Aphasy,** af′a-zĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Loss of the power of speech, or of memory of words, without loss of intelligence or injury to the vocal organs.

Aphelion, a-fēl′yun, *n.*; *pl.* APHELIA, -fe′lĭ-ȧ. (*Astron.*) That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun.

Aphis, a′fis, *n.*; *pl.* APHIDES, af′ĭ-dēz. (*Entom.*) The vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

Aphorism, af′o-rizm, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a maxim; adage. — **Aph′orist,** *n.* A writer of, etc. — **Aphorist′ic, -ist′ical,** *a.* Having the form of, etc. — **Aphorist′ically,** *adv.*

Aphthong, af′thong *or* ap′thong, *n.* A letter or combination of letters having no sound.

Apiary, a′pĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* A place where bees are kept; bee-house. — **Apicul′ture,** -chur, *n.* Rearing of bees.

Apiece, a-pēs′, *adv.* To each; each by itself.

Aplomb, a′plon, *n.* Assurance; self-possession. [F.]

Apocalypse, a-pok′a-lips, *n.* Revelation; disclosure; the last book in the Bible. — **Apoc′alyp′tic, -lyp′tical,** *a.* Containing or pertaining to, etc. — **Apoc′alyp′tically,** *adv.*

Apocope, a-pok′o-pe, *n.* The cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word. — **Apoc′opate,** *v. t.* To cut off, etc.

Apocrypha, a-pok′rĭ-fȧ, *n. pl.* Books whose inspiration is denied, and which are excluded from the canon of the Scripture. — **Apoc′ryphal,** -fal, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; not canonical; of uncertain credit; spurious.

Apode, ap′ōd, *n.* An animal that has no feet; a fish having no ventral fins. — **Ap′odal,** *a.*

Apogee, ap′o-je, *n.* (*Astron.*) The point in the orbit of the moon most distant from the earth.

Apology, a-pol′o-jĭ, *n.* Something said or written in defense or justification; expressed regret for some injurious remark or act; anything provided by way of substitute; a makeshift. — **Apologet′ic,** -jet′ik, **-get′ical,** *a.* Excusatory or defensive. — **Apologet′ics,** *n.* (*Theol.*) The defense of the Scriptures, and evidence of their divine authority. — **Apol′ogist,** -jist, *n.* One who makes an apology. — **Apol′ogize,** -jīz, *v. i.* [APOLOGIZED (-jīzd), -GIZING.] To make, etc. — **Ap′ologue,** -log, *n.* A moral fable.

Apoplexy, ap′o-plek-sĭ, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

Aposiopesis, a-po′sĭ-o-pe′sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) An abrupt breaking off, as if the speaker was unable or unwilling to say what he had in mind.

Apostasy, a-pos′ta-sĭ, *n.* Total desertion of one's faith, principles, or party. — **Apos′tate,** -tāt, *n.* One who, etc. — *a.* False, renegade. — **Apos′tatize,** -tīz, *v. i.* [-TATIZED (-tīzd′), -TIZING.] To abandon, etc.

A posteriori, ā pos′te-rĭ-o′ri. (*Logic.*) Reasoning *a posteriori* derives propositions from observation of facts, or principles and definitions from generalizations from facts, or infers causes from effects; — the reverse of *a priori.* (*Philos.*) Knowledge *a posteriori* is derived from facts through induction or experiment. [L.]

Apostle, a-pos′sl, *n.* A person sent forth to execute some important business; one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent to preach the gospel. — **Apos′tleship,** *n.* The office, etc. — **Apos′tolate,** -to-lāt, *n.* Mission; apostleship. — **Apostol′ic,** -tol′ik, **-ical,** *a.* Pert. to an apostle or to the apostles, their times, spirit, or doctrines. — **Apostol′ically,** *adv.* — **Apostol′icism,** -sizm, **-tolicity,** -lis′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being apostolical.

Apostrophe, a-pos′tro-fĭ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A turning away from the real auditory, and addressing an imaginary one. (*Gram.*) Contraction of a word by omitting letters; the mark [′] denoting contraction. — **Apos′trophize,** -fīz, *v. t.* [-PHIZED (-fīzd), -PHIZING.] To address by apostrophe; to contract by omitting, etc.

Apothecary, a-poth′e-ka-rĭ, *n.* One who prepares drugs for medicinal use.

Apothegm, Apophthegm, ap′o-them, *n.* A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a precept; maxim. [*Apothegm* is now the prevalent spelling.]

Apothem, ap′o-them, *n.* (*Math.*) The perpendicular from the center to a side of a regular polygon.

Apotheosis, ap-o-the′o-sis, *n.* Act of elevating a mortal to the rank of the gods. — **Apothe′osize,** -sīz, *v. t.* To deify.

Appall, ap-pawl′, *v. t.* [APPALLED (-pawld′), APPALLING.] To depress with fear; daunt, terrify. — *v. i.* To occasion fear.

Appanage, ap′pan-āj, *n.* Land assigned by a sovereign prince to his younger sons; means of sustenance.

Apparatus, ap-pa-ra′tus, *n.*; *pl.* -RATUS or -RATUSES. Things provided as means to some end; a set of implements.

Apparel, ap-par′el, *n.* Covering for the body; clothing; raiment; vestment. — *v. t.* [APPARELED *or* -ELLED (-eld), -ELING *or* -ELLING.] To dress; to cover with something ornamental; to embellish.

Apparent. See under APPEAR.

Appeal, ap-pēl′, *n.* (*Law.*) Removal of a cause or suit to a superior judge or court for reëxamination or review; right of appeal; a summons to answer to a charge. A call for proof or decision, or to grant a favor; resort; recourse. — *v. i.* [APPEALED (-pēld′), -PEALING.] (*Law.*) To remove a cause, etc. To refer to another; to call on for aid. — *v. t.* (*Law.*) To remove, etc.; to charge with a crime; to accuse. — **Appellant,** -pel′lant, *n.* One who appeals. — **Appel′late,** -lāt, *a.* Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals. — **Appella′tion,** *n.* Name by which one is called; title; address. — **Appel′lative,** -tiv, *a.* Pert. to a common name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper, name. — **Appel′latively,** *adv.* — **Appel′latory,** *a.* Containing an appeal. — **Appellee′,** *n.* (*Law.*) The defendant in, etc.; one who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime. — **Appellor,** -lôr′, *n.* One who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for crime.

Appear, ap-pēr′, *v. i.* [APPEARED (-pērd′), APPEARING.] To come or be in sight; to become manifest; to seem, in opposition to reality. — **Appear′ance,** *n.* Act of, etc.; thing seen; phenomenon; semblance, or apparent likeness; personal presence; exhibition of the person; air; manner; mien. — **Appear′er,** *n.* — **Apparent,** ap-pâr′ent, *a.* Capable of being seen, or easily seen; plain; certain; evident; appearing to the eye, but not true or real; seeming. — **Appar′ently,** *adv.* — **Appar′entness,** *n.* — **Apparition,** -rish′un, *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; a preternatural appearance; ghost; specter.

Appease, ap-pēz′, *v. t.* [APPEASED (-pēzd′), -PEASING.] To make quiet, pacify, compose, calm.

Append, ap-pend′, *v. t.* To hang or attach; to add, annex. — **Append′age,** *n.* Something added as subordinate. — **Append′ant,** *n.* Thing appended. — *a.*

Hanging; annexed. — **Appendicitis**, ap-pend′ĭ-sī′-tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the appendix. — **Ap-pend′icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* A small appendage. — **Append′-ix**, *n.*; *pl.* -IXES; *L. pl.* -ICES, -ĭ-sēz. Something added; a concomitant; literary matter added to a book. (*Anat.*) A slender blind process of the cæcum in man and some animals; — called also *vermiform appendix.*

Appertain, ap-pēr-tān′, *v. i.* [-TAINED (-tānd′), -TAIN-ING.] To belong, relate. — **Appur′tenance**, *n.* That which, etc.; an adjunct.

Appetence, ap′pe-tens, **-tency**, *n.* Strong natural desire; sensual appetite; tendency to select. — **Ap′pe-tent**, *a.* Very desirous. — **Ap′petite**, -tīt, *n.* Desire of gratification; esp. desire for food or drink. — **Ap′-petize**, -tīz, *v. i.* To create, or whet, an appetite. — **Appetiz′er**, *n.* Something which, etc.

Applaud, ap-plawd′, *v. t.* or *i.* To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc.; to commend; extol; cry up; magnify. — **Applaud′er**, **Applause**, -plawz′, *n.* Act of applauding; commendation. — **Applausive**, -plaw′siv, *a.*

Apple, ap′pl, *n.* A well-known tree and its fruit; the pupil of the eye.

Applique, ap-plēk′, *a.* Having a pattern which has been cut out and transferred to another foundation, as in a kind of lace.

Apply, ap-plī′, *v. t.* [APPLIED (-plīd′), PLYING.] To lay or place; to put, bring, or carry; to use for a particular purpose; to engage and employ diligently. — *v. i.* To suit; to have recourse. — **Appli′able**, *a.* Capable of being applied. — **Appli′ably**, *adv.* — **Appli′ance**, *n.* Act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means. — **Ap′plicable**, *a.* Capable or fit to be, etc.; suitable. — **Ap′plicably**, *adv.* — **Ap′-plicabil′ity**, **Ap′plicableness**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Ap′plicant**, *n.* One who, etc.; a petitioner. — **Ap′plicate**, *a.* Applied to some use. — **Applica′-tion**, *n.* Act of applying or laying on, in a literal sense; the thing applied; act of making request; act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought. — **Ap′-plicative**, -tiv, **-catory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Applying. — *n.* That which applies.

Appoggiatura, ap-pod′jä-tōō′rä, *n.* (*Mus.*) A passing tone preceding an essential tone or an accented part of a measure. [It.]

Appoint, ap-point′, *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to constitute, prescribe, allot, assign, equip. — *v. i.* To determine; ordain. — **Appoint′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Appointee′**, *n.* One who is, etc. — **Appoint′er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Appoint′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; stipulation; arrangement; established order; *pl.* whatever is appointed for use and management. — **Apportion**, ap-pōr′shun, *v. t.* [-TIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To divide and assign in just proportion. — **Appor′tionment**, *n.*

Apposite, ap′po-zit, *a.* Very applicable; fit; relevant; pat. — **Ap′positeness**, **-sition**, -zish′un, *n.* Act of adding; accretion. (*Gram.*) The state of two nouns (one of which explains the other) put in the same case, without a connecting word between them. — **Apposi′tional**, *a.*

Appraise, ap-prāz′, *v. t.* [APPRAISED (-prāzd′), AP-PRAISING.] To estimate the worth of, esp. by persons appointed for the purpose. — **Apprais′al**, *n.* A valuation by authority. — **Appraise′ment**, *n.* — **Ap-prais′er**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. one appointed and sworn to fix values. [Sometimes pronounced and written, *apprize*, *apprizal*, etc.]

Appreciate, ap-pre′shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To set a price on; to estimate, esteem, value. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Appre′ciable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Appre-cia′tion**, *n.* A just valuation; increase of value. — **Appre′ciative**, -tiv, **-ciatory**, -rĭ, *a.* Having just appreciation. — **Appre′ciatively**, *adv.*

Apprehend, ap-pre-hend′, *v. t.* To seize or lay hold of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of; to arrest, conceive, imagine, dread. — *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe. — **Apprehen′sible**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Apprehen′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of seizing; a taking by legal process; a taking in the mind; conception; opinion; faculty by which ideas are conceived; distrust or fear of future evil. — **Ap-prehen′sive**, -siv, *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

Apprentice, ap-pren′tĭs, *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* [APPRENTICED (-tĭst), -TICING.] To bind out as, etc. — **Appren′ticeship**, *n.* The condition of, etc.; his time of service.

Apprise, ap-prīz′, *v. t.* [APPRISED (-prīzd′), -PRISING.] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written; to acquaint, make known, communicate

Apprize. See APPRAISE.

Approach, ap-prōch′, *v. i.* [APPROACHED (-prōcht′), -PROACHING.] To come or go near; to approximate. — *v. t.* To place near; to come near to. — *n.* Act or opportunity of, etc.; access; passage by which buildings are approached. *pl.* (*Fort.*) Works covering advances towards a fortress — **Approach′able**, *a.* Accessible. — **Approach′ableness**, *n.*

Approbate, ap′pro-bāt, *v. t.* To express or manifest approbation of. [*Rare.*] — **Approba′tion**, *n.* Act of approving; consent, on the ground of propriety; approval; liking; attestation. — **Ap′proba′tory**, -rĭ, **-bative**, -tiv, *a.* Approving, or implying approbation. — **Approve**, -prōōv′, *v. t.* [APPROVED (-prōōvd′), -PROVING.] To be pleased with; to think well of; to sanction officially. — **Approv′able**, *a.* Worthy of, etc. — **Approv′al**, *n.* Act of, etc.; approbation.

Appropriate, ap-prō′prĭ-āt, *v. t.* To set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self; to assign. — *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; belonging peculiarly; fit; pertinent. — **Appro′priately**, *adv.* — **Appro′pria′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing, esp. money, set apart. — **Appro′priator**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc. (*Law.*) One who has an appropriated benefice.

Approve. See under APPROBATE.

Approximate, ap-proks′ĭ-māt, *a.* Near to. (*Chem.* & *Math.*) Nearly correct. — *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. — *v. i.* To come near; approach. — **Approx′imately**, *adv.* — **Approx′ima′-tion**, *n.* A coming near. — **Approx′imative**, *a.* Approaching.

Appurtenance. See under APPERTAIN.

Apricot, a′prĭ-kot, *n.* A fruit allied to the plum.

April, a′pril, *n.* The fourth month of the year.

A priori, a prĭ-o′ri. Reasoning *a priori* deduces consequences from definitions formed or principles assumed, or infers effects from causes previously known; — the reverse of *a posteriori*. [L.]

Apron, a′purn *or* a′prun, *n.* A cloth, or piece of leather, worn before the body, to protect the clothes

Apropos, ap′ro-po′, *adv.* Opportunely; seasonably; by the way; to the purpose. [F.]

Aps, aps, *n.* The wood of the white poplar.

Apse, aps, *n.* (*Arch.*) The domed part of a church, where the altar is placed. — **Ap-sis**, ap′sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SIDES, -sĭ-dēz. (*Astron.*) One of the two points in an elliptical orbit which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body. (*Arch.*) An apse.

Apsis.

Apt, *a.* Fit; suitable; having a tendency; liable; ready; quick; dexterous. — **Apt′-itude**, -tūd, *n.* Disposition or tendency; readiness in learning; docility. — **Apt′ly**, *adv.* — **Apt′ness**, *n.*

Apteral, ap′tēr-al, *a.* (*Entom.*) Destitute of wings. (*Arch.*) Having no columns along the sides, but only in front. — **Ap′terous**, -us, *a.* (*Entom.*) Apteral.

Aqua, a′kwä, *n.* Water, — a Latin word used in chemistry, in significations determined by words annexed. — **A. fortis**, fôr′tis. Nitric acid. — **A. marine**, ma-rēn′ *or* **marina**, rĭ-nä. A variety of beryl, so called on account of its sea-green color. — **A. regia**, re′jĭ-ä. Nitro-chloro-hydric acid. — **A. vitæ**, vī′te. Water of life; brandy. — **Aqua′rium**, *n.*; *pl.* -RIA. An artificial pond for rearing aquatic plants; glass tank for aquatic animals. — **Aquatic**, -kwat′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, inhabiting, or frequenting, water. — **Aquat′ics**, *n. pl.* Aquatic sports, — as swimming, rowing, etc. — **A′quatint**, **-tint′a**, *n.* A method of etching by aqua fortis, producing an effect resembling a water-color or India ink drawing. — **Aque-duct**, ak′we-dukt, *n.* An artificial conduit for water. — **Aqueous**, a′kwe-us, *a.* Of the nature of, or abounding with, etc.; watery; made by means of water. — **Aqueous hu′mor**. A transparent fluid, forming part of the eye. — **Aquiform**. a′kwĭ-fôrm, *a.* In the form of water.

Aquiline, ak′wĭ-līn *or* -lin, *a.* Belonging to the eagle; curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.

Arab, ar′ab, *n.* A native of Arabia; a street vagabond; a gamin. — **Arabesque**, ar′a-besk, *n.* A species of ornamentation after the Arabian manner, intermingling foliage, fruits, etc., with other objects. — *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; relating to the style of ornament called *arabesque*. — **Arabian**, a-ra′bĭ-an, **Arabic**, ar′a-bik, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia or Arabians. — **Ar′abic**, *n.* The language of, etc.

Arabesque.

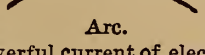
Arable, ar′ă-bl, *a.* Fit for tillage or plowing; plowed.

Arbalest, är′bal-est, **-balist**, **-balet**, **-blast**, **Arcubalist**, är′ku-ba-list, *n.* A cross-bow, — **Arbalister**, **Arcubalister**, -bal′ist-ĕr *or* -ba-list′ĕr, *n.* A cross-bowman.

Arbiter, är′bĭ-tĕr, **Arbitra′tor**, *n.* One empowered to judge and determine, without control; an umpire; one chosen by parties in controversy to determine their differences. [L.] — **Ar′bitrable**, *a.* Arbitrary; determinable. — **Ar′bitrage**, -trej, *n.* Judgment by an arbiter, esp. as to traffic in stocks of differing values in different markets. — **Arbit′rament**, *n.* Will; determination; award of arbitrators. — **Ar′bitrary**, -trĕr-ĭ, *a.* Depending on will or discretion; despotic; bound by no law; tyrannical; imperious; capricious. — **Ar′bitrarily**, *adv.* — **Ar′bitrate**, -trāt, *v. t.* To hear and decide, as arbitrators. — *v. i.* To decide; to judge or act as arbitrator. — **Arbitra′tion**, *n.* Determination by, etc.

Arbor, är′bĕr, *n.* A bower; a seat shaded by trees. (*Mach.*) A spindle or axis. — **Arbo′reous**, -re-us, **Arbo′real**, *a.* Belonging to, growing on, or of the nature of, trees. — **Ar′boricul′ture**, -kul′chur, *n.* Art of cultivating, etc.

Arbu′tus, *n.* The strawberry-tree, an evergreen shrub, whose berry resembles the strawberry; an early spring flower.



Arc.

Arc, ärk, *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle or curve. — **Arc light.** Electric light produced by passage of a powerful current of electricity between carbon points.

Arcade, är-kād′, *n.* A series of arches; a walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

Arcanum, är-ka′num, *n.; pl.* **-NA**, **-nȧ.** A secret. [L.]

Arch, ärch, *a.* Cunning or sly; mischievous in sport; roguish. — **Arch′ly**, *adv.* — **Arch′ness**, *n.*

Arch, ärch, *a.* Chief; of the first class; principal; — used as a prefix in compounded words, most of which are self-explaining; as, *arch-apostle*, *arch-conspirator*, etc. — **Arch-angel**, ärk-ān′jel, *n.* An angel of the highest order. — **-angel′ic**, -ăn-jel′-, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **-bishop**, ärch-bish′op, *n.* A chief bishop; a metropolitan. — **-bish′opric**, *n.* The jurisdiction or diocese of, etc. — **-deacon**, ärch-dē′kn, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop. — **-duke**, ärch-, *n.* A grand duke; chief prince; now, strictly, a son of an Emperor of Austria. — **-duke′dom**, *n.* The jurisdiction of an archduke or arch-duchess. — **-du′cal**, *a.* Pert. to an archduke. — **-duch′ess**, *n.* A princess of the house of Austria. — **-duch′y**, *n.* Territory or jurisdiction, etc. — **-en′emy**, ärch-, *n.* The devil. — **-fiend**, ärch-fēnd′, *n.* The chief of fiends. — **Archidiaconal**, ärk′ĭ-di-ak′o-nal, *a.* Pert. to an archdeacon. — **Archiepiscopacy**, ärk′ĭ-e-pis′ko-pa-sĭ, *n.* Estate of an archbishop. — **Arch′iepis′copal**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Arch.

Arch, ärch, *n.* A curve line or part of a circle; any work in that form, or covered by an arch. — *v. t.* or *i.* [ARCHED (archt), ARCHING.] To form an arch. — **Arch′way**, *n.* Passage under an arch.

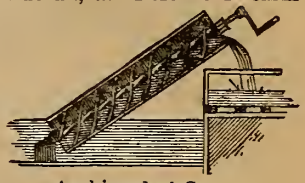
Archæan, är-kē′an, *a.* Ancient. (*Geol.*) Pert. to the earliest geological period. — **Archæol′ogy**, -ol′o-jĭ, *n.* The science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities or ancient usages, customs, etc. — **Ar′chæolog′ical**, *a.* Relating to, etc. — **Archæol′ogist**, *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Archaic**, ar-ka′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Ancient, antiquated. — **Ar′chaism**, -izm, *n.* An ancient or obsolete word or idiom; antiquity of style or use.

Archer, ärch′ĕr, *n.* A bowman. — **Arch′ery**, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.

Archetype, är′ke-tīp, *n.* The original pattern of a work; the model from which a thing is made.

Archil, är′kil, *n.* A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Archimedean, är′kĭ-me-dē′an, *a.* Pert. to Archimedes. — A screw, or **Archimedes' screw.** An instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.



Archimedes' Screw.

Archipelago, är-kĭ-pel′a-go, *n.* Any body of water interspersed with isles; a group of isles.

Architect, ärk′ĭ-tekt, *n* One who plans and superintends the construction of a building; one who builds up. — **Architecture**, -tek′chur, *n.* The art or science of building; frame or structure; workmanship. — **Architec′tural**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Architrave, är′kĭ-trāv, *n.* (*Arch.*) Lower division of an entablature, the part resting immediately on the column; an ornamental molding.

Archives, är′kīvz, *n. pl.* Place in which public records are kept; records preserved as evidence of facts.

Archon, är′kon, *n.* A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.

Arctic, ärk′tik, *a.* Northern; lying far north. — **Arctic circle.** A lesser circle 23° from the north pole.

Arcubalist. See under ARBALEST.

Ardent, är′dent, *a.* Hot or burning; much engaged; intense; fierce; vehement; fervent. — **Ardor**, är′dĕr, *n.* Heat; warmth of passion or affection; eagerness.

Arduous, ärd′u-us, *a.* High or lofty; attended with great labor, like climbing heights; difficult.

Are, är. Present indic. pl. of the substantive verb, etymologically a different word fr. *be*, *am*, or *was*.

Are, är, *n.* (*Metric Syst.*) A measure of surface; 100 sq. meters, or 119.6 sq. yards.

Area, ā′re-ȧ, *n.* Any plane surface; the inclosed space around a building; a sunken space around a basement. (*Geom.*) Superficial contents of any figure.

Arena, a-re′nȧ, *n.; pl.* ARE′NAS, -nȧz; *L. pl.* ARE′NÆ, -nē. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The area in an amphitheater, for gladiators, etc., which was covered with sand; any place of public contest.

Areola, a-re′o-lȧ, *n.; pl.* -OLÆ, -lē. An interstice or small space; the colored ring around the nipple, also around certain vesicles.

Areopagus, ar-e-op′a-gus, *n.* A tribunal at Athens, held on a hill named for Ares, or Mars.

Argand lamp, är′gand. A lamp having a hollow wick under a glass chimney, producing a strong light. — **A. burner.** A ring-shaped gas-burner, admitting a current of air through the center.

Argent, är′jent, *a.* Silvery; bright like silver. — *n.* The white color on a coat of arms. — **Ar′gentan**, *n.* German silver. — **Argentif′erous**, -us, *a.* Containing, etc.

Argil, är′jil, *n.* (*Min.*) Clay or potter's earth; sometimes pure alumina. — **Argillaceous**, -la′shus, *a.* Of the nature of, etc. — **Argillif′erous**, -ĕr-us, *a.* Producing, etc.

Argive, är′jīv, *a.* Pert. to Argos, in Greece.

Argonaut, är′go-nawt, *n.* One who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece. (*Zoöl.*) The nautilus. — **Argosy**, är′go-sĭ, *n.* A large ship.

Argot, är-go′, *n.* The secret language of thieves, tramps, etc.; flash; cant.

Argue, är′gu, *v. i.* [ARGUED (-gūd), -GUING.] To use arguments; to reason; to contend in argument, dispute. — *v. t.* To debate or discuss, prove. — **Ar′gument**, *n.* A proof or means of proving; process of

reasoning; subject-matter, or abstract of the subject-matter, of a discourse, writing, picture, etc. — **Argumen'tative**, -tiv, *a.* Containing or addicted to, etc. — **Argumen'tum ad hom'inem.** Unexpected consequences pressed against a man, from his own principles or conduct. [L.]

Arhythmous, a-rith'mus, *a.* (*Med.*) Without rhythm or regularity, as the pulse.

Aria, ä'rĭ-à, *n.* (*Mus.*) An air or song; a tune. — **Arietta**, -et'tà, **Ariette**, -et', *n.* A little *aria*.

Arian, a'rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Arius, or his doctrines. — *n.* A believer in Arius's doctrine, that Christ was only a superangelic being.

Arid, ar'id, *a.* Dry; parched up with heat.

Aright, a-rīt', *adv.* Rightly; without mistake.

Arise, a-rīz', *v. i.* [AROSE (-rōz'), ARISING (-rīz'ing), ARISEN (-rizn').] To come or get up higher; to mount, ascend, rise; to come into action, being, or notice; to proceed, issue, spring.

Aristocracy, ar-is-tok'ra-sĭ, *n.* A form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in a privileged order; nobility or chief persons in a state. — **Aristocrat**, -ris'to-krat *or* ar'is-, *n.* One who favors, etc.; a proud or haughty person. — **Ar'istocrat'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, consisting in, or partaking of, etc. — **Ar'istocrat'ically**, *adv.* — **Aris'tocratism**, *n.* Habits or principles of, etc.

Arithmancy, ar'ith-man'sĭ *or* a-rith'man-sĭ, *n.* The foretelling of future events, by means of numbers. — **Arithmetic**, *n.* Science of numbers; art of computation by figures. — **Arithmet'ical**, *a.* According to, etc. — **Arithmet'ically**, *adv.* — **Ar'ithmeti'cian**, -tish'an, *n.* One skilled in, etc.

Ark, ärk, *n.* A chest, such as contained the Jews' tables of the covenant; Noah's vessel during the deluge; a large boat for transporting bulky articles.

Arm, ärm, *n.* The limb between the shoulder and the hand; anything resembling an arm, as the branch of a tree, or an inlet of water from the sea; power; might. (*Naut.*) The end of a yard; part of an anchor. (*Mil.*) A branch of the military service; an instrument of warfare. — *n. pl.* Instruments or weapons of offense or defense; deeds or exploits of war. (*Her.*) Ensigns armorial. — *v. t.* [ARMED (ärmd), ARMING.] To furnish with weapons; to add strength, force, etc.; to furnish with means of defense. — *v. i.* To be provided with means of attack or resistance; to take arms. — **Arm'chair**, -châr, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows. — **-hole**, -hōl, *n.* The cavity under the shoulder; armpit; a hole for the arm in a garment. — **-pit**, *n.* The hollow under the shoulder. — **Arm'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as the arms can hold. — **-less**, *a.* Without arms. — **-like**, *a.* Of the form of, etc. — *Coat of arms*, *n.* (*Her.*) A habit worn by knights over armor; an armorial device. — *Stand of arms*, *n.* A complete set for one soldier. — *Small arms*, *n.* Those not requiring carriages. — **Ar'mament**, *n.* A body of forces equipped for war; arrangements for defending a fortification; ships' guns and munitions. — **Ar'mature**, -ma-chur, *n.* Armor. (*Magnetism.*) A piece of iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, to complete the circuit. — **Ar'mistice**, -tis, *n.* A temporary cessation of arms; a truce. — **Arm'or**, -ẽr, *n.* Defensive covering for the body or for ships. — **Arm'or-bear'er**, *n.* One who carries another's armor or arms; an esquire — **Ar'morer**, *n.* One who makes or has charge of, etc. — **Armo'rial**, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to a family escutcheon. — **Ar'mory**, *n.* A place where arms, etc., are kept or manufactured. (*Her.*) Science of coat-armor.

Armada, är-mä'dà *or* -mā'dà, *n.* A fleet of armed ships; esp. the Spanish fleet sent against England, A. D. 1588. [Sp.]

Armadillo.

Armadillo, är'ma-dil'lo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of South America, having the body encased in bony plates.

Armillary, är'mil-la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles. — **A. sphere.** An instrument consisting rings, of all circles of the same sphere, representing the circles of the celestial sphere. — **Ar'millate, -lated**, *a.* Furnished with bracelets.

Armillary Sphere.

Arminian, är-min'ĭ-an, *n.* A follower of Arminius, who denied predestination and kindred doctrines. — *a.* Pert. to Arminius or his principles.

Armure, är'mūr, *n.* A woolen fabric, twilled, or woven with ribs on the surface. [F.]

Army, är'mĭ, *n.* A body of men armed and organized for war; a great number; a host.

Arnica, är'nĭ-kà, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant. — **Ar'nicine**, -nĭ-sin, *n.* A bitter resin, the active principle of arnica.

Aroma, a-ro'mà, *n.* The fragrant quality in plants. — **Aromatic**, ar-o-mat'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc.; fragrant; spicy. — **Aromat'ic**, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, fragrant, and usually pungent in taste. — **Aromatize**, -ro'ma-tīz *or* ar'o-ma-tīz, *v. t.* [AROMATIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To impregnate with, etc. — **Aro'matous**, -tus, *a.* Containing aroma.

Around, a-rownd', *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* In a circle; on every side; at random; here and there.

Arouse, a-rowz', *v. t.* [AROUSED (-rowzd'), AROUSING.] To awaken suddenly, excite, animate.

Arpeggio, är-ped'jo, *n.* (*Mus.*) The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Arpent, är'pent, *n.* A French land measure, used in Louisiana, where it contains 4,088 sq. yards. [F.]

Arquebuse, är'kwe-bus, *n.* A hand-gun, fired from a hook or rest.

Arrack, ar'rak, *n.* A spirit obtained from rice or the cocoa-nut tree, etc.

Arraign, ar-rān', *v. t.* [ARRAIGNED (-rānd'), -RAIGNING.] (*Law.*) To call or set to answer at the bar of a court; to call in question, impeach, censure.

Arrange, ar-rānj', *v. t.* [ARRANGED (-rānjd'), -RANGING.] To put or place in proper order; to adjust or settle. — **Arrange'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; result of arranging; classification; settlement; adjustment by argeement. (*Mus.*) Adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not written; a piece so adapted.

Arrant, ar'rant, *a.* Very bad; notorious.

Arras, ar'ras, *n.* Tapestry; hangings, — made first at *Arras* in the Netherlands.

Array, ar-rā', *n.* Order; disposition in regular lines; posture for fighting; an orderly collection; dress; raiment. (*Law.*) A ranking of a jury as impaneled in a cause; the panel itself; the whole body of jurors summoned to attend the court. — *v. t.* [ARRAYED (-rad'), -RAYING.] To dispose in order; to deck or dress. (*Law.*) To set in order, as a jury; to call them man by man; to draw out, arrange, envelop.

Arrear, ar-rēr', *n. sing.*, **Arrears'**, *n. pl.* That which is behind in payment, or remains unpaid, though due. — **Arrear'age**, -ej, *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.

Arrect, ar-rekt', **Arrect'ed**, *a.* Lifted up; raised; erect.

Arrest, ar-rest', *v. t.* To check or hinder the motion or action of. (*Law.*) To take or apprehend by authority. To seize on and fix; to obstruct, delay, check, stop. — *n.* (*Law.*) The taking or apprehending of a person; any seizure, or taking by power; hindrance.

Arrive, ar-rīv', *v. i.* [ARRIVED (-rīvd'), -RIVING.] Lit., to come to the shore; to come; to gain or compass an object by effort, practice, study, etc. — **Arri'val**, *n.* Act of arriving; attainment or gaining of any object; person or thing arriving.

Arrogate, ar'ro-gāt, *v. t.* To claim unduly; assume. — **Ar'rogative**, -tiv, *a.* Arrogant. — **Ar'rogance**, *n.* Undue assumption of importance; baughtiness. — **Ar'rogant**, *a.* Assuming undue importance; overbearing; presumptuous. — **Ar'rogantly**, *adv.*

Arrow, ar'ro, *n.* A pointed weapon to be shot from a

bow. — **Ar′row-head′ed**, -hed′ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow; — esp. applied to the wedge-shaped, or cuneiform, alphabetical characters found in inscriptions at Persepolis, Nineveh, Babylon, etc. — **Ar′rowroot**, -rōōt, *n.* A tropical plant, and the starch which it yields.

Arsenal, är′se-nal, *n.* A public establishment for the manufacture or storage of arms.

Arsenic, är′se-nik, *n.* (*Min.*) A metal of a steel gray color, and brilliant luster. (*Com.*) Arsenious acid; — a virulent poison, called also *oxide of arsenic*, *white arsenic*, and *ratsbane*.

Arsis, är′sis, *n.* (*Pros.*) The part of a foot marked by a greater stress of voice.

Arson, är′sn, *n.* (*Law.*) Malicious burning of buildings or ships.

Art, ärt. Second person sing., indic. mode, pres. tense, of the verb *to be*, but from *were*.

Art, ärt, *n.* Employment of means to accomplish an end; a system of rules for performing actions, — opp. to *science*; power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, etc.; cunning; artifice; duplicity. — **Art′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Made, performed with, characterized by, or using art or skill; practicing stratagem; crafty. — **Art′fully**, *adv.* — **Art′fulness**, *n.* — **Ar′tifice**, -tĭ-fis, *n.* Artful or skillful contrivance; fraud. — **Artificer**, -tif′ĭ-sẽr, *n.* A skillful workman in some art; one who constructs and contrives. — **Artificial**, -fish′al, *a.* Made or contrived by art; factitious; hence, feigned; fictitious; cultivated; not indigenous. — **Artifi′cially**, *adv.* — **Artifi′cialness**, **-cial′ity**, ar-tĭ-fish′ĭ-al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* — **Art′isan**, -zan, *n.* One skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman. — **Art′ist**, *n.* One who professes and practices one of the liberal arts. — **Artiste**, är-tēst′, *n.* One who is dexterous and tasteful in almost any art. [F.] — **Artist′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, art; made in the manner of an artist. — **Art′less**, *a.* Free from art, craft, or stratagem; ingenuous; contrived without skill or art; inartificial.

Artery, är′tẽr-ĭ, *n.* One of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body; an important channel of communication.

Artesian, är-te′zhan, *a.* Pert. to Artois in France. — **A. wells.** Wells bored into the earth to reach water, which flows from internal pressure.

Artichoke, är′tĭ-chōk, *n.* An esculent plant resembling a thistle.

Article, är′tĭ-kl, *n.* A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of particulars; a clause in a contract, account, treaty, etc.; a distinct part; a particular commodity or substance. (*Gram.*) One of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*. — *v. t.* [ARTICLED (-kld), -CLING.] To set forth in distinct articles; to bind by articles of covenant. — *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate. — **Artic′ulate**, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Formed with joints. Distinctly uttered; clear. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having the body and members jointed. — *v. t.* To joint; to unite by a joint; to form into elementary sounds. — *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate. — **Artic′ula′tion**, *n.* (*Anat.*) Junction of the bones of a skeleton. (*Bot.*) Connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods; one of the joints, as in cane and maize; one of the parts between joints. Utterance of the elementary sounds of language.

Artillery, är-til′lẽr-ĭ, *n.* Offensive weapons of war; cannon; great guns; ordnance; the body of men in charge of cannon, etc.; the science of artillery and gunnery.

Aryan, är′yan *or* är′ĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to an ancient people of Central Asia, from whom are supposed to descend the Celtic, Teutonic, Sclavonic, and other races; Indo-European or Indo-Germanic.

As, az, *adv.* Like; similar to; of the same kind with; while; during; in the idea, character, nature, or condition of; for instance; by way of example; thus.

Asafetida, **-fœtida**, as-a-fet′ĭ-dȧ, *n.* A fetid inspissated sap from India, used in medicine.

Asbestus, as-bes′tus, **-bes′tos**, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene, making an incombustible cloth.

Ascend, as-send′, *v. i.* To mount; to go up; to rise. — *v. t.* To go upward upon; to climb. — **Ascend′ant**, *a.* Above the horizon; superior; predominant. — *n.* Superior influence; an ancestor. (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth. — **Ascend′ency**, *n.* Authority; sway; control. — **Ascen′sion**, *n.* Act of ascending; esp. the elevation of our Savior to heaven. — **Ascent′**, *n.* The act of rising; way by which one ascends; an eminence or high place; the angle which an object makes with a horizontal line; inclination.

Ascertain, as-sẽr-tān′, *v. t.* [ASCERTAINED (-tānd′), -TAINING.] To make certain; to establish; to find out for a certainty.

Ascetic, as-set′ik, *n.* One who practices undue rigor or self-denial in religious things. — *a.* Unduly rigid or self-denying.

Ascribe, as-krīb′, *v. t.* [ASCRIBED (-krībd′), ASCRIBING.] To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to assign. — **Ascrip′tion**, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

Ash, *n.* A genus of forest, trees, or their wood. — **Ash′es**, -ez, *n. pl.* Earthy or mineral particles remaining after combustion; — among chemists, and in composition, used in the sing., as, *bone-ash*, *pearl-ash*; the remains of what is burnt; remains of a dead body. — **Ash-Wednesday**, -wenz′dĭ. The first day of Lent. — **Ash′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.

Ashamed, a-shāmd′, *a.* Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, impropriety, etc.

Ashlar, **Ashler**, ash′lẽr, *n.* Free-stones as they come from the quarry; hewn stones for facing walls.

Ashore, a-shōr′, *adv.* On or to shore; on the land.

Aside, a-sīd′, *adv.* On, or to, one side; apart. — *n.* A remark in an undertone or by way of parenthesis.

Ask, ȧsk, *v. t.* or *i.* [ASKED (ȧskt), ASKING.] To require; to inquire, petition, beg, claim, demand, interrogate. — **Ask′er**, *n.* One who asks. — (*Zoöl.*) A water newt, eft.

Askance, as-kȧns′, **Askant′**, *adv.* Obliquely; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.

Askew, a-skụ′, *adv.* Sideways; askant; awry.

Aslant, a-slȧnt′, *adv.* At a slant; obliquely.

Asleep, a-slēp′, *adv.* In a state of sleep; at rest; dead.

Aslope, a-slōp′, *adv.* With a slope or descent.

Asp, ȧsp, **Asp′ic**, *n.* A small, hooded, poisonous serpent.

Asp.

Asparagus, as-par′a-gus, *n.* A culinary plant.

Aspect, as′pekt, *n.* Look; mien; air; appearance to the eye or the mind; position in relation to the points of the compass. (*Astrol.*) The situation of one planet or star with respect to another.

Aspen, as′pen, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of poplar. — *a.* Pert. to the aspen.

Asperate, as′pẽr-āt, *v. t.* To make rough. — **Asperity**, -pẽr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Roughness of surface, taste, or sound; harshness of spirit and language; acrimony; moroseness.

Asperse, as-pẽrs′, *v. t.* [ASPERSED (-pẽrst′), ASPERSING.] To bespatter with foul reports or injurious charges; to calumniate, slander, defame. — **Asper′sion**, -shun, *n.* A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense; spreading of calumnious reports; calumny.

Asphalt, as-falt′, **-phal′tum**, *n.* Mineral pitch; compact native bitumen.

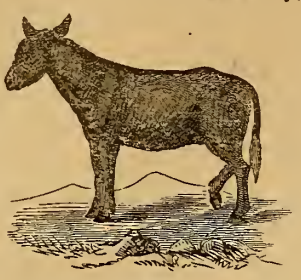
Asphodel, as′fo-del, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the lily species; daffodil.

Asphyxia, as-fiks′ĭ-ȧ, **-phyx′y**, -ĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Apparent death, or suspended animation. — **Asphyx′ia′tion**, *n.* The process of producing, or state of, asphyxia.

Aspire, as-pīr′, *v. i.* [ASPIRED (-pīrd′), ASPIRING.] To desire with eagerness; to rise. — **Aspir′ant**, *a.* Aspiring; ardently desirous of rising. — **Aspir′ant**, **Aspir′er**, *n.* One who seeks eagerly. — **Aspirate**, as′pĭ-rāt, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. — *n.* A letter marked with a note of breathing; a mark of aspiration (') used in Greek; the rough breathing; a non-vocal **conso-**

nant.—*a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.—**Aspira'tion**, *n.* Pronunciation of a letter with a stroug emission of breath; strong wish or desire.

Ass, ăss, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the horse family, having long, slouching ears. A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt. —**Asinine**, as'ĭ-nīn, *a.* Belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass; stupid: obstinate.



Ass.

Assail, as-sāl', *v. t.* [ASSAILED (-sāld'), ASSAILING.] To attack with violence; to attack with a view to change feelings, conduct, etc.; to assault, beset, fall upon.

Assassin, as-sas'sin, *n.* One who kills or attempts to kill by secret assault. —**Assas'sinate**, *v. t.* To murder by, etc. —**Assas'sina'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Assault, as-sawlt', *n.* A violent attack with blows, weapons, etc., or with words, arguments, appeals, and the like; invasion; incursion; onset; charge. (*Law.*) An attempt or offer to beat another, but without touching his person: if the blow takes effect, it is *battery*.—*v. t.* To attack with, etc.

Assay, as-sā', *n.* (*Chem.*) Determination of the quantity of any metal, esp. gold or silver, in an ore or alloy; the substance to be assayed; a trial of weights and measures.—*v. t.* [ASSAYED (-sād'), ASSAYING.] To subject to chemical examination, etc.—*v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.

Assemble, as-sem'bl, *v. t.* [ASSEMBLED (-sem'bld), -BLING.] To bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.—*v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene.—**Assem'blage**, -blej, *n.* Act of assembling; collection of individuals, or of particular things.—**Assem'bly**, blĭ, *n.* A company collected in one place, usually for some common purpose; meeting; group.

Assent, as-sent', *n.* The act of assenting, admitting, or agreeing to anything; consent.—*v. i.* To admit a thing as true; to express agreement, or concession.—**Assenta'tion**, *n.* Assent by way of flattery or dissimulation; adulation.—**Assenta'tor**, -tēr, *n.* A flatterer or dissembler.—**Assent'er**, *n.* One who assents.

Assert, as-sērt', *v. t.* To affirm positively; to aver, vindicate.—**Assertion**, -sēr'shun, *n.* Act of asserting; vindication.—**Assert'ive**, -iv, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.—**Assert'or**, -ēr, *n.*—**Assert'ory**, -ēr-ĭ, *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

Assess, as-ses', *v. t.* [ASSESSED (-sest'), -SESSING.] To tax; to value for taxation; to determine, fix, estimate.—**Assess'able**, *a.* Liable to be assessed.—**Assess'ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; valuation; sum charged.—**Assess'or**, -ēr, *n.* One appointed to assess persons or property.

Assets, as'sets, *n. pl.* Property in possession or money due, as opp. to liabilities.

Asseverate, as-sev'ēr-āt, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.—**Assev'era'tion**, *n.*

Assiduous, as-sid'u-us, *a.* Constant in attention; sedulous; persevering; indefatigable.—**Assid'uousness**, *n.*—**Assidu'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Constant application.

Assign, as-sīn', *v. t.* [ASSIGNED (-sīnd'), ASSIGNING.] To appoint, allot, apportion; to fix, designate. (*Law.*) To transfer, or make over to another; to transfer to, and vest in *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.—*n.* (*Law.*) One to whom property is transferred.—**Assign'able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc.—**Assignation**, -sig-na'shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; an appointment to meet at given time and place.—**Assignee**, as-sī-nē', *n.* One to whom something is assigned.—**Assigner**, as-sīn'ēr, *n.* One who, etc.—**Assign'ment**, *n.* An allotting to a particular person or use. (*Law.*) A transfer of title by writing; writing by which an interest is transferred; transfer of a bankrupt's property to *assignees*, for creditors.—**Assignor**, -sĭ-nôr', *n.* (*Law.*) One who assigns or transfers an interest.

Assimilate, as-sim'ĭ-lāt, *v. t.* To cause to resemble; to convert into a like substance.—*v. i.* To become similar.—**Assim'ilable**, *a.* Capable of, etc.—**Assim'ila'tion**, *n.* Act of assimilating; state of resemblance or identity; conversion of nutriment into the substance of the body.—**Assim'ilative**, -tiv, *a.* Having power of assimilating.

Assist, as-sist', *v. t.* To give support to; to succor.—*v. i.* To help; to attend.—**Assist'ance**, *n.* Aid; relief.—**Assist'ant**, *a.* Helping; auxiliary.—*n.* One who assists.

Assize, as-sīz', *n.* Lit., a sitting; an order or regulation, esp. about the weight of bread, etc. (*Law.*) Periodical sessions of the superior courts in the counties of England,—usually in the pl.—*v. t.* [ASSIZED (-sīzd'), -SIZING.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by authority.

Associate, as-so'shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To join in company as a friend, companion, partner, etc.; to unite in the same mass.—*v. i.* To unite in company.—*a.* Closely connected.—*n.* A companion; a mate.—**Asso'cia'tion**, -shĭ-a'shun, *n.* Union; connection; union of persons in a society for some particular purpose.—**Asso'cia'tional**, *a.* Pert. to an, etc.—**Asso'cia'tionalism**, *n.* (*Philos.*) Doctrine of associationalists.—**Asso'cia'tionalist**, *n.* (*Philos.*) One who explains the higher functions and relations of the soul by the association of ideas.—**Asso'ciative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending or pertaining to association.

Assort, as-sôrt', *v. t.* To distribute into classes; to furnish with all sorts.—**Assort'ment**, *n.* Distribution into classes; things assorted.

Assuage, as-swāj', *v. t.* [ASSUAGED (-swājd'), ASSUAGING.] To soften; to allay or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease, soothe, alleviate.

Assume, as-sūm', *v. t.* [ASSUMED (-sūmd'), ASSUMING.] To take, or take upon one's self; to take for granted, or without proof; to pretend to possess.—*v. i.* To claim unduly.—**Assump'tion**, -sum'shun, *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed. (*Logic.*) The minor proposition in a categorical syllogism. (*Eccl.*) A festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

Assure, a-shoor', *v. t.* [ASSURED, (-shoord'), ASSURING.] To make sure or certain; to insure. (*Law.*) To covenant to indemnify for loss.—**Assur'ance**, *n.* Act of assuring; a declaration inspiring credit; freedom from doubt; firmness of mind; intrepidity; impudence; insurance; a contract to pay on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death. (*Law.*) Evidence of conveyance of property.—**Assur'edly**, *adv.* Certainly; without doubt.

Aster, as'tēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants with radiated compound flowers.—**As'terisk**, *n.* The mark [*] in printing and writing.—**As'terism**, -izm, *n.* A small cluster of stars. (*Printing.*) Three asterisks [⁂] directing attention to a particular passage.—**As'teroid**, *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.—**As'tral**, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.—**As'tral Lamp**, *n.* An Argand lamp having the oil in a flattened ring.—**Astrol'ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.—**Astrol'oger**, -jēr, *n.* One who pretends to foretell events, etc.—**Astrologic**, -loj'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.—**Astron'omy**, *n.* Science of the heavenly bodies.—**Astron'omer**, *n.* One versed in astronomy.

Astern, as-stērn', *adv.* In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

Asthma, as'mȧ *or* az'mȧ, *n.* Disordered respiration, with cough and difficult breathing.—**Asthmat'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or affected by, etc.

Astir, a-stēr', *adv.* In motion or action.

Astonish, as-ton'ish, *v. t.* To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.—**Aston'ishing**, *a.* Of a nature to excite astonishment; surprising; wonderful; admirable; marvelous.—**Aston'ishment**, *n.* Confusion of mind from, etc.

Astound, as-townd', *v. t.* To astonish.

Astraddle, a-strad'dl, *adv.* With the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it.

Astray, a-strā', *adv.* Out of, or from, the right way; wrong.

Astrict, as-trikt', *v. t.* To constrict; to contract.—**Astric'tion**, *n.*—**Astringe**, as-trinj', *v. t.* [AS-

TRINGED (-trinjd′), ASTRINGING.] To bind fast, constrict, contract. — **Astrin′gency**, *n.* Quality of being astringent. — **Astrin′gent**, *a.* Binding; strengthening; — opp. to *laxative*. — *n.* A medicine causing vital contraction in the organic textures.

Astride, a-strīd′, *adv.* With the legs apart.

Astute, as-tūt′, *a.* Critically examining or discerning; shrewd; subtle; sagacious. — **Astute′ness**, *n.*

Asunder, a-sun′dēr, *adv.* Apart; separately.

Asylum, a-sī′lum, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. ASY′LUMS, L. ASY′LA, -lȧ. A place of refuge; an institution for protection or relief, for the deaf and dumb, insane, etc.

At, *prep.* denoting presence or nearness in place or time (*at* home, *at* one o'clock); hence, relations of situation, condition, etc. (*at* war, *at* your service); after verbs of motion, direction towards (to run *at*).

Ate, āt, *pret.* of EAT. See EAT.

Atelier, at′lĭ-ā *or* ȧ-tel′yā, *n.* An artist's workroom; studio. [F.]

Athanasian, ath-a-na′zhan, *a.* Pert. to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, or his doctrines.

Atheist, a′the-ist, *n.* One who denies the existence of God. — **A′theism**, *n.* Disbelief in, etc.—**Atheist′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.: impious. — **Atheist′ically**, *adv.*

Atheneum, -næum, ath-e-ne′um, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. ATHENE′UMS, L. -NÆA, -ne′ȧ. A literary or scientific association; a public library and reading room.

Athenian, a-the′nĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Athens, in Greece.

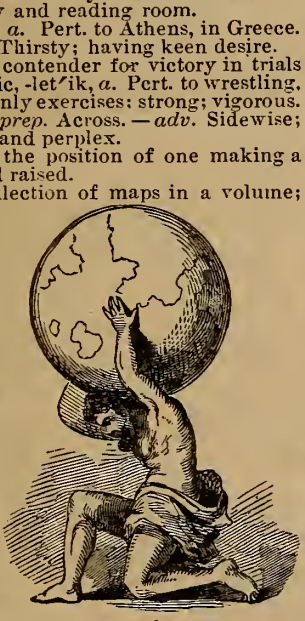
Athirst, a-thērst′, *a.* Thirsty; having keen desire.

Athlete, ath′lēt, *n.* A contender for victory in trials of strength.—**Athletic**, -let′ik, *a.* Pert. to wrestling, boxing, and other manly exercises; strong; vigorous.

Athwart, a-thwawrt′, *prep.* Across. — *adv.* Sidewise; in a manner to cross and perplex.

Atilt, a-tilt′, *adv.* In the position of one making a thrust; with one end raised.

Atlas, at′las, *n.* A collection of maps in a volume; a volume of plates or tables; a kind of silk-satin; a kind of large drawing paper. (*Anat.*) The first vertebra of the neck. [*Atlas*, a Greek demigod, said to bear the world on his shoulders, and whose figure was printed on the title-pages of old atlases.]



Atlas.

Atmosphere, at′mos-fēr, *n.* (*Physics.*) The aëriform fluid surrounding the earth; pressure of the air on a unit of surface; a gaseous medium. — **Atmospheric, -fĕr′ik, -ical**, *a.* Relating to, existing in, or dependent on, etc.

Atom, at′om, *n.* An ultimate or constituent particle of matter; a molecule; anything extremely small. — **At′omize**, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms or to fine spray, said of liquids. — **At′omizer**, *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument for converting liquids into spray for inhalation, local anæsthesia, etc.

Atone, a-tōn′, *v. i.* [ATONED (-tōnd′), ATONING.] To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, compensation, etc.; to expiate. — *v. t.* To reconcile; to answer or make satisfaction for. — **Aton′able**, *a.* — **Atone′ment**, *n.* Reconciliation; reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury. (*Theol.*) The expiation of sin made by Christ. — **Aton′er**, *n.*

Atrocious, a-trō′shus, *a.* Extremely heinous; enormously wicked; flagrant. — **Atro′ciously**, *adv.* — **Atro′ciousness, Atrocity**, a-tros′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Enormous wickedness or cruelty.

Atrophy, at′ro-fĭ, *n.* A wasting away from lack of nourishment.

Atropia, a-trō′pĭ-ȧ, **Atro′pina, At′ropine**, -ro-pin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very poisonous alkaloid extracted from the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

Attach, at-tach′, *v. t.* [ATTACHED (-tacht′), ATTACHING.] To bind, fasten, or tie; to take by legal authority; to lay hold on, affix, gain over, win. — *v. i.* To adhere. — **Attach′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a passion or affection; that by which one thing is attached to another; an adjunct. (*Civ. Law.*) A seizure by legal process; the writ commanding such seizure. — **Attaché**, at-ta-sha′, *n.* One attached to the suite of an ambassador. [F.]

Attack, at-tak′, *v. t.* [ATTACKED (-takt′), ATTACKING.] To fall upon with force or with unfriendly words; to assail, invade. (*Chem.*) To begin to decompose, by chemical agents. — *n.* A falling on with violence, or with calumny, satire, etc.; onset; inroad; charge.

Attain, at-tān′, *v. i.* [ATTAINED (-tānd′), ATTAINING.] To come or arrive, by motion or efforts; to reach. — *v. t.* To achieve; to gain; to equal. — **Attain′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. [Improperly used for *obtainable*, *procurable*.] — **Attain′abil′ity, Attain′ableness**, *n.* — **Attain′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc., that which is, etc.; proficiency in knowledge.

Attaint, at-tānt′, *v. i.* To stain; to disgrace. (*Law.*) To taint or corrupt, as blood; to taint, as the credit of jurors giving a false verdict. — *n.* A stain; spot. (*Law.*) A writ to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict. (*Far.*) A wound on a horse's leg, made by over-reaching.

Attemper, at-tem′pēr, *v. t.* [ATTEMPERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; to soften; to mix in just proportion; to make suitable; to adapt.

Attempt, at-temt′, *v. t.* To make trial of; to make an attack upon. — *v. i.* To make an effort or an attack. — *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor.

Attend, at-tend′, *v. t.* To go or stay with; to wait on, accompany; to be united or consequent to. — *v. i.* To pay attention with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; heed; listen; wait or be in waiting. — **Attend′ance**, *n.* Act of, etc.; persons attending; a train; a retinue. — **Attend′ant**, *a.* Present, or in the train; accompanying or immediately following, as consequential. (*Law.*) Depending on, or owing duty or service to. — *n.* One who, or that which, etc. — **Atten′**, *a.* Attentive. — **Atten′tion**, *n.* Act of attending or heeding; act of civility; care; respect; regard; notice. — **Attent′ive**, -iv, *a.* Full of attention; mindful; civil; polite.

Attenuate, at-ten′u-āt, *v. t.* To make thin, or less viscid; to make slender; to draw out or extend in length. — *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to lessen.

Attest, at-test′, *v. t.* To bear witness to; to give proof of; to call to witness. — **Attesta′tion**, *n.* Testimony; esp., official testimony. — **Attest′or**, *n.*

Attic, at′tik, *a.* Pert. to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. — *n.* (*Arch.*) A story in the upper part of a house; a garret.

Attire, at-tīr′, *v. t.* [ATTIRED (-tīrd′), ATTIRING.] To dress, array, adorn. — *n.* Clothes; dress.

Attitude, at′tĭ-tūd, *n.* Posture or position. — **Attitu′dinize**, *v. i.* [ATTITUDINIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To assume affected attitudes.

Attorney, at-tēr′nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* ATTOR′NEYS. (*Law.*) One legally appointed by another to transact business for him. — *Power of attorney.* A document by which one is authorized to transact business for another. — **Attor′neyship**, *n.* Office of, etc.

Attract, at-trakt′, *v. t.* To draw or cause to tend toward; to cause to adhere or combine; to allure; to engage. — **Attract′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Attract′abil′ity**, *n.* — **Attract′ile**, -il, *a.* Having power to attract. — **Attraction**, -trak′shun, *n.* (*Physics.*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; the power in nature tending to draw bodies together or to produce cohesion, and resisting separation. Act of attracting; power or act of alluring, inviting, or engaging. — **Attract′ive**, -iv, *a.* Having the power of, etc.; enticing; inviting. — *n.* That which, etc. — **Attract′ively**, *adv.* — **Attract′iveness**, *n.*

Attribute, at-trib′ūt, *v. t.* To consider as belonging to; to ascribe to; charge. — **Attribute**, at′trĭ-būt, *n.* A thing that may be attributed; inherent quality; essential or necessary property. — **Attrib′utable**, *a.*

Capable of being attributed. — **Attribu'tion**, *n.* Act of attributing; quality attributed. — **Attrib'utive**, -tiv, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute or quality.

Attrite, at-trīt', *a.* Worn by rubbing or friction. — **Attri'tion**, -trish'un, *n.* Act of wearing by friction; abrasion; state of being worn.

Attune, at-tūn', *v. t.* [ATTUNED (-tūnd'), ATTUNING.] To put in tune, arrange fitly, make accordant.

Auburn, aw'bērn, *a.* Reddish brown.

Auction, awk'shun, *n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a vendue. — **Auctioneer'**, -ēr', *n.* The person who sells, etc. — *v. t.* To sell by auction.

Audacious, aw-da'shus, *a.* Contemning restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness. — **Auda'ciousness, -dacity**, -das'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Daring spirit or confidence; venturesomeness; presumptuous impudence; hardihood; boldness; effrontery; contempt of law or moral restraint.

Audible, aw'dĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being heard. — **Audibil'ity, Au'dibleness**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Au'dibly**, *adv.* — **Au'dience**, *n.* Act of hearing; admittance to a hearing; an assembly of hearers. — **Au'dit**, *n.* An examination, esp. of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as accounts. — **Au'ditor**, -ē., *n.* A hearer or listener; one authorized to adjust accounts. — **Au'ditorship**, *n.* Office of, etc. — **Au'ditory**, *a.* Pert. to the sense of hearing. — *n.* An assembly of hearers; audience. — **Au'ditress**, *n.* A female hearer. — **Audito'rium**, *n.* The part of a theater, etc., occupied by the audience.

Augean, aw-je'an, *a.* Pert. to Augeus or his stable, containing 3,000 oxen and uncleaned for 30 years; filthy.

Auger.

Auger, aw'gēr, *n.* A carpenter's boring tool; an instrument for perforating soils or rocks.

Aught, awt, *n.* A whit; anything; any part.

Augment, awg-ment', *v. t.* To enlarge or increase; to make bigger. — *v. i.* To grow larger. — **Aug'ment**, *n.* Enlargement by addition; increase. — **Augmenta'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; state of being, etc.; thing added. — **Augment'ative**, -tiv, *a.* Having the quality of, etc.

Augur, aw'gēr, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) One who foretold future events by the actions of birds, or by other signs. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer. — *v. i.* [AUGURED (-gērd), AUGURING (-gēr-ing).] To conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate. — *v. t.* To predict or foretell; to betoken. — **Au'gury**, *n.* Foretelling of events, etc.: an omen; prediction.

August, aw-gust', *a.* Creating extraordinary respect and veneration; grand; imposing; majestic.

Au'gust, aw'gust, *n.* The eighth month of the year.

Augustine, aw-gust'in, **Augustin'ian**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk of an order named from St. Augustine; Austin friar; White friar. — **Au'gustin'ian**, *n.* One who follows St. Augustine in maintaining that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.

Great Auk. (*Alca impennis.*)

Auk, awk, *n.* A sea-bird of the *Alca* family, including the penguin and puffin.

Aunt, änt, *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

Aural, aw'ral, *a.* Belonging to the ear. — **Au'rist**, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear. — **Au'ricle**, -rĭ-kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) The external ear; one of two muscular sacs at the base of the heart; a kind of ear-trumpet. — **Auric'ular**, *a.* Pert. to the ear or to the hearing; told in the ear; secret; recognized by the ear; traditional; pert. to the auricles of the heart.

Auriferous, aw-rif'ĕr-us, *a.* Yielding gold.

Aurochs, aw'roks, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bison of Poland.

Aurora, aw-ro'rā, *n.* The dawn of day; redness of the sky before sunrise; a species of crowfoot. — **Auro'ra berea'lis.** A luminous meteoric phenomenon, supposed to be of electrical origin; northern lights. — **A. austra'lis.** Southern lights.

Auscultation, aws-kul-ta'shun, *n.* Act of listening (*Med.*) A method of distinguishing diseases, esp. in the thorax, by observing sounds.

Auspicate, aw'spĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To give a favorable turn to in commencing. — **Au'spice**, -spis, *n.*; *pl.* AU'SPICES, -spĭ-sēz. Omen; augury; patronage. — **Auspicial**, -spish'al, *a.* Pert. to auspices. — **Auspicious**, -spish'us, *a.* Having omens of success; lucky; propitious. — **Auspi'ciously**, *adv.*

Austere, aw-stēr', *a.* Sour with astringency; severe in modes of judgment, living, or acting; harsh; stern.

Australian ballot, aws-tra'lĭ-an-. (*Law.*) A system of voting, originally used in South Australia, in which the secrecy of the vote is compulsory and an official ballot is furnished by the government.

Authentic, aw-then'tik, **-tical**, *a.* Of approved authority; to be relied on; true; certain; genuine. — **Authen'ticate**, *v. t.* To establish by proof; to render authentic; to prove to be genuine. — **Authen'tica'tion**, *n.* — **Au'thentic'ity**, -tis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.

Author, aw'thĕr, *n.* The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; the creator; one who writes a book. — **Au'thoress**, *n.* A female author. — **Au'thorship**, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Authoritative**, -thŏr'ĭ-ta-tiv, *a.* Having authority, or an air of authority; positive. — **Author'itatively**, *adv.* — **Author'ity**, *n.* Legal or rightful power; dominion; persons exercising command — chiefly in the pl.; influence of character, office, station, etc.; testimony; witness; the person who testifies; a precedent, decision of a court, official declaration; a book, containing precedents, etc.; the name of its author. — **Au'thoriza'tion**, *n.* Establishment by authority. — **Au'thorize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To clothe with authority, empower, legalize; to establish by authority; to give authority, credit, or support to.

Auto, aw'to. An abbrev. of *automobile*, used as a prefix with the meaning of *self-moving, self-propelling*; as, an *auto*car, an *auto*truck, etc.; hence, an automobile car, carriage, truck, etc.

Autobiography, aw'to-bi-og'ra-fĭ, *n.* A memoir of a person written by himself.

Autochthon, aw-tok'thon, *n.* An aboriginal or native; that which is original to a country.

Autocrat, aw'to-krat, *n.* An absolute sovereign; a title of emperors of Russia; one invested with independent power and unaccountable for his actions.

Auto-da-fe, aw-to-dā-fā', *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FE, -tōz-. Punishment of a heretic by burning, according to a judgment of the Inquisition; the sentence then read.

Autograph, aw'to-graf, *n.* One's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

Automath, aw'to-math, *n.* A self-taught person.

Automaton, aw-tom'a-ton, *n.*; *pl.* -ATONS: *L. pl.* -ATA, -tà. A machine moved by interior machinery which imitates actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine. — **Automat'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or performed by, an automaton: self-acting; esp. applied to machinery, in which movements commonly made by hand are made by the machine itself; not depending on the will; acting involuntarily.

Automobile, aw'to-mō'bĭl, *a.* Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling; as, an *automobile* torpedo; an *automobile* car. — *n.* An automobile vehicle.

Autonomy, aw-ton'o-mĭ, *n.* Power or right of self-government.

Autopsy, aw'top-sĭ, *n.* Personal observation or examination. (*Med.*) Post-mortem examination.

Autotype, aw′to-tīp, *n.* A photograph made by autotypy. — **Autotypy**, -tot′i-pĭ *or* -to-tī′pĭ, *n.* A photographic method of making transcripts of pictures, by potassium bichromate as a chemical agent.

Autumn, aw′tum, *n.* The third season of the year; the season between summer and winter; fall.

Auxiliar, awg-zil′yar, **-iliary**, -zil′ya-rĭ, *a.* Helping; assisting; subsidiary. — **Auxil′iary**, *n.* A helper; assistant; in *pl.*, foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. (*Gram.*) A verb helping to form the moods and tenses of other verbs. (*Math.*) A quantity introduced to facilitate some operation.

Avail, a-vāl′, *v. t.* [AVAILED (-vāld′), AVAILING.] To profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use; to answer the purpose. — *n.* Advantage; benefit; — *pl.*, profits or proceeds. — **Avail′able**, *a.* Capable of being used to advantage; profitable; able to effect the object; valid.

Avalanche, av-a-lansh′, *n.* A snow-slip; a mass of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.

Avant-courier, ȧ-von′kōō-rēr, *n.* One sent in advance to give notice of another's approach.

Avarice, av′a-ris, *n.* Excessive love of money or gain; cupidity; greediness; covetousness. — **Avari′cious**, -rish′us, *a.* Actuated by avarice; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly.

Avenge, a-venj′, *v. t.* [AVENGED (-venjd′), AVENGING.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; to revenge. — **Aven′ger**, *n.*

Avenue, av′e-nū, *n.* An entrance; way; passage; an alley or walk, usually shaded by trees; a wide street.

Aver, a-vēr′, *v. t.* [AVERRED (a-vērd′), AVERRING.] To declare positively; to asseverate, affirm, protest, avouch.

Average, av′ēr-ej, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion; according to the laws of average. — *n.* A contribution to a general loss; a mean proportion; medial quantity; a medial estimate or general statement from a comparison of specific cases; duty payable to shipmasters on goods. — *v. t.* [AVERAGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To reduce to a mean; to proportion. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity.

Avert, a-vērt′, *v. t.* To turn or cause to turn off, aside, or away. — *v. i.* To turn away. — **Aversion**, -vēr′shun, *n.* Opposition or repugnance; dislike; contrariety of nature; cause of repugnance; disgust; antipathy.

Aviary, a′vĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* An inclosure for keeping birds. — **A′vicul′ture**, -chur, *n.* Care of birds.

Avidity, a-vid′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* An intense desire; strong appetite; eagerness.

Avocation, av-o-ka′shun, *n.* Act of calling aside, or diverting; the business that calls off. [Improperly used for *vocation*.]

Avoid, a-void′, *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to make void; to annul or vacate; to shun. (*Pleading.*) To defeat or evade, as a plea. — *v. i.* (*Law.*) To become void, vacant, or empty. — **Avoid′less**, *a.* Unavoidable.

Avoirdupois, av′ēr-du-poiz′, *n.* or *a.* A weight in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7,000 Troy grains.

Avouch, a-vowch′, *v. t.* [AVOUCHED (-vowcht′), AVOUCHING.] To declare positively, maintain, support.

Avow, a-vow′, *v. t.* [AVOWED (-vowd′), AVOWING.] To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge; to confess. (*Law.*) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done. — **Avow′al**, *n.* An open or frank declaration. — **Avow′edly**, *adv.* Openly. — **Avowee′**, *n.* An advowee; one who has the right to present to a benefice. — **Avow′er**, *n.* One who avows. — **Avow′ry**, -rĭ, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of a distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

Avulsion, a-vul′shun, *n.* A tearing asunder; a fragment torn off. (*Law.*) Sudden removal of land from one man's estate to another's by an inundation, current, etc.

Avuncular, a-vun′ku-lar, *a.* Of or pert. to an uncle.

Await, a-wāt′, *v. t.* To wait or look out for; to expect; to be ready for.

Awake, a-wāk′, *v. t.* [AWOKE, AWAKED (-wākt′), AWAKING.] To arouse from sleep, or a state resembling sleep; to put intoaction. — *v. i.* To cease to sleep, etc. — *a.* Not sleeping; wakeful. — **Awaken**, awāk′n, *v. t.* and *i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To awake.

Award, a-wawrd′, *v. t.* To give by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge. — *v. i.* To determine; to make an award. — *n.* A judgment, sentence, or final decision; esp. decision of arbitrators; paper containing such decision.

Aware, a-wâr′, *a.* Watchful; vigilant; hence, apprised; cognizant.

Awash, a-wosh′, *a.* Washed by the waves or tide.

Away, a-wā′, *adv.* Absent; at a distance; continuously; without intermission. — *interj.* Begone.

Awe, aw, *n.* Profound fear with admiration or reverence; dread; veneration. — *v. t.* [AWED (awd), AWING.] To strike with, etc. — **Aw′ful**, *a.* Striking, or filling with, etc. — **Aw′fully**, *adv.* — **Aw′fulness**, *n.* — **Awe′struck**, *a.* Impressed with awe.

Aweather, a-weth′ēr, *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the weather side, or toward the wind; opp. to *alee*.

Aweigh, a-wā′, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Drawn out of the ground, and hanging; atrip, — said of the anchor.

Awhile, a-hwīl′, *adv.* A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

Awkward, awk′wērd, *a.* Wanting dexterity; without skill; bungling; ungraceful; clumsy; uncouth.

Awl, awl, *n.* A pointed instrument for making small holes.

Awn, awn, *n.* The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc.

Awning, awn′ing, *n.* A covering from sun, rain, etc.

Awoke′. See AWAKE.

Awry, a-rī′, *a.* or *adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side; asquint.

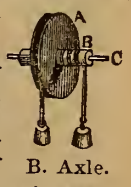
Ax, Axe, aks, *n.* An instrument for hewing timber, chopping wood, etc.

Axial. See AXIS.

Axil, aks′il, **Axilla**, -il′lȧ, *n.* The armpit.

Axiom, aks′ĭ-um, *n.* A self-evident and necessary truth or proposition; an established principle; maxim; aphorism; adage.

Axis, aks′is, *n.*; *pl.* AXES, aks′ēz. The straight line on which a body revolves. (*Anat.*) The second vertebra of the neck; a tooth-like process, on its upper surface, serving as a pivot on which the first vertebra turns. (*Bot.*) The central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed. A central or medial line between corresponding parts. — **Axle**, aks′l, *n.* A shaft, rod, bar, or spindle forming the axis of a pulley, drum, or wheel. — **Ax′letree**, *n.* A transverse bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage.



B. Axle.

Ay, Aye, āĭ, *adv.* Yes: yea; — a word expressing assent. — *n.* An affirmative vote; a voter in the affirmative.

Aye, ā. *adv.* Always; continually.

Aye-aye, āĭ′āĭ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal quadruped found in Madagascar, so called from its cry.

Aye-Aye.

Azalea, a-zā′le-ȧ, *n.* A genus of flowering plants.

Azoic, a-zo′ik, *a.* Destitute of animal life. — **Azote**, a-zōt′, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen. — **Az′otize**, -tīz, *v. t.* [AZOTIZED (-tīzd), AZOTIZING.] To impregnate with, etc.; to nitrogenize.

Azure, azh′ēr *or* ā′zhēr, *a.* Of a sky-blue; cerulean. — *n.* The blue color of the sky; the blue vault above. (*Her.*) Blue, represented in engraving by horizontal lines. — **Az′urite**, -īt, *n.* Blue carbonate of copper.

B.

B, be. The 2d letter in the English alphabet; a vocal labial consonant, the correlative of *p*. It is etymologically convertible with *m*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *w*. (*Mus.*) The nominal of the 7th tone in the model major scale (scale of C major), or of the 2d tone in its relative minor scale (scale of A minor). — **B flat** (B♭.) The tone or half step, or semitone lower than B.

Baa, bä, *n.* The cry of sheep. — *v. i.* To cry or bleat, etc.

Babble, bab′bl, *v. i.* [BABBLED (bab′bld), -BLING.] To utter words imperfectly or unintelligibly; to prate; to chatter; to make a constant murmuring noise, as a stream running over rocks. — *v. t.* To prate. — *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. — **Bab′bler**, *n.* An idle talker; a tell-tale.

Babe, bāb, **Baby**, ba′bĭ, *n.* An infant; a doll. — *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, an infant. — *v. t.* [BABIED (ba′bid), BABYING.] To treat like a child. — **Ba′by-hood**, -ho͝od, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Ba′byish**, *a.* Like, etc.; childish. [disorder.

Babel, ba′bel, *n.* A confused combination of sounds;

Baboo, Babu, bä′bo͞o, *n.* A title of respect among the Hindoos.

Baboon, bab-o͞on′, *n.* A large species of monkey.

Baboon.

Baccalaureate, bak-ka-law′-re-āt, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Baccara, Baccarat, bak-ka-rä′, *n.* A French game of cards.

Bacchanal, bak′ka-nal, -**nalian**, -na′lĭ-an, *n.* A devotee of Bacchus; one prone to drunken revels. — *a.* Pert. to reveling in intemperate drinking. — **Bac′chanals**, -nalz, -**nalia**, -na′lĭ-a, *n. pl.* Feasts in honor of Bacchus; drunken revels. — **Bacchant**, -kant′, *n.*; *L. pl.* BACCHANTES, -kan′tēz. A priest of Bacchus; a bacchanal; a reveler. — **Bacchante**, -kant′, *n.* A priestess of Bacchus; a female bacchanal. — **Bac′chic**, -kik, -**chical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; jovial with intoxication; drunken.

Bachelor, bach′e-lēr, *n.* A man who has not married; one who has taken the first degree at a college or university; a young knight.

Bacillus, ba-sil′lŭs, *n.*; *pl.* BACILLI, -lī. A variety of bacterium.

Back, bak, *n.* The upper or hinder part of an animal; part opp. to the front; the rear; outward or upward part of a thing, as opp. to the inner or lower part; part opp. or most remote; part out of sight. — *a.* In the rear; remote. — *adv.* To the place whence one came; to or toward a former state, condition, etc.; away from the front; again; in return. — *v. t.* [BACKED (bakt), BACKING.] To get upon the back of; to support or strengthen by aid; to force backward; to furnish with a back. — *v. i.* To move or go back. — *To back out*, or *b. down*. To withdraw from an engagement. — *To b. round*, said of the wind when it shifts against the sun's course, indicating more bad weather. — *To b. an anchor.* (*Naut.*) To lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, to which it is fastened. — *To b. astern.* In rowing, to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method. — *To b. the oars*, or *back water*. To row backward. — *To b. the sails.* To arrange them so as to take out the wind, and cause the ship to move astern. — *To b. up.* To support or sustain. — **Back′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, backs or supports another. — **Back′ward, -wards**, *adv.* With the back in advance; toward the back; on the back, or with the back downward; toward or in past time; from a better to a worse state; in a reverse manner or direction; contrarily. — **Back′ward**, *a.* Unwilling; averse; dull of apprehension; late or behindhand. — **Back′bite**, -bīt, *v. t.* To speak evil of in the absence of the person traduced. — *v. i.* To revile the absent. — **Back′biter**, *n.* — **Back′bone**, -bōn, *n.* The spine; firmness; spirit; grit. — **-ground**, *n.* Ground in the rear; a place of obscurity or shade. (*Art.*) The part of a picture behind, and subordinate to, the foreground. — **-house**, *n.* A building behind a main building; a privy. — **-side**, *n.* Hinder part of anything; the rear. — **-slide**, -slīd′, *v. i.* [BACKSLID (-slĭd), *p. p.* -SLID′DEN, -SLID; -SLIDING (-slīd′ing).] To fall back or off; to apostatize. — **-slid′er**, *n.* One who, etc.; a renegade. — **-staff**, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies. — **-stairs**, -stârz, *n. pl.* Stairs at the back of the house; a private or indirect way. — **-stair**, *a.* Indirect; illegitimate; undue. — **-stays**, -stāz, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to support the mast. — **-stream**, *n.* A current flowing up-stream. — **-sword**, -sōrd, *n.* A sword with one sharp edge. — **-water**, -waw-tēr, *n.* Water held back, as in a stream, by some obstruction; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel, etc. — **-woods**, -wo͝odz, *n. pl.* Forests or partly cleared ground on the frontiers of a newly settled country. — **-woods′man**, *n.* An inhabitant of, etc.

Backgammon, bak-gam′mon, *n.* A game played by two persons, upon a tray, with checkers and dice. — *v. t.* To defeat one's opponent, before he has moved his counters from the first quarter of the board.

Bacon, ba′kn, *n.* Hog's flesh salted or pickled and smoked.

Bacterium, bak-te′rĭ-um, *n.*; *pl.* BACTERIA, -a. (*Biol.*) A microscopic vegetable organism, belonging to the Algæ, usually in the form of a jointed rodlike filament and found in putrefying organic infusions. Bacteria multiply very rapidly. Certain species are active agents in fermentation, while others appear to be the cause of certain infectious diseases. — **Bacteriology**, -ol′o-jĭ, *n.* The science relating to bacteria.

Bad, bad, *a.* [*comp.* WORSE (wērs), *superl.* WORST, (wērst).] Wanting good qualities; evil; vicious. — **Bad′ly**, *adv.* — **Bad′ness**, *n.*

Bad, Bade. See BID.

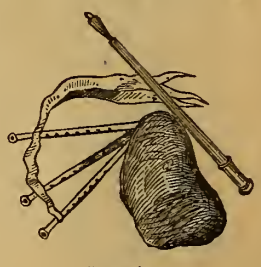
Badge, baj, *n.* A distinctive mark worn on the person.

Badger, baj′ēr, *n.* A burrowing quadruped akin to the bear. (*E. Law.*) A person licensed to buy and sell corn. — *v. t.* [BADGERED (baj′ērd), -ERING.] To follow up, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry.

Badinage, bad-e-näzh′, *n.* Light or playful discourse.

Baffle, baf′fl, *v. t.* [BAFFLED (-fld), -FLING.] To treat with mockery; to check by shifts and turns; to balk; to frustrate, elude, foil.

Bag, *n.* A sack or pouch, to hold or convey anything. — *v. t.* [BAGGED (bagd), BAGGING.] To put into a bag; to seize or entrap. — *v. i.* To swell like a full bag. — **Bag′ging**, *n.* Cloth or materials for bags. — **Bag′gy**, -gĭ, *a.* Bulged out, like a bag. — **Bag′man**, *n.* One who carries a bag; a commercial traveler. — **-pipe**, *n.* A Scottish musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and of pipes, into which air is pressed by the performer.



Bagpipe.

Bagatelle, bag′a-tel, *n.* A trifle; thing of no importance; a game played with balls on a board having holes at one end.

Baggage, bag′ej, *n.* The tents, clothing, utensils, etc., of an army; trunks, bags, etc., for travelers; luggage. A strumpet; a playful, saucy young woman.

Bagnio, ban′yo, *n.* A bath-house; a brothel.

Bah, bä, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust or contempt; pah.

Bail, bāl, *v. t.* [BAILED (bāld), BAILING.] (*Law.*) To set free from arrest, security being given for the appearance of the person bailed; to deliver, upon a contract that the trust shall be executed. To free from water. — *n.* (*Law.*) One who procures a prisoner's release by becoming surety for his appearance in court; the security given. The handle of a kettle, etc. — **Bailee**, bāl-ē′, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom goods are committed in trust. — **Bail′er, -or**, -ēr, *n.* (*Law.*) One who delivers goods to another in trust. — **Bail′iff**, *n* A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc. — **Bail′iwick**, *n.* (*Law.*) The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bait, bāt, *n.* Thing used to catch fish, etc.; a lure; enticement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey. — *v. t.* To put on or in, as on a hook, trap, etc., to allure game; to feed upon the road; to provoke and harass. — *v. i.* To stop for refreshment on a journey.

Baize, bāz, *n.* A coarse woolen stuff, with long nap.

Bake, bāk, *v. t.* [BAKED (bākt), BAKING.] To heat, dry, and harden; esp. to prepare for food, in a close place heated. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking; to be baked. — **Ba′ker**, *n.* One who bakes bread, biscuit, etc.; a portable tin oven. — *Baker's dozen.* Thirteen in number. — **Ba′kery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* A place for baking; bakehouse. — **Ba′king**, *n.* Quantity baked at once.

Balance, bal′ans, *n.* An apparatus for weighing bodies; what is needed to equalize two quantities; act of comparing or weighing; an equipoise or just proportion; a regulating wheel in a watch. (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*. [Improperly used for *remainder*.] — *v. t.* [BALANCED (-anst), -ANCING.] To bring to an equipoise; to weigh in a balance; to render equal; to compare in relative force, value, etc.; to settle and adjust, as an account. (*Dancing.*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally. — *v. i.* To be in equipoise; to hesitate. (*Dancing.*) To move toward, etc.

Balcony, bal′ko-nĭ, *n.* A gallery on the outside of a building.

Bald, bawld, *a.* Destitute of natural covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, etc.; destitute of ornament; unadorned.

Balderdash, bawl′dēr-dash, *n.* A worthless mixture, esp. badly mixed liquor; a senseless jargon of words; ribaldry.

Baldric, bawl′drik, *n.* A warrior's girdle.

Bale, bāl, *n.* A bundle of goods corded for transportation. — *v. t.* [BALED (bāld), BALING.] To make up in a bale.

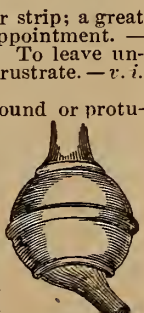
Bale, bāl, *n.* Misery; calamity; sorrow.

Bale, *v. t.* To free from water. See BAIL.

Baleen, ba-lēn′, *n.* Horny plates in the whale's mouth; whalebone in plates.

Balk, bawk, *n.* An unplowed ridge or strip; a great beam or rafter; a hindrance; disappointment. — *v. t.* [BALKED (bawkt), BALKING.] To leave untouched in plowing; to disappoint, frustrate. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly in one's course.

Ball, bawl, *n.* Any round body; any round or protuberant part of the body: a familiar game. — *v. i.* [BALLED (bawld), BALLING.] To form, as snow, into balls, as on the feet. — *Ball and socket joint.* A joint in which a ball moves within a socket, giving motion in every direction. — **Ball′-cartridge**, -kart-rij, *n.* A cartridge containing a bullet.



Ball and socket joint.

Ball, bawl, *n.* A social assembly for dancing. — **Ballad**, bal′lad, *n.* A popular song in simple verses. — **Ballet**, bal′la, *n.* A theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, etc.

Ballast, bal′last, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any heavy substance placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it. Gravel, broken stone, etc., solidifying the bed of a railroad. — *v. t.* To furnish with, etc.

Balloon, bal-lōōn′, *n.* A bag, of silk or other light material, filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. (*Arch.*) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar. (*Chem.*) A spherical glass receiver.

Ballot, bal′lot, *n.* Orig., a ball used in voting; a written or printed vote; act of voting by balls or tickets; amount of votes cast. — *v. i.* To vote or decide by ballot.

Balm, bäm, *n.* An aromatic plant; resinous sap of certain trees; a fragrant ointment; anything which heals, or soothes or mitigates pain. — *v. t.* To anoint with balm; to assuage. — **Balsam**, bawl′sam, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance, containing an essential or volatile oil. (*Bot.*) A species of tree; an annual garden plant; balsamine. (*Med.*) A mixture of natural balsams and other articles.

Balmoral, bal-mor′al, *n.* A thick woolen petticoat; a kind of shoe.

Baluster, bal′us-tēr, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster, supporting the rail of a staircase, etc.; the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital. [Improperly called *ban′nister*.] — **Bal′ustrade**, -trād, *n.* A row of balusters, joined by a rail.

Bamboo, bam-bōō′, *n.* A kind of reed.

Bamboozle, bam-bōō′zl, *v. t.* To play tricks upon.

Ban, ban, *n.* A public proclamation or edict; interdiction; curse. (*pl.*) Public notice of a marriage proposed. — *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.

Banana, ba-nä′nä, *n.* A species of the plantain tree, and its fruit.

Band, band, *n.* That with which a thing is bound or fastened. (*Arch.*) A flat, low molding; a continuous tablet or series of ornaments; the molding which encircles Gothic pillars and small shafts. See MOLDING. Means of union between persons; a linen neck ornament worn by clergymen; a company united in design, esp. a body of armed men, or of musicians. — *v. t.* To bind, tie, or mark with a band; to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. — *v. i.* To confederate. — **Band′age**, -ej, *n.* A fillet or swathe, for binding up wounds, etc. — *v. t.* [BANDAGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To bind with, etc. — **Bandeau**, ban′do, *n.; pl.* -DEAUX, -dōz. A narrow band or fillet; a head-dress.

Bandana, -danna, ban-dan′nä, *n.* A kind of silk or cotton handkerchief.

Bandit, ban′dit, *n.; pl.* -DITS *or* -DITTI, -dit′tĭ. A lawless fellow; brigand; outlaw.

Bandoline, ban′do-lin, *n.* A gummy preparation for holding the hair in place.

Bandy, ban′dĭ, *n.* A hooked club for striking a ball; the game played with it. — *v. t.* [BANDIED (ban′did), BANDYING.] To beat to and fro, as a ball; to give and receive reciprocally; to exchange, toss about, agitate. — **Ban′dy-leg**, *n.* A crooked leg.

Bane, bān, *n.* A deadly poison: a cause of injury.

Bang, bang, *v. t.* [BANGED (bangd), BANGING.] To beat: to handle roughly. — *n.* A blow.

Bang, Bangue, bang, *n.* A narcotic and intoxicating drug made from Indian wild hemp.

Bangle, ban′gl, *n.* An ornamental ring worn upon the arm, also upon the ankles in India and Africa.

Banian, Banyan, ban′yan *or* ban-yan′, *n.* A Hindoo merchant; a morning gown; the Indian fig tree, whose branches drop shoots which take root and form new stems.

Banian tree.

Banish, ban′ish, *v. t.* [BANISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To condemn to exile; to drive away; expel. — **Ban′ishment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Ban′ister. See under BALUSTER.

Banjo, ban′jo, *n.* A stringed instrument, resembling the guitar and tamborine.

Bank, bank, *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; a flat; a shoal; a bench of rowers in a galley. (*Com.*) Money deposited by a number of persons for a particular use; place for depositing money; a com-

pany concerned in a bank. —*v. t.* [BANKED (bankt), BANKING.] To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose or fortify with a bank; to cover, as a fire, with ashes, etc. —*v. i.* To deposit money in a bank; to carry on banking. — **Bank'er**, *n.* One who keeps a bank, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc. — **Bank'ing**, *n.* Business of a banker. — **Bank'-bill**, *n.* In Amer., a promissory note of a bank payable to bearer on demand; a bank note. In Eng., a note or bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order. — **-book**, *n.* Book for recording bank accounts. — **-note**, *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank, payable to bearer on demand, intended to circulate as money.

Bankrupt, bank'rupt, *n.* A trader who breaks or fails; one unable to pay his debts. —*a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. —*v. t.* To break in trade; to make insolvent. — **Bank'ruptcy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being, or act of becoming, etc.

Banner, ban'nẽr, *n.* A military ensign; standard of a prince or state; pennon.

Banns, banz, *n. pl.* Notice given in church of an intended marriage. [See BAN.]

Banquet, bank'wet, *n.* A feast; entertainment. —*v. t.* To treat with, etc. —*v. i.* To regale one's self, feast.

Bantam, ban'tam, *n.* A small variety of fowl, prob. fr. Bantam, in Java.

Banter, ban'tẽr, *v. t.* [BANTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally, ridicule, deride. —*n.* Humorous railery, pleasantry.

Bantingism, ban'ting-izm, *n.* The reducing of corpulence by diet.

Bantling, bant'ling, *n.* A small child; an infant.

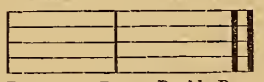
Banyan. See BANIAN.

Baobab, ba'o-bab, *n.* The largest known tree in the world, a native of tropical Africa.

Baobab.

Baptism, bap'tizm, *n.* Act of baptizing; the application of water, as an initiation into the visible church of Christ. — **Bap'tist**, *n.* One who administers, etc.; esp. John, the forerunner of Christ. As a contr. of *Anabaptist*, one who rejects infant baptism, and considers immersion essential. — **Bap'tistery**, -tẽr-ĭ, *n.* A place where, etc. — **Baptist'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Baptize**, -tīz', *v. i.* [BAPTIZED (-tīzd'), -TIZING.] To administer baptism to; to christen. — **Bapti'zer**, *n.*

Bar, bär, *n.* A long piece of wood, metal, etc., esp. as used for obstruction; any obstacle which hinders or defends; a barrier; a bank at the mouth of a river or harbor. (*Law.*) The railing about the place for counsel in courts of justice; the place in court for prisoners; the legal profession: a special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action. Any tribunal; the counter of a tavern, etc., over which liquors are sold. (*Her.*) A horizontal mark across the escutcheon. (*Mus.*) A line drawn perpendicularly across the staff. —*v. t.* [BARRED (bärd), BARRING.] To fasten with a bar; to hinder; prevent; to except; to cross with stripes or lines. — **Barrage**, bar'rej, *n.* A mound or dyke, to raise the waters of a river. — **Barricade**, bar'rĭ-kād', *n.* (*Mil.*) A defensive fortification to check an enemy; any bar, obstruction, or means of defense. —*v. t.* To fortify with any slight work. — **Bar'rier**, -rĭ-ẽr, *n.* (*Fort.*) A kind of fence, to stop an enemy. A fortress on the frontier of a country; any obstruction; limit or boundary. — **Bar'rister**, *n.* A counselor admitted to plead at the bar.



Barb, bärb, *n.* Beard, or that which resembles it; the point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, etc.; armor anciently worn by horses, set with iron spikes. —*v. t.* To furnish with barbs; to clothe, as a horse, with armor. — **Barb'er**, *n.* One who shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the hair, of others. —*v. t.* To shave and dress the hair of.

Barb, bärb, *n.* A horse of the breed originating in Barbary; a pigeon, orig. fr. Barbary.

Barbacan, **-bican**, bär'bĭ-kan, *n.* (*Fort.*) An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city. An opening in the wall of a fortress for guns.

Barbarian, bär-ba'rĭ-an, *n.* A man in his rude, uncivilized state; a cruel, savage, brutal man. —*a.* Pert. to, or resembling savages; rude. — **Bar'barism**, -barizm, *n.* An uncivilized state or condition: speech contrary to the idioms of a language. — **Barbarity**, -bar'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty. — **Bar'barize**, -rīz, *v. i.* To become barbarous; to use a foreign or barbarous mode of speech. —*v. t.* To make barbarous. — **Bar'barous**, -rus, *a.* Uncivilized; cruel; contrary to the idioms of a language. — **Bar'barously**, *adv.* — **Bar'barousness**, *n.*

Barbecue, bär'be-ku, *n.* A hog, ox, etc., roasted whole; an open-air entertainment at which animals are roasted whole. —*v. t.* [BARBECUED (-kūd), -CUING.] To dress and roast whole.

Barberry, bär'ber-rĭ, **Berberry**, bẽr'ber-rĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A hedge plant, bearing berries used for preserves.

Bard, bärd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet.

Bare, bâr, *a.* Without covering; naked; with the head uncovered; destitute; empty; mere; simple. —*v. t.* [BARED (bârd), BARING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked. — **Bare'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* Only; nearly; nakedly.

Bare. The old preterit of *bear;* now *bore*. See BEAR.

Barege, ba-rāzh', *n.* A thin dress stuff, of worsted or silk and worsted.

Bargain, bär'gen, *n.* An agreement concerning the sale of property; any agreement or stipulation; a gainful transaction; contract; purchase. —*v. t.* [BARGAINED (-gend), -GAINING.] To transfer for a consideration. —*v. i.* To make a contract; to agree.

Barge, bärj, *n.* A pleasure boat; a large boat for passengers or goods.

Barium, ba'rĭ-um, *n.* The metallic basis of baryta.

Bark, bärk, *n.* The exterior covering of a tree; the rind. —*v. t.* [BARKED (bärkt), BARKING.] To strip the bark from; to peel; to cover or inclose with bark.

Bark, bärk, *n.* The noise made by a dog. —*v. i.* To make the noise of dogs; to clamor.

Bark, Barque, bärk, *n.* (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having fore and main masts rigged as a ship, and the mizzen as a schooner; any small vessel. — **Bark'entine**, -tēn, *n.* A three-masted vessel, with foremast rigged like a ship, main and mizzen masts like a schooner.

Bark.

Barley, bär'lĭ, *n.* A grain, of the grass family, used for making malt.

Barm, bärm, *n.* Foam rising upon fermenting malt liquors, used as leaven in bread. — **Barm'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Barn, bärn, *n.* A building for storing grain, hay, etc.; also for stabling cattle and horses.

Barnacle, bär'na-kl, *n.* A shell-fish. — A species of goose found in the northern seas. — *pl.* (*Far.*) An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him. A pair of spectacles.

Barometer, ba-rom'e-tẽr, *n.* An instrument for determining the weight of the atmosphere, changes of weather, or height of an ascent. — **Barometr'ic**, **-rical**, *a.* Pert. to, or made by, etc.

Baron, bar'un, *n.* In Eng. the lowest title of nobility; one ranking between a viscount and baronet. (*Law.*) A husband. (*Cookery.*) A double sirloin. — **Bar'onage**, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity of, etc.; the land which gives title to, etc. — **Bar'oness**, *n.* A baron's wife or lady. — **Baro'nial**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Bar'ony**, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of, etc. — **Bar'onet**, *n.* A dignity next below a baron and above a knight.

Barouche, ba-rōōsh', *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top.

Barrack, bar′rak, *n.* (*Mil.*) A hut or house for soldiers, esp. in garrison.

Barrator, bar′ra-tēr, *n.* An encourager of litigation; a shipmaster who commits fraud in its management. —**Bar′ratrous**, -trus, *a.* (*Law.*) Tainted with, etc. —**Bar′ratry**, -trĭ, *n.* (*Law.*) Practice of encouragiug law-suits. (*Com.*) A fraudulent breach of duty by a ship-master or mariners.

Barrel, bar′rel, *n.* A round, bulgy vessel or cask; the quantity contained in it, —varying from 31½ to 36 gallons; any hollow cylinder. —*v. t.* [BARRELED (-reld), -RELING.] To put or pack in, etc.

Barren, bar′ren, *a.* Incapable of producing offspring; producing nothing; sterile; dull; empty. —*n.* Elevated lands, producing small trees, but not timber.

Barricade, Barrier, Barrister. See under BAR.

Barrow, bar′ro, *n.* A hand-carriage. A hog, esp. a male hog castrated. A mound raised over graves, esp. of those fallen in battle.

Barter, bär′tēr, *v. i.* [BARTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another. —*v. t.* To exchange, or give in exchange. —*n.* Act of, practice of, etc.; thing given in exchange; dealing; traffic.

Bartizan, bär′tĭ-zan′, *n.* A small overhanging turret, projecting from angles of towers, parapets, etc.

Baryta, ba-rī′tȧ, *n.* (*Min.*) The heaviest of the earths. —**Bary′tum, Ba′rium**, -rĭ-um, *n.* A metal, the base of baryta.

Barytone, Baritone, bar′ĭ-tōn, *a.* (*Mus.*) Grave and deep. (*Gr. Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable. —*n.* (*Mus.*) A male voice between bass and tenor. (*Greek Gram.*) A word unmarked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Basalt, ba-sawlt′, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock of igneous origin, usually of a greenish-black color. A kind of black porcelain.

Bas-bleu, bä-blē′ *or* bä-blōō′, *n.* A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

Base, bās, *a.* Of humble birth and low degree; illegitimate by birth: low in value or estimation; morally low; unworthy; mean; vile; not refined; deep or grave in sound. (*Law.*) Not held by honorable service. —**Base** *or* **Bass**, bās, *a.* (*Mus.*) Deep or grave in sound. —*n.* The lowest musical part; the gravest male voice. — **Bassoon**, bas-sōōn′, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument, resembling a flute, having a very low note. — **Bass-viol**, bās′vī′ol, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument for the bass part; violoncello. — **Bas-relief**, bä-re-lēf′, **Bass-relief**, bas′-re-lēf′, **Bas′so-rilie′vo**, -re-le-a′vo, *n.* Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed. — **Base′ment**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest story of a building.

Bassoon.

Base, bās, *n.* The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands. (*Arch.*) The part of a column between pedestal and shaft; the lower projecting part of a wall. (*Chem.*) The principal element of a compound. (*Dyeing.*) A substance used as a mordant. (*Mil.*) A protected tract of conntry, from which an army conducts operations. (*Surv.*) A line from which to compute the distances and positions of outlying points. —*v. t.* [BASED (bāst), BASING.] To put on a base or basis; to found. — **Basis**, ba′sis, *n.*; *pl.* BA′SES, -sēz. That on which a thing rests; groundwork or first principle.

Bashaw, ba-shaw′, **Pacha, Pasha**, pa-shaw′, *n.* A Turkish title of honor; a haughty, imperious person.

Bashful, bash′ful, *a.* Having a down-cast look; very modest. —**Bash′fully**, *adv.* —**Bash′fulness**, *n.*

Basement. See under BASE, *a.*

Basic, Basis, etc. See under BASE. *n.*

Basilic, ba-zil′ik, **Basilica**, -zil′ĭ-kȧ, *n.* A king's palace; a large hall or court of justice; a church, chapel, or cathedral.

Basilisk, baz′i-lisk, *n.* A fabulous serpent, whose breath and look were thought to be fatal. (*Nat. Hist.*) A genus of lizards.

Basin, bȧ′sn, *n.* A hollow vessel, to hold water; any hollow place containing water (*Geol.*) A formation, where the strata dip inward toward the center. (*Physical Geog.*) A circular or oval valley; the tract of country drained by a river.

Bask, bȧsk, *v. i.* [BASKED (bȧskt), BASKING.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat. —*v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

Basket, bȧs′ket, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, etc., interwoven. — **Bas′ketful**, *n.* The contents of, etc.

Basque, bȧsk, *n.* A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket.

Bass, bȧs, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A food fish of several species. The tiel tree, or its bark, used for mats, etc.

Bass, Bassoon, Bass-relief. See under BASE, *a.*

Bast, bast, *n.* Inner bark of the lime tree; matting, cordage, etc., made of the bark.

Bastard, bas′tērd, *n.* An illegitimate child; an inferior quality of brown sugar; mold for draining sugar. —*a.* Illegitimate; spurious; adulterate. —**Bas′tardy**, -dĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.

Baste, bāst, *v. t.* To beat; to cudgel; to sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on, as on meat in roasting.

Bastile, bas-tēl′, *n.* Orig., a wooden tower used in warfare; any tower or fortification; esp. an old fortification in Paris, used as a state prison, but demolished in 1789.

Bastinade, bas-tĭ-nād′, **-nado**, -na′do, *n.* A beating or cudgeling; esp. the Chinese and Turkish punishment of beating on the soles of the feet. —*v. t.* To beat with a cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

Bastion, bast′yun, *n.* (*Fort.*) A projecting part of the main inclosure, consisting of *faces* and the *flanks*.

Bat, bat, *n.* A club, used in playing ball; a sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts; a piece of a brick. —*v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

Bat, *n.* A winged mammal having a body like a mouse.

Bat.

Batch, bach, *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time; any business dispatched at ouce; any quantity of things so united as to have like qualities.

Bate, bāt, *v. t.* To lessen; to abate; to allow by way of deduction.

Bateau, bat-o′, *n.*; *pl.* BATEAUX, bat-ōz′. A light boat.

Bath, bäth, *n.*; *pl.* BATHS, bäthz. A place to bathe in; act of exposing the body to water or vapor. (*Chem.*) A medium, as heated sand, through which heat is applied to a body. — **Bathe**, bāthe, *v. t.* [BATHED (bāthd), BATHING.] To wash by immersion; to moisten with a liquid. —*v. i.* To be, or lie, in a bath; to immerse. —*n.* A bath.

Bathos, ba′thos, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean.

Baton, bä-tōn′, **Batoon**, ba-tōōn′, *n.* A staff or truncheon.

Batrachian, ba-tra′kĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to animals of the frog tribe.

Battalion. See under BATTLE.

Batten, bat′n, *v. t.* [BATTENED (-tnd), -TENING.] To fatten; to fertilize, as land. —*v. i.* To grow fat, live in luxury. —*n.* A narrow piece of board, or scantling; the movable bar of a loom. —*v. t.* To fasten with battens.

Batter, bat′tēr, *v. t.* [BATTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To beat repeatedly and with violence; esp. to attack with artillery; to wear with beating or by use. —*n.* (*Cookery.*) A mixture of several ingredients, beaten up with some liquid. — **Bat′terer**, *n.* — **Bat′tery**, -tēr-ĭ, *n.* Act of battering. (*Mil.*) Any place where cannon are mounted; a body of cannon taken collectively. (*Elec.*) A number of coated jars, connected, to be charged and discharged simultaneously. (*Galv.*) An apparatus for generating galvanic electricity. (*Law.*) Unlawful beating of another.

Batting, bat′ting, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets; bat.

Battle, bat′tl, *n.* A fight between enemies or opposing forces; combat; engagement. —*v. i.* [BATTLED (bat′ld), BATTLING.] To contend in fight. —**Battalion**, -tăl′yun, *n.* A body of infantry, containing several companies, and less than a regiment.

Battledoor, bat′l-dōr, *n.* An instrument with a handle and flat board, used to strike a shuttle-cock.

Battlement, bat′l-ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) An indented parapet, orig. used on fortifications.

Battlement.

Battue, bat′tōō, *n.* Act of beating woods, etc., for game; the game itself.

Bauble, Bawble, baw′bl, *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw.

Bawd, bawd, *n.* One who keeps a brothel, and conducts criminal intrigues. — *v. i.* To procure women for lewd purposes.

Bawl, bawl, *v. i.* [BAWLED (bawld), BAWLING.] To cry with vehemence. — *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry. — *n.* A loud, prolonged cry.

Bay, bā, *a.* Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color.

Bay, bā, *n.* An inlet of the sea. (*Arch.*) A division in the arrangement of a building; an inclosed place in a barn, for hay.

Bay, bā, *n.* The laurel tree; *pl.*, an honorary crown, anciently made of laurel branches.

Bay, bā, *n.* Act of facing an antagonist when escape is impossible. — *v. i.* To bark, as a dog, at his game. — *v. t.* To bark at.

Bayonet, ba′o-net, *n.* (*Mil.*) A dagger fitted upon the muzzle of a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with, or drive by, etc.

Bayou, bī′ōō, *n.* The outlet of a lake; a channel for water.

Bazaar, Bazar, ba-zär′, *n.* In the East, a market-place, or assemblage of shops; a hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods.

Be-, *prefix*, has sometimes an intensive force, as *besprinkle*. Prefixed to nouns or adjectives, it often has the meaning *to make*, and transforms them into verbs: thus BEDIM, BEFOOL, mean *to make dim, to make a fool of*. Sometimes it has the meaning of *by*, as beside. For words beginning with **Be-** not found in this vocabulary, see the original word: thus, for BEDAUB, BEDIM, etc., see DAUB, DIM, etc.

Be, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* BEING.] To exist logically, or actually; to exist in some particular state or relation; to pass from one state to another; to become. — **Be′ing**, *n.* Existence, state, condition; anything existing.

Beach, bēch, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand. — *v. t.* To run upon a beach.

Beacon, be′kn, *n.* A fire to signal an enemy's approach. (*Naut.*) A signal or mark near the shore, or in shoal water, to guide mariners. That which warns of danger. — *v. t.* [BEACONED (be′nd), -CONING.] To give light to, as a beacon.

Bead, bēd, *n.* A little ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn for ornament, or for counting prayers, etc.; any small globular body. — *v. t.* To ornament with beads. — **Bead′ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding in imitation of beads. — **Bead′-roll**, -rōl, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A list of those for whom prayers are to be counted off on beads; a catalogue in general. — **Beadsman**, bēdz′man, *n.*; *pl.* BEADSMEN. One employed in praying, who drops a bead at each prayer.

Beadle, bē′dl, *n.* A messenger or crier of a court; an officer in a university, who precedes processions; an inferior parish officer.

Beagle, be′gl, *n.* A small hound, used in hunting hares.

Beak, bēk, *n.* The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, etc.; anything pointed or projecting like a beak.

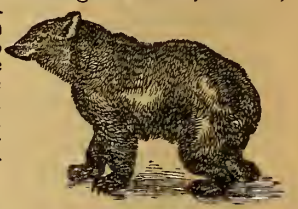
Beaker, bēk′ėr, *n.* A large drinking-cup or vessel.

Beam, bēm, *n.* Any large, long piece of timber; a main timber of a building, ship, loom, plow, etc.; the part of a balance, from which the scales hang; pole of a carriage; shank of an anchor; a collection of parallel rays from a luminous body. — *v. t.* [BEAMED (bēmd), BEAMING.] To send forth; to emit. — *v. i.* To emit rays of light; to shine.

Bean, bēn, *n.* A leguminous plant, and its seed. — **Bean′-fly**, *n.* A fly found on bean flowers. — **-goose**, *n.* A migratory goose, feeding on beans.

Bear, bâr, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (formerly BARE); *p. p.* BORN, BORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARING.] To support or sustain, convey; to possess and use; to carry, wear; to entertain; to endure, tolerate, suffer; to be answerable for; to carry on, or maintain; to admit or be capable of; to behave, act; to supply with; to bring forth, give birth to. — *v. i.* To produce, be fruitful; to press; to take effect; to be situated, with respect to something else; to relate or refer to. — **Bear′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; one who assists in carrying a body to the grave. (*Com.*) One who holds a check, note, draft, etc., for the payment of money. — **Bear′ing**, *n.* Manner in which one bears himself; deportment; situation of an object, with respect to another object; relation; influence; tendency; act of giving birth. (*Arch.*) Span of a beam, rafter, etc. (*Her.*) An emblem or charge in an escutcheon. (*Mach.*) The part in contact with which a journal moves; part of a shaft or axle in contact with supports.

Bear, bâr, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *Ursus*; a brutal, roughly-behaved person. (*Stock Exchange.*) One who contracts to deliver, at some future time, stocks which he does not own, and therefore seeks to pull down their value, — opp. to a *bull*, who contracts to take stocks, and seeks to raise their value. (*Astron.*) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*. — *v. t.* [BEARED (bârd), BEARING.] To depress the value of (stocks); to depreciate by alarming rumors.



Black Bear.

Beard, bērd, *n.* The hair on the chin and adjacent parts of the face; the long hairs on a plant; the awn. — *v. t.* To seize or pull by the beard; to set at defiance. — **Beard′ed**, *a.* — **Beard′less**. *a.*

Beast, bēst, *n.* A four-footed animal; a brute; a degraded or brutal man. — **Beast′ly**, -lī, **Bestial**, best′yal, *a.* Pert. to, having the form or nature of, or resembling, a beast; filthy; carnal; depraved. — **Beast′liness**, *n.* — **Bestiality**, -yal′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Brutism; beastliness; unnatural connection with a beast. — **Bes′tialize**, *v. t.* To make bestial. — **Bes′tially**, *adv.*

Beat, bēt, *v. t.* [BEAT; BEAT *or* BEATEN; BEATING.] To strike repeatedly, pound, maul, drub; to break or form by beating; to scour or range over; to overcome in contest, conquer, vanquish; to indicate by beating a drum. — *v. i.* To strike repeatedly; to throb, pulsate; to come or act with violence; to be in agitation or doubt. (*Naut.*) To sail against the direction of the wind. — *n.* A stroke; blow; a recurring stroke; pulsation. (*Mus.*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating time; a transient grace-tone, struck immediately before the one it ornaments. A course frequently gone over; a place of habitual resort. — *a.* Weary; tired; fatigued. — **Beat′ing**, *n.* Act of giving blows; punishment by blows; pulsation; throbbing. (*Naut.*) Sailing against the wind by tacks. — **Beaten**, bēt′n, *p. a.* Smoothed by beating; worn by use. — **Beat′er**, *n* One who, etc.; an instrument for pounding.

Beatify, be-at′ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [BEATIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To pronounce or regard as happy. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To declare that one is received into heaven. — **Beat′itude**, -tūd, *n.* Felicity of the highest kind; *pl.* the declarations of blessedness made by our Savior in regard to particular virtues.

Beau, bo, *n.*; *pl. F.* BEAUX, *E.* BEAUS, bōz. A man of dress; a dandy; a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor. — **Beau ideal**, -i-de′al. A conception of perfect or consummate beauty. [F., beautiful ideal.] — **Beau monde**, -mond′. The fashionable world. [F., fine world.] — **Bel-esprit**, bel′espre′, *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS. bo-zes-pre′. A fine genius; a man of wit. [F.] — **Belle**, bel, *n.* A young lady, beautiful and admired. — **Belles-lettres**, bel-let′ėr, *n. pl.* Polite or elegant literature, esp. poetry and rhetoric. [F.]

Beauty, bu′tĭ, *n.* An assemblage of graces or pleasing qualities: a particular grace, feature, excellence, etc.; a beautiful person, esp. a beautiful woman. —

Beau'tiful, -tĭ-ful, *a.* Handsome; pretty. — **Beau'tifully**, *adv.* — **Beau'tify**, *v. t.* [BEAUTIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make beautiful; to adorn; ornament; embellish. — *v. i.* To become beautiful.

Beaver, be'vĕr, *n.* An amphibious, rodent quadruped; its fur; a hat made of the fur; a cloth, sometimes felted, for making overcoats, hats, etc. Part of a helmet which the wearer could raise or lower to eat and drink.

Becalm, Bechance, Becharm, etc. See BE-, *prefix.*

Became. See BECOME.

Because, be-kawz', *conj.* By or for the cause that; for the reason that.

Beckon, bek'n, *v. i.* [BECKONED (bek'nd), -ONING.] To make a sign by nodding, etc. — *v. t.* To make a significant sign to; to summon.

Become, be-kum', *v. i.* [*imp.* BECAME; *p. p.* BECOME; BECOMING.] To pass from one condition to another; to enter into some new state. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to, be congruous with, befit. — **Becom'ing**, *a.* Appropriate or fit; graceful; befitting. — **Becom'ingly**, *adv.* — **Becom'ingness**, *n.*

Becquerel rays, bek-kĕr-el'. An invisible radiation from the salts of uranium and a few similar substances, capable of producing photographic effects.

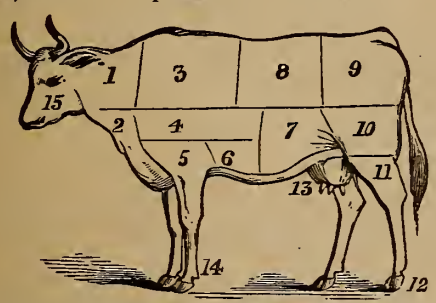
Bed, *n.* Something to sleep or rest in or on; matrimonial connection; marriage; a plat of ground in a garden; bottom of a body of water. (*Geol.*) A layer, seam, or stratum. Place on which anything rests. — *v. t.* To place in a bed; to plant and inclose or cover; to put in a place of rest and security. — *v. i.* To go to bed, cohabit. — **Bed'ding**, *n.* Materials for a bed, for man or beast. (*Geol.*) Position of layers, etc. — **Bed'rid, -ridden**, -rid-n, *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. — **Bed'bug**, *n.* An offensive bug, infesting beds. — **-chamber**, *n.* A room for, etc. — **-clothes**, -clōthz, *n.* Sheets, blankets, etc., for, etc. — **-fellow**, *n.* One who sleeps with another. — **-piece, -plate**, *n.* (*Mach.*) The foundation-framing or block; base-plate; sole-plate. — **-room**, *n.* An apartment for, etc. — **-side**, *n.* Side of, etc. — **-stead**, -sted, *n.* Frame for supporting, etc. — **-tick**, *n.* A cloth case, to inclose the materials of, etc. — **-time**, *n.* Hour for going to bed.

Bedlam, bed'lam, *n.* A madhouse; scene of uproar.

Bedouin, bed'ōō-ēn, *n* One of the nomad Arab tribes of Arabia and Africa.

Bee, be, *n.* (*Entom.*) A four-winged insect that makes wax and honey; an assemblage to labor for others. [*Amer.*] *pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit.

Beech, bēch, *n.* A tree of the genus *Fagus.* — **Beechen**, bēch'n, *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, the wood or bark of, etc. — **Beech'mast**, *n.* The nuts of, etc. — **-oil**, *n.* An oil expressed from the mast.



1, neck; 2, shaking-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.

Beef, bēf, *n.* An animal of the genus *Bos*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state; the flesh of bovine animals, when killed. — *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of the flesh of, etc. — **Beeves**, bēvz, *n. pl.*, when the animals are meant. — **Beef'steak**, -stāk, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.

Been. See BE.

Beer, bēr, *n.* Fermented liquor made from malted grain, with hops and other bitter flavoring matters; a fermented extract of the roots, etc., of spruce, ginger, sassafras, etc.

Beet, bēt, *n.* A plant having a succulent root used for food and for making sugar.

Beetle, be'tl, *n.* A heavy mallet or wooden hammer. (*Zoöl.*) A coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases to cover the others when folded. A machine to produce figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated rollers. — *v. t.* To produce ornamental figures on. — *v. i.* To hang or extend out; to jut.

Befall, be-fawl', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL; *p. p.* -FALLEN; -FALLING.] To happen to, occur to. — *v. i.* To come to pass, happen.

Before, be-fōr', *prep.* In front of; preceding in space, time, dignity, order, right, etc.; in presence or sight of; facing; in the power of. — *adv.* On the fore part; in front; in time preceding; already. — **Before'hand**, *adv.* In a state of anticipation; by way of preparation or preliminary. — *a.* In comfortable financial circumstances; forehanded.

Beg, beg *or* bā, *n.* An Oriental governor of a town, city, or district; a bey.

Beg, beg, *v. t.* [BEGGED (begd), BEGGING.] To ask earnestly, with humility or in charity; to entreat, implore; to take for granted. — *v. i.* To ask alms or charity. — **Beggar**, beg'gĕr, *n.* One who, etc.; one who lives by begging, a mendicant. — *v. t.* [BEGGARED (-gĕrd), -GARING.] To reduce to beggary, impoverish, exhaust. — **Beg'garly**, -lĭ, *a.* Extremely indigent; mean; poor.

Beget, be-get', *v. i.* [BEGOT *or* BEGAT; BEGOT *or* BEGOTTEN; BEGETTING.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate, produce.

Begin, be-gin'. *v. i* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN; BEGINNING.] To have an original or first existence; to take rise, commence; to do the first act, take the first step. — *v. t.* To enter on, commence. — **Begin'ner**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. an inexperienced practitioner; a tyro. — **Begin'ning**, *n.* The first cause; origin; that which is first; commencement; the rudiments, first ground, or materials.

Begone, be-gawn', *interj.* Go away; depart.

Begonia, be-go'nĭ-â, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants with one-sided leaves, often brightly colored.

Beguile, be-gīl', *v. t.* [BEGUILED (-gīld'), BEGUILING.] To delude by artifice, impose on; to cause to pass without notice, deceive, cheat, insnare.

Behalf, be-häf', *n.* Advantage; interest; support; defense.

Behave, be-hāv', *v. t.* [BEHAVED (-hāvd'), BEHAVING.] To carry, conduct, bear, — used reflexively. — *v. i.* To act; to bear or carry one's self. — **Behavior**, -hāv'yĕr, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment.

Behead, be-hed', *v. t.* To sever the head from.

Behemoth, be'he-moth, *n.* An animal described in Job, xl. 15-24, supposed to be the hippopotamus.

Behest, be-hest', *n.* Command; injunction.

Behind, be-hīnd', *prep.* On the side opp. the front; at the back or other side of; left at a distance by; inferior to. — *adv.* In the rear; backward; remaining; past. — **Behind'hand**, *a.* In arrear; in a state of backwardness.

Behold, be-hōld', *v. t.* [BEHELD (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN), BEHOLDING.] To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention. — *v. i.* To direct the eyes to an object; to look. — **Beholden**, -hōld'n, *p. a.* Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted. — **Behold'er**, *n.* A spectator.

Behoof, be-hōōf', *n.* Advantage; profit; benefit. — **Behoove, -hove**, -hōōv', *v. t.* [BEHOOVED (-hōōvd'), -HOOVING.] To be necessary for; to be fit or meet for.

Being. See under BE.

Belabor, be-la'bĕr, *v. t.* To work diligently upon; to beat soundly, cudgel.

Belay, be-la', *v. t.* [BELAYED (-lād'), BELAYING.] (*Naut.*) To make fast, as a rope, by taking turns with it round a pin, etc. — **Belay'ing-pin**, *n.* A strong pin round which ropes are wound.

Belch, belch, *v. t.* [BELCHED (belcht), BELCHING.] To throw up from the stomach with violence; to eruct; to eject violently from within. — *v. i.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue violently. — *n.* Act of belching; eructation.

Beldam, -dame, bel'dam, *n.* An ugly old woman.

Beleaguer, be-le′gẽr, *v. t.* [BELEAGUERED (-gẽrd), -GUERING.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege, blockade, environ.

Bel-esprit. See under BEAU.

Belfry, bel′frĭ, *n.* Orig., a movable tower, erected by besiegers for attack and defense; a bell-tower; a cupola or turret, or room in a tower, for a bell.

Belie, be-lī′, *v. t.* [BELIED (-līd′), BELYING.] To give the lie to; to show to be false; to give a false account of; to slander, counterfeit.

Believe, be-lēv′, *v. t.* [BELIEVED (-lēvd′), -LIEVING.] To be persuaded of the truth of; place confidence in, credit. — *v. i.* To have a firm persuasion; to think, suppose. — **Believ′er**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp., one who believes in divine revelation. — **Belief**, -lēf′, *n.* An assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, etc.; thing believed; a tenet, or body of tenets; credence; trust; faith; confidence.

Belike, be-līk′, *adv.* It is likely; probably; perhaps.

Bell, bel, *n.* A hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck; anything like a bell. — **Bells**, belz, *n.* (*Naut.*) The half-hours of the watch, indicated by strokes on the bell. — **Bell′bird**, *n.* A bird of Brazil, also one of Australia, whose notes resemble bells.

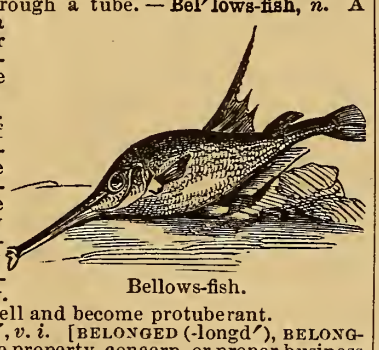
Belladonna, bel′lȧ-don′nȧ, *n.* Deadly nightshade, formerly used as a cosmetic.

Belle. Belles-lettres. See under BEAU.

Bellicose, bel′lĭ-kōs, *a.* Disposed to contention; pugnacious. — **Belligerent**, -lĭj′ẽr-ent, *a.* Waging war; tending to, or disposed for, war. — *n.* A nation, power, or state, carrying on war.

Bellow, bel′lo, *v. i.* To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to bawl, clamor, roar. — *n.* A loud outcry.

Bellows, bel′lus, *n. sing. and pl.* An instrument to propel air through a tube. — **Bel′lows-fish**, *n.* A fish having a long tubular snout, like bellows-pipe; the trumpet-fish.



Bellows-fish.

Belly, bel′lĭ, *n.* The part of the body containing the bowels, or intestines; the abdomen; anything resembling the belly in protuberance or cavity. — *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant.

Belong, be-long′, *v. i.* [BELONGED (-longd′), BELONGING.] To be the property, concern, or proper business of; to appertain; to be a part of, or connected with; to be native to, or to have a legal residence.

Beloved, *as a pt.* be-luvd′, *as an adj.* be-luv′ed. Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Below, be-lo′, *prep.* Under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of; unbefitting. — *adv.* In a lower place; beneath.

Belt, belt, *n.* That which engirdles, restrains, or confines; a band or girdle. — *v. t.* To encircle as with a belt; to encompass.

Bemoan, be-mōn′, *v. t.* [BEMOANED (-mōnd′), BEMOANING.] To express deep grief for, by moaning; to lament, bewail.

Bench, bench, *n.* A long seat; a work-table; the seat for judges in court; persons who sit as judges; the court; a collection of dogs, usually put on benches, for exhibition. — **-war′rant**, *n.* (*Law.*) A process issued by a court against one guilty of contempt, or indicted for crime.

Bend, bend, *v. t.* [BENDED *or* BENT; BENDING.] To crook by straining; to curve; to turn out of the direct course to some certain point; to incline or exercise closely or with interest; to exert; to apply; to render submissive, subdue. (*Naut.*) To fasten, as one rope to another, or as a sail to its yard. — *v. i.* To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to bow; to be inclined with interest, or closely; to be directed; to bow in prayer, or in submission. — *n.* A turn or deflection from a straight line or direction; a curve; incurvation. (*Naut.*) A knot by which a rope is fastened. (*Her.*) One of the honorable ordinaries, made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. — **Bend′er**, *n.* — **Bent**, *n.* State of being inclined from a straight line; flexure; leaning or bias; propensity.

Beneath, be-nēth′ *or* -nēth′, *prep.* Lower in place, with something over or on; under; unworthy of; unbecoming. — *adv.* In a lower place; below, as opp. to heaven, or to any superior region.

Benedict, ben′e-dikt, **Ben′edick**, *n.* A married man, or man newly married.

Benedictine, ben-e-dikt′in, *a.* Pert. to the monks of St. Benedict. — *n.* A monk of the order established by St. Benedict in the 6th century; a Black Friar.

Benediction, ben-e-dik′shun, *n.* Act of blessing; blessing, prayer, or kind wishes; esp. the short prayer which closes public worship.

Benefaction, ben-e-fak′shun, *n.* Act of conferring a benefit; benefit conferred, esp. a donation. — **Benefac′tor**, -tẽr, *n.* One who confers, etc. — **Benefac′tress**, *n.* A woman who, etc. — **Ben′efice**, -fis, *n.* Lit., a benefit, advantage, or kindness. (*Church of Eng.*) An ecclesiastical living. — **Ben′eficed**, -fist, *a.* Possessed of a benefice. — **Beneficence**, -nef′ĭ-sens, *n.* Practice of doing good; active goodness or charity. — **Benef′icent**, *a.* Doing good; bountiful; generous; munificent. — **Benef′icently**, *adv.* — **Beneficial**, -e-fish′al, *a.* Conferring benefits; profitable. (*Law.*) Receiving, or entitled to receive, advantage, use, or benefit. — **Benefi′cially**, *adv.* — **Beneficiary**, -fish′ĭ-ẽr-ĭ, *a.* Holding office or possession, in subordination to another. — *n.* A feudatory or vassal; one who holds a benefice; one who receives a gift, or is maintained by charity. — **Ben′efit**, *n.* An act of kindness; favor conferred; whatever promotes prosperity, or adds value to property. A performance at a theater, etc., in aid of some person or object. (*Eng. Law.*) Benefit of clergy, — the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge, anciently extended to all who could read. — *v. t.* To do good to, be useful to. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Benevolence, be-nev′o-lens, *n.* Disposition to do good; benignity; tenderness; charitableness; an act of kindness; a tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Benev′olent**, *a.* Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind. — **Benev′olently**, *adv.*

Bengal light, ben-gawl′-līt, **Bengola**, -go′lȧ, *n.* A fire-work, producing a vivid and sustained colored light, used for signals at night.

Bengalee, Bengali, ben-gaw-le′, *n.* The language spoken in Bengal. — **Bengalese**, -ēz′, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native, or the natives of, etc. — *a.* Pert. to Bengal or to its people.

Benight, be-nīt′, *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness; esp. in moral darkness or ignorance.

Benign, be-nīn′, *a.* Of a kind disposition; manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc.; propitious; salutary; gracious. — **Benig′nant**, *a.* Kind. — **Benig′nantly**, *adv.* — **Benig′nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being benign; condescending kindness; graciousness; salubrity; wholesome quality.

Bent. See under BEND.

Benzoin, ben-zoin′, *n.* A fragrant resin from a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc. — **Benzo′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, etc. — **Ben′zine**, -zin *or* -zēn, *n.* A light oil of petroleum. — **Benzole**, -zōl′, **Ben′zoline**, -zo-lin, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily substance obtained from coal tar, and possessing solvent powers.

Bequeath, be-kwēth′, *v. t.* [BEQUEATHED (-kwēthd), -QUEATHING.] To give or leave by will; to hand down, devise. — **Bequeath′er**, *n.* — **Bequest**, -kwest′, *n.* (*Law.*) Something left by will; legacy.

Berate, be-rāt′, *v. t.* To rate, or chide, vehemently; to scold.

Bereave, be-rēv′, *v. t.* [BEREAVED (-rēvd′) *or* BEREFT; BEREAVING.] To make destitute, deprive; to take away from. — **Bereave′ment**, *n.* — **Bereav′er**, *n.*

Berg, bẽrg, *n.* A large mass or mountain of ice.

Berlin, bẽr′lin *or* bẽr-lin′, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot; a fine worsted for fancy work.

Berry, bĕr′ĭ, *n.* A small pulpy fruit containing seeds; an egg of a fish. — *v. i.* To bear or produce berries — *v. t.* To impregnate with eggs or spawn.

Berth, bērth, *n.* The place where a ship lies when at anchor, or at a wharf; a sleeping-place in a ship; official situation, position or employment. — *v. t.* To give an anchorage or place to lie at; to furnish berths to.

Beryl, bĕr′il, *n.* A hard green or bluish-green mineral, same as the emerald, except in color.

Beseech, be-sēch′, *v. t.* [BESOUGHT (-sawt′), BESEECHING.] To ask urgently; to solicit, supplicate.

Beseem, be-sēm′, *v. t.* To be fit for, or worthy of; to befit.

Beset, be-set′, *v. t.* [BESET; BESETTING.] To put or place, on, in, or around; to stop up, waylay, blockade; to hem in or press on all sides; to environ, besiege, embarrass, urge.

Beshrew, be-shrōō′, *v. t.* To wish curses to; to execrate.

Beside, be-sīd′, *prep.* At the side of; aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of. — **Besides**, -sīdz′, *adv.* More than that; moreover; in addition. — *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to. — *To be beside one's self.* To be out of one's senses, or frantic.

Besiege, be-sēj′, *v. t.* [BESIEGED (-sējd′), -SIEGING.] To beset with armed forces, in order to compel to surrender; to beleaguer, invest. — **Besieg′er**, *n.*

Besique, -zique, ba-zēk′, *n.* A game of cards, played by two or four persons, with two packs from which certain small cards have been removed. [F.]

Besot, be-sot′, *v. t.* To make sottish by drink; to make dull or stupid. — **Besot′tedly**, *adv.* — **Besot′tedness**, *n.* State of being besotted; infatuation.

Beseught. See BESEECH.

Bespatter, be-spat′tĕr, *v. t.* [BESPATTERED (-spat′tĕrd), -TERING.] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water or dirt; to asperse with calumny.

Bespeak, be-spēk′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKE *or* BESPOKEN; BESPEAKING.] To speak for, or engage, beforehand; to indicate or show beforehand; to speak to, address; to betoken, show.

Bessemer steel, bes′se-mĕr stēl. Steel made directly from cast-iron, by a process invented by Sir Henry *Bessemer.*

Best, best, *a.* (*superl. of* GOOD.) Having excellence in the highest degree; most good; most advanced; most correct or complete. — *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor. — *adv.* (*superl. of* WELL.) In the highest degree; beyond all other; to the most advantage; with the most success, ease, propriety, etc.; most particularly; most correctly.

Bestow, be-stō′, *v. t.* [BESTOWED (-stōd′), BESTOWING.] To lay up in store; deposit for safe-keeping; to make use of, apply; to give, confer, or impart. — **Bestow′al**, *n.* Act of, etc.; disposal. — **Bestow′er**, *n.* — **Bestow′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; that which is bestowed; donation.

Bestride, be-strīd′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID *or* -STRODE; *p. p.* -STRID *or* -STRIDDEN; -STRIDING.] To stride over; to stand or sit with anything between the legs, or with the legs extended across.

Bet, *n.* That which is staked, or pledged, in a contest; a wager. — *v. t.* To stake, or pledge upon the event of a contest; to wager.

Betake, be-tāk′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN (be-tāk′n); BETAKING.] To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

Bethel, beth′el, *n.* A chapel for dissenters in Eng., and for seamen in the U. S.

Bethink, be-think′, *v. t.* [-THOUGHT (-thawt′), -THINKING.] To call to mind, recall, recollect, reflect.

Betide, be-tīd′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BETID *or* BETIDED; *p. p.* BETID; BETIDING.] To happen to, befall, come to. — *v. i.* To come to pass, happen.

Betime, be-tīm′, **-times**, -tīmz′, *adv.* In good time; seasonably; in a short time; soon.

Betoken, be-tō′kn, *v. t.* [BETOKENED (-tōk′nd), -ENING.] To signify by some visible object; to foreshow by present signs, presage, portend, note.

Betray, be-trā′, *v. t.* [BETRAYED (-trād′), -TRAYING.] To give up treacherously; to violate the confidence of; to disclose or discover; to mislead; to fail in respect to reliance placed in or upon. — **Betray′al**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Betray′er**, *n.* One who, etc.; a traitor.

Betroth, be-troth′, *v. t.* To contract to any one; to affiance; to contract with for a future spouse; to espouse; to nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration. — **Betroth′al, -ment**, *n.* A mutual engagement for marriage; espousals.

Better, bet′tĕr, *a.* (*comp. of* GOOD). Having good qualities in a greater degree; preferable in value, use, safety, etc.; improved in health. — *n.* Advantage, superiority, or victory; improvement; *pl.* those who have claim to precedence; superiors. — *adv.* (*comp. of* WELL). In a superior manner; more correctly; in a higher degree; more. — *v. t.* [BETTERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] — To increase the good qualities of; to improve, amend, correct, promote.

Between, be-twēn′, *prep.* In the intermediate space of, without regard to distance; from one to another of; shared by two or both of; in intermediate relation to. — **Between′-decks**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The open space between two decks of a ship. — **Betwixt**, -twikst′, *prep.* Same as BETWEEN.

Bevel, bev′el, *n.* A slant of a surface at an angle other than a right angle; an instrument for measuring angles. — *a.* Having the form of a bevel; slanting. — *v. t.* [BEVELED (-eld), -ELING.] To cut to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To slant to a bevel angle, or from a direct line. — **Bev′el-gear**, *n.* (*Mach.*) Wheelwork in which one wheel drives another moving in a different plane. — **-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having teeth set at an angle greater or less than half a right angle.

Bevel.

Beverage, bev′ĕr-ej, *n.* Drink; liquor for drinking.

Bevy, bev′ĭ, *n.* A flock of birds; a company; an assembly of persons, esp. ladies.

Bewail, be-wāl′, *v. t.* [BEWAILED (-wāld′), -WAILING.] To express sorrow for, as by wailing; to mourn, lament. — *v. i.* To express grief.

Beware, be-wâr′, *v. i.* To restrain or guard one's self; to be cautious, take care.

Bewilder, be-wil′dĕr, *v. t.* [BEWILDERED (-wil′dĕrd), -DERING.] To lead into perplexity; to perplex, entangle, confuse, confound, puzzle. — **Bewil′deringly**, *adv.* — **Bewil′derment**, *n.* State of being, etc.

Bewitch, be-wich′, *v. t.* [BEWITCHED (-wicht′), -WITCHING.] To gain an ascendency over by charms; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery; to fascinate.

Bewray, be-rā′, *v. t.* [BEWRAYED (-rād′), -WRAYING.] To disclose perfidiously, betray.

Bey, ba, *n.* A governor of a Turkish town or district; in some places, a prince: — same as BEG.

Beyond, be-yond′, *prep.* On the further side of; before, in place or time; further than; past; above, in dignity, excellence, etc. — *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Bezant. See BYZANT.

Bezel, bez′el, *n.* The part of a ring encompassing and fastening the stone. [F.]

Bezique. See BESIQUE.

Bias, bī′as, *n.* A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line; a leaning of the mind; propensity towards an object; bent; prejudice; inclination; a wedge-shaped piece taken out of a garment to diminish its circumference. — *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise; diagonally. — *v. t.* [BIASED (bī′ast), -ASING.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to, prejudice, prepossess.

Biaxal, bi-aks′al, **Biax′ial**, -ĭ-al, *a.* (*Opt.*) Having two axes.

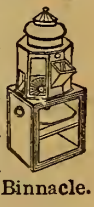
Bib, *n.* A cloth worn by children over the breast. — **Bibacious**, bi-ba′shus, *a.* Addicted to drinking. — **Bibacity**, -bas′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Love of, etc. — **Bib′ber**, *n.* One addicted, etc.; a tippler. — **Bib′ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Absorbing moisture; spongy; porous.

Bibasic, bi-ba′sik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base; or containing two equivalents of a base to one of acid.

Bible, bī′bl, *n.* THE BOOK; the volume containing the Scriptures. — **Biblical**, bib′lĭ-kal, *a.* Pert. to the Bible. — **Bib′lically**, *adv.* — **Bib′licist**, -lĭ-sist, **Bib′list**, *n.* One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith; a Biblical scholar.

Bibliographer, bib-lĭ-og′ra-fĕr, *n.* One versed in bibliography. — **Bibliog′raphy**, -ra-fĭ, *n.* A description of books and manuscripts. — **Bibliograph′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to bibliography. — **Bibliograph′ically**, *adv.* — **Bibliol′ogy**, *n.* A treatise on books; biblical literature. — **Bib′lioma′nia**, -ma′nĭ-a, *n.* A rage for possessing curious books. — **Bib′liophile**, -fīl, *n.* One who loves books.

Bicapsular, bi-kap′su-lēr, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two seed capsules to each flower.
Bicarbonate, bi-kär′bo-nāt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A carbonate having 2 equivalents of carbonic acid to 1 of base.
Bice, Bise, bīs, *n.* (*Paint.*) A pale blue color, prepared from blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt.
Biceps, bi′seps, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle having two origins.
Bicker, bik′ẽr, *v. i.* [BICKERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To skirmish; to contend in words or petulant altercation; to quarrel, wrangle; to move quickly; to be tremulous, like flame or water; to quiver.
Bicolor, bi-kul′ẽr, **-ored**, -ẽrd, *a.* Of two colors.
Bicuspid, bi-kus′pid, **-pidate**, -āt, *a.* Having two points.
Bicycle, bi′sĭ-kl, *n.* A two-wheeled velocipede.
Bid, *v. t.* [*imp.* BID *or* BADE (bad); *p. p.* BID *or* BIDDEN; BIDDING.] To offer; esp. to offer to pay; to declare, as a wish, greeting, defiance, etc.; to order, command, invite. — *n.* An offer of a price, esp. at auctions.
Bide, bīd, *v. i.* To dwell permanently; to inhabit. — *v. t.* To endure, suffer, wait for.
Biennial, bi-en′nĭ-al, *a.* Continuing for two years, and then perishing; occurring once in two years. — *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that lasts for two years, and then perishes. — **Bien′nially**, *adv.* Once in, or at the return of, two years.
Bier, bēr, *n.* A frame for conveying the dead to the grave.
Bifurcate, bi-fẽr′kāt, **-cated**, -ka-ted, *a.* Forked; divided into two branches. — **Bifurca′tion**, *n.* A forking. — **Bifurcous**, -fẽr′kus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Two-forked.
Big, *a.* Having largeness of size, bulk, etc.; great with young; pregnant; full of something portentous; proud; arrogant.
Bigamy, big′a-mĭ, *n.* (*Law.*) The crime of having two wives or husbands at once. — **Big′amist**, *n.* One guilty of, etc.
Biggin, big′gin, *n.* A child's cap or hood. A piggin, or small wooden vessel; a contrivance for holding coffee-grounds (a bag or perforated metallic vessel) through which boiling water is poured.
Bight, bīt, *n.* (*Geog.*) A bend in the sea-coast forming a bay. (*Naut.*) The double part of a folded rope; a round, bend, or coil anywhere except at the ends.
Bigot, big′ot, *n.* One unreasonably wedded to some religious creed, practice, ritual, etc.; a devotee. — **Big′otry**, -rĭ, *n.* Perverse or blind attachment to, etc.; the practice or tenet of a bigot.
Bilateral, bi-lat′ẽr-al, *a.* Having two sides; pert. to the two sides of a central organ or axis.
Bilberry, bil′bẽr-rĭ, *n.* A shrub of the whortleberry family, and its fruit.
Bile, bīl, *n.* A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid fluid secreted by the liver; ill-humor. — **Biliary**, bil′ya-rĭ, *a.* (*Med.*) Pert. to, or conveying, etc. — **Bil′ious**, -yus, *a.* Pert. to, or disordered in, the bile; having an excess of bile.
Bile. See BOIL, *n.*
Bilge, bilj, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask. (*Naut.*) The broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. t.* [BILGED (biljd), BILGING.] (*Naut.*) To suffer fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak.
Bilingual, bi-lin′gwal, **-guar**, -gwar, *a.* Containing two languages. — **Bilin′guous**, -gwus, *a.* Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.
Bilk, bilk, *v. t.* [BILKED (bilkt), BILKING.] To disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement.
Bill, bil, *n.* The beak of a fowl; note of a bird. — *v. t.* To join bills, as doves; to caress.
Bill, bil, *n.* A hook-shaped cutting instrument; an ancient battle-ax; a pickax, or mattock. (*Naut.*) The point of the fluke of an anchor.
Bill, bil, *n.* (*Law.*) A written declaration of wrong suffered, or fault committed; an obligation given for money; a promissory note; a proposed law. An advertisement posted publicly; an account of goods sold or services rendered, with price annexed; any paper containing a statement of particulars.
Billet, bil′let, *n.* A note in writing, or short letter; a ticket from a public officer directing soldiers where to lodge. — *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To direct, by ticket, where to lodge; to quarter, as soldiers in private houses. — **Billet-doux**, bil′le-dōō′, *n.* A love letter.
Billet, bil′let, *n.* A small stick of wood.
Billiard, bil′yard, *a.* Pert. to the game of billiards. — **Bil′liards**, -yardz, *n. pl.* A game played with balls, on a rectangular table.
Billingsgate, bil′lingz-gāt, *n.* Foul or profane language; ribaldry.
Billion, bil′yun, *n.* According to French numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000,000.
Billow, bil′lo, *n.* A great wave or surge of the sea.
Billy, bil′lĭ, *n.* A watchman's club.
Bilobed, bi′lōbd, **-lobate**, -lo′bāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into two lobes.
Bimanous, bi-ma′nus, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having two hands.
Bimensal, bi-men′sal, **-mestrial**, -mes′trĭ-al, **-monthly**, -munth′lĭ, *a.* Occurring once in two months.
Bimetalism, bi-met′al-izm, *n.* The use as legal tender of coins of two metals at a fixed relative value. — **Bimetal′lic**, *a.* — **Bimet′allist**, *n.* One who advocates, etc.
Bin, *n.* A box or inclosed place, used as a repository.
Binary, bi′na-rĭ, *a.* Compounded of two; double. — *Binary arithmetic.* That in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten. — *Binary compounds.* (*Chem.*) A compound of two elements. — **Bi′nate**, -nāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Double or in couples; growing in pairs.
Bind, bīnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* BOUND (bownd); *p. p.* BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN; BINDING.] To tie together or confine with cord, bands, etc.; to restrain or hold; to protect or strengthen by a band, or cover; to place under legal obligation to serve. — *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to be restrained from motion; to be obligatory. — *n.* A stalk of hops, which winds round a pole or tree. — **Bind′er**, *n.* One who, etc., esp. who binds books; anything that binds; a bandage. — **Bind′ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* A place where books, etc., are bound. — **Bind′ing**, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory. — *n.* Act of fastening with a band; anything that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something to secure the edge of cloth from raveling.
Binnacle, bin′na-kl, *n.* (*Naut.*) A box containing a ship's compass and a light to show it at night.


Binnacle.

Binocle, bin′o-kl, *n.* A telescope fitted with two tubes joining. — **Binoc′ular**, -u-lẽr, *a.* Having two eyes; with, or pert. to both eyes; adapted to the use of, etc. — **Binoc′ulate**, -lāt, *a.* Having two eyes.
Binomial, bi-no′mĭ-al, *n.* (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of 2 terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as $a + b$, or $7 - 3$. — *a.* Consisting of 2 terms; pert. to binomials.
Biograph, bi′o-graf, *n.* A device for reproducing upon a screen a moving scene.
Biography, bi-og′ra-fĭ, *n.* History of the life of a person; biographical writings in general. — **Biog′rapher**, -rā-fẽr, *n.* One who writes, etc. — **Biograph′ic, -ical**, -graf′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc. — **Biograph′ically**, *adv.*
Biology, bi-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* The science of life and living things, animal and vegetable.
Biophagous, bi-of′a-gus, *a.* Consuming living creatures, — said of insectivorous plants.
Biparous, bi-pa′rus *or* bip′a-rus, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.
Bipartible, bi-pär′tĭ-bl, **-tile**, -tīl, *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts. — **Bipartite**, bi-pär′tīt *or* bip′ar-tīt, *a.* Having two correspondent parts, as a contract, one for each party; divided into two parts, as a leaf. — **Biparti′tion**, *n.* Act of dividing, etc.
Biped, bi′ped, *n.* An animal having two feet.
Bipennate, bi-pen′nāt, **-nated**, *a.* Having two wings.
Bipetalous, bi-pet′al-us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 2 petals or flower-leaves.
Biplicate, bi-plī′kāt, *a.* Twice folded together.
Biquadrate, bi-kwod′rāt, **-rat′ic**, *n.* (*Math.*) The 4th power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.
Birch, bẽrch, *n.* A forest tree of several species; a rod of birch. — **Birch. Birchen**, bẽrch′n, *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, etc.

Bird, bĕrd, *n.* A two-legged, feathered, flying animal. —*v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.—**Bird's'-eye**, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; general; not in detail.—**Bird's'nest**, *n.* The nest in which a bird lays eggs.—*v. i.* To hunt for birds' nests.

Birth, bĕrth, *n.* Act of coming into life, or being born; lineage; extraction; natural state or position; act of bringing forth; that which is produced, animal or vegetable; origin; beginning.—*New birth.* (*Theol.*) Regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life.—**Birth'day**, *n.* The day in which one is born; its anniversary.—**-mark**, *n.* Some mark or blemish on the body at birth.—**-place**, *n.* The place where one is born; place of origin.—**-right**, -rīt, *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

Biscuit, bis'kit, *n.* Unleavened bread baked hard; a small loaf of leavened and shortened bread; a thin, crisp cake or cracker; earthen ware after its first baking, before glazing.

Bisect, bi-sekt', *v. t.* To cut into two parts. (*Geom.*) To divide into two equal parts.—**Bisection**, -sek'shun, *n.* Act of, etc.—**Biseg'ment**, *n.* One part of a line, or other magnitude, divided into two equal parts.

Bisexual, bi-seks'u-al, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of both sexes.

Biserial, bi-se'rĭ-al, *a.* Arranged in a double series.

Bishop, bish'up, *n.* An overseer; a spiritual superintendent; in Episcopal usage, the highest of the 3 orders of the Christian ministry; a piece in the game of chess.—**Bish'opric**, *n.* A diocese; district over which a bishop has jurisdiction; office of, etc.

Bismuth, biz'muth, *n.* A reddish-white metal, harder than lead, and brittle.

Bison, bi'son *or* bi'sn, *n.* A quadruped of North America, popularly, but incorrectly, called the buffalo.

American Bison.

Bisque, **Bisk**, bisk, *n.* A soup made of crayfish, or by boiling together several kinds of flesh. [F.]

Bissextile, bis-seks'til, *n.* Leap year; every 4th year, in which a day is added in the month of February.—*a.* Pert. to, etc.

Bister, **Bistre**, bis'tĕr, *n.* A dark-brown pigment extracted from wood-soot.

Bistort, bis'tôrt, *n.* A plant, called also snake-weed.

Bistoury, bis'tōō-rĭ, *n.* A surgical instrument for making incisions.

Bisulcate, bi-sul'kāt, *a.* Two-furrowed. (*Zoöl.*) Cloven-footed.—**Bisul'cous**, -kus, *a.* Cloven footed, as swine or oxen.

Bisulphate, bi-sul'fāt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.—**Bisul'phuret**, -fu-ret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur, as the electro-negative ingredient.

Bit. See under BITE.

Bitch, bich, *n.* The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox; a name of reproach for a woman.

Bite, bīt, *v. t.* [BIT *or* BITTEN (bit'tn), BITING.] To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth; to cause sharp pain or smarting to; to cheat, trick; to take hold of, adhere to.—*v. i.* To seize or wound with the teeth or mouth; to cause hurt, pain, or injury.—*n.* Act of biting; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel; mouthful; the hold or purchase of a tool; a cheat; trick; sharper.—**Bi'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, bites.—**Bi'ting**, *a.* Sharp: severe; sarcastic; caustic.—**Bi'tingly**, *adv.*—**Bi'ting-in**, *n.* (*Etching.*) Process of corroding metallic plates, by means of acid.—**Bit**, bĭt, *n.* A mouthful; morsel; bite; hence, a small piece of anything; a small coin in several countries; small instrument for boring.—The mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.—*v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth of.—**Bit'-stock**, *n.* A brace or handle, to hold the bit in boring.

Carpenter's bits.

Bitt, bĭt, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To put round the bitts.—**Bitts**, bitz, *n. pl.* A frame of timbers to hold a ship's cables.

Bittacle, bit'ta-kl, *n.* The box for the compass on board a ship. [See BINNACLE.]

Bitter, bit'tĕr, *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; causing pain, smart, or distress; characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; mournful; distressing; pitiable.—**Bit'terish**, *a.* Somewhat bitter.—**Bit'terishness**, *n.*—**Bit'terly**, *adv.*—**Bit'terness**, *n.*—**Bit'tern**, -tĕrn, *n.* The brine remaining in salt works after the salt is concreted; a very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, etc.—**Bit'ters**, -tĕrz, *n. pl.* Liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.—**Bit'ter-spar**, -spär, *n.* A mineral consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, — the soluble salts of the magnesia being bitter.—**Bit'ter-sweet**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces a bitter, then a sweet taste.—**Bit'terwort**, -wĕrt, *n.* (*Bot.*) Yellow gentian.

Bittern, bit'tĕrn, *n.* A wading bird of Europe, related to the heron.

Bitumen, bi-tu'men, *n.* Mineral pitch, a substance smelling like pitch and burning with a bright flame, without residue. [L.]—**Bitu'minate**, *v. t.* To impregnate with, etc.—**Bitu'minize**, -nīz, *v. t.* [BITUMINIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To form into or impregnate with, etc.—**Bitu'minous**, -nus, *a.* Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, etc.

Bivalve, bi'valv, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a shell in two parts. (*Bot.*) A pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.—**Bi'valve**, **-valved**, -valvd, **-valvous**, -valv'us, **-valv'ular**, -u-lĕr, *a.*

Bivalve.

Bivouac, biv'wak, *n.* (*Mil.*) The guard or watch of a whole army; an encampment without tents.—*v. t.* [BIVOUACKED (-wakt), -WACKING.] To be on guard; to encamp without covering.

Biweekly, bi'wēk'lĭ, *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks.

Bizarre, be-zär', *a.* Odd; fantastical; whimsical.

Blab, blab, *v. t.* [BLABBED (blabd), BLABBING.] To tell unnecessarily, or indiscreetly.—*v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly; to tattle.—*n.* One who blabs; a babbler.

Black, blak, *a.* Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; very dark or gloomy; dismal or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness.—*n.* The darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; a negro; a black dress, or mourning.—*v. t.* [BLACKED (blakt), BLACKING.] To make black; to blacken.—**Blacken**, blak'n, *v. t.* [BLACKENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make black or dark; to sully, defame, make infamous.—*v. i.* To grow black or dark.—**Black'ing**, *n.* A preparation for blacking shoes, etc.—**Black'ish**, *a.* Somewhat black.—**Black'ly**, *adv.* Darkly; gloomily; atrociously.—**Black'ness**, *n.*—**Black art.** Conjuration; magic.—**-amoor**, *n.* A negro.—**-ball**, *n.* A composition for blacking shoes, etc.; a ball of black color, used as a negative in voting.—*v. t.* [-BALLED (-bawld), -BALLING.] To reject by putting black balls into a ballot-box.—**-band**, *n.* A valuable iron ore, containing enough coaly matter for its own calcination.—**-berry**, -berĭ, *n.* A species of bramble; its edible fruit.—**-bird**, *n.* In Eng. a species of thrush: in Amer. the name is given to different birds.—**-board**, *n.* A board used to write or draw on with chalk.—**-book**, *n.* A book for registering misdemeanors; a book on necromancy.—**-browed**, -browd, *a.* Threatening; dismal.—**-cattle**, -kat'tl, *n.* Cattle reared for slaughter, of whatever color. [Eng.] A breed of Dutch cattle of a black color.—**-cock**, *n.* The heath-cock; black grouse; black game.—**-currant**, *n.* A garden fruit.—**-drop**, *n.* (*Med.*) A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar.—**-fish**, *n.* A fish caught off New England, the tautog; a small kind of whale.—**-flux**, *n.* A compound used to assist in melting metals.—**-friar**, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order.—**-guard**, blag'gärd, *n.* Orig. the lower menials of a court; hence a scurrilous person of low

character. — *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [Orig. the guard of the devil; thence, a fit attendant on the devil.] — **-guardism**, *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard. — **-hole**, *n.* A dark dungeon for refractory prisoners. — **-jack**, *n.* A mineral ore, false galena, which is the sulphuret of zinc, or zinc blende; a species of oak, called also barren oak; a small, heavy bludgeon. — **-lead**, -led, *n.* A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite. [From its color and its marking paper like lead.] — **-leg**, *n.* A gambler and cheat; a disease of sheep and calves. — **-letter**, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter, used in early manuscripts and the first printed books. — *a.* Written or printed in black-letter; studious of old books. — **-mail**, *n.* A rate of money, cattle, etc., anciently paid to robbers for exemption from pillage; extortion of money by threats. — **-martin**, *n.* A bird of the swallow family. — **-pudding**, -pud'ding, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, etc. — **-rod**, *n.* The usher of the order of the Garter, who carries a black rod. [Eng.] — **-rust**, *n.* A disease of wheat. — **-smith**, *n.* A smith who works in iron. — **-snake**, *n.* A serpent of a black color: two species are found in America. — **-strap**, *n.* A mixture of spirituous liquor and molasses. — **-tail**, *n.* A kind of perch. — **-thorn**, *n.* A spiny plant bearing a small black fruit, used for hedges; the sloe. — **-vomit**, *n.* A vomiting of dark-colored matter; or the substance so discharged, a symptom in yellow fever. — **-walnut**. An American tree having dark-colored wood.

Bladder, blad'dĕr, *n.* (*Anat.*) A bag or sac in animals, containing some secreted fluid; the air bag in fish.

Blade, blād, *n.* The leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant, esp. of gramineous plants; the cutting part of an instrument; broad part of an oar. (*Anat.*) The scapula. A sharp-witted, dashing fellow; a rake. — *v. t.* To furnish with a blade. — *v. i.* To have, etc.

Blain, blān, *n.* An inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule; blister.

Blame, blām, *v. t.* [BLAMED (blāmd), BLAMING.] To censure, find fault with. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; that which deserves censure: fault; wrong-doing. — **Blam'able**, -a-bl, *a.* Deserving of censure: culpable; reprehensible. — **Blam'ableness**. *n.* — **Blam'ably**, *adv.* — **Blame'ful**, *a.* Meriting blame. — **Blame'less**, *a.* Without fault; innocent: irreproachable. — **Blame'lessly**, *adv.* — **Blame'lessness**, *n.* — **Blam'er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Blame'wor'thy**, -wĕr'thĭ, *a.* Same as *blamable*. — **Blame'wor'thiness**, *n.*

Blanch, Blanc-mange. See under BLANK.

Bland, bland, *a.* Pleasing by soothing qualities; mild; gentle; courteous. — **Bland'a'tion**, *n.* Gross flattery. — **Blandil'oquence**, *n.* Fair, mild, flattering speech. — **Bland'ish**, *v. t.* [BLANDISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To flatter by kind words or affectionate actions; to soften, caress. — *v. i.* To act or speak affectionately. — **Bland'isher**, *n.* — **Bland'ishment**, *n.* Words or actions of affection; artful caresses.

Blank, blank, *a.* Of a white or pale color; pale from fear; dispirited; lacking something; empty; without mixture with anything else; pure. — *n.* A void space; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize; a paper unwritten; a blank ballot; a document, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, etc. The white spot of a target at which aim is taken. (*Mech.*) A piece of metal prepared to be made into something by a further operation. — **Blank'ly**, *adv.* With paleness; confusedly; vacantly. — **Blank'ness**, *n.* — **Blanch**, blänch, *v. t.* [BLANCHED (blänchť), BLANCHING.] To take out the color and make white; to whiten; to make white by stripping off the peel; to give a favorable appearance. — *v. i.* To grow or become white. — **Blanc-mange**, blăn'-mänzh', -**manger**, -măn'zha, *n.* A preparation of dissolved isinglass or sea-moss, milk, sugar, etc., boiled till thick.

Blanket, blank'et, *n.* A loosely woven woolen cover, to protect from cold; a kind of pear. — *v. t.* To cover with a blanket.

Blare, blâr, *v. i.* To sound loudly; to roar. — *n.* Noise; loud sound.

Blarney, blär'nĭ, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. — *v. t.* To deceive or flatter by smooth talk.

Blasé, blä-za', *a.* Surfeited; incapable of further enjoyment. [F.]

Blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v. t.* [BLASPHEMED (-fēmd'), -PHEMING.] To speak reproachfully or impiously of; to utter abuse or calumny against. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **Blas'phemous**, -fe-mus, *a.* Containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. — **Blas'phemy**, *n.* An indignity offered to God by reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words.

Blast, blast, *n.* A destructive or pernicious wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; exhaust steam from an engine, or the draught through the fire produced thereby; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument; the rending of rocks, etc., by explosives, or the charge used for this purpose; a blight; a flatulent disease of sheep. — *v. t.* To injure, as by a noxious wind; to blight; to affect with sudden violence; to confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast; to split, as by explosion.

Blatant, bla'tant, *a.* Bellowing, as a calf; noisy.

Blather, blath'ĕr, *n.* Foolish chatter. — *v. i.* To talk idly. — **Blath'erskite**. -skīt, *n.* An obtrusive babbler, or his talk. — **Blatter**, blat'tĕr, *v. i.* To patter; to make a senseless noise; to rail.

Blaze, blāz, *n.* The stream of light and heat from a burning body; flame; light, as from flame; a white spot on a horse's face; a spot made on a tree by chipping off bark. — *v. i.* [BLAZED (blāzd), BLAZING.] To shine with flame; to send forth bright light; to be conspicuous. — *v. t.* To mark, as by chipping a tree.

Blaze, blāz, *v. t.* To publish far and wide, proclaim. — **Blazon**, bla'zn, *v. t.* [BLAZONED (bla'znd), -ZONING.] To display, exhibit conspicuously, embellish, adorn; to explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns. — *n.* Art of drawing, or explaining coats of arms; the representation on coats of arms; ostentatious display; publication.

Bleaberry, ble'ber-rĭ, *n.* A plant having leaves like box, and purple berries.

Bleach, blēch, *v. t.* [BLEACHED (blēcht), BLEACHING.] To make white, or whiter, by removing the original color; to blanch. — *v. i.* To grow white.

Bleak, blēk, *a.* Orig., without color; pale; hence, desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless. — *n.* The blay, a small, white, river fish.

Blear, blēr, *a.* Dim, or sore with rheum, — applied to the eyes: causing dimness of sight. — *v. t.* [BLEARED (blērd), BLEARING.] To affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim.

Bleat, blēt, *v. i.* To cry as a sheep. — *n.* The noise of, etc.

Bleed, blēd, *v. i.* [BLED (blĕd), BLEEDING.] To lose blood; to die by slaughter; to drop, as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice; to pay or lose money. — *v. t.* To take blood from by opening a vein; to draw money from.

Blemish, blem'ish, *v. t.* [BLEMISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To mark with deformity; to mar, or make defective; to tarnish; defame. — *n.* A mark of deformity; spot; flaw; taint; imputation.

Blench, blench, *v. i.* [BLENCHED (blenchť), BLENCHING.] To shrink; to start back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch. — *v. t.* To baffle, disconcert, break.

Blend, blend, *v. t.* [BLENDED *or* BLENT, BLENDING.] To mix together. — *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

Blende, blend, *n.* An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.

Bless, bles, *v. t.* [BLESSED (blest) *or* BLEST, BLESSING.] To make happy; to invoke a blessing upon. (*Bib.*) To praise, or glorify, for benefits. — **Bless'ed**, *a.* Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; imparting happiness; hallowed by associations; heavenly. — **Bless'edness**, *n.* State of being blessed; beatitude; felicity; heavenly joys.

Blew. See BLOW.

Blight, blīt, *n.* Mildew; decay; what frustrates plans or withers hopes; a species of plant-louse, destructive to fruit trees. — *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast, frustrate.

Blind, blīnd, *a.* Destitute of the sense of seeing; unable to discern, understand, or judge; morally depraved; indiscernible; hidden; unseen. — *v. t.* To

deprive of sight or discernment; to obscure; to deceive. — *n.* Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; something to mislead the eye or understanding. — **Blind'fold**, *a.* Having the eyes covered; undiscerning. — *v. t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing. — **Blind'ly**, *adv.* — **Blind'-man's-buff'**, *n.* A play in which a blind-folded person hunts others. — **Blind'ness**, *n.* — **Blind'-side**, *n.* Side on which one is most easily assailed; foible. — **Blind'-worm**, -wĕrm, *n.* A small reptile, like a snake, whose eyes are nearly imperceptible; the slow-worm.

Blink, blink, *v. i.* To wink; to see with eyes half shut; to glimmer. — *v. i.* To shut out of sight, avoid or evade, conceal. — *n.* A glimpse or glance. (*Naut.*) Dazzling whiteness about the horizon reflected from fields of ice at sea.

Bliss, blis, *n.* The highest degree of happiness; felicity; joy. — **Bliss'ful**, *a.* Full of, etc. — **Blithe**, blīthe, *a.* Gay; sprightly. — **Blithe'ly**, *adv.* — **Blithe'ness**, *n.* — **Blithe'some**, *a.* Blithe. — **Blithe'someness**, *n.*

Blister, blis'tĕr, *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin; a tumor made by a separation of the film or skin, as on plants, or by swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel; a vesicatory; a plaster applied to raise a blister. — *v. t.* [BLISTERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To raise blisters upon; to give pain to, as if by a blister. — *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

Blithe, etc. See under BLISS.

Blizzard, bliz'zĕrd, *n.* A sudden, violent snowstorm, with high wind and extreme cold.

Bloat, blōt, *v. t.* To cause to swell or become turgid; to puff up, make vain; to smoke, as a herring. — *v. i.* To grow turgid, as by affusion of liquid in the cellular membrane; to puff out: to swell. — **Bloat'er**, *n.* A small fish, usually a herring, partially dried or smoked.

Blobber-lip, blob'bĕr-lip, *n.* A thick lip.

Block, blok, *n.* A solid mass of wood, stone, etc.; the mass of wood on which criminals are beheaded; the mold on which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped; a mass or row of buildings; a system of pulleys arranged in a frame; any obstruction; a section of a railroad, having a telegraphic signal at its end, so that no train can enter it until it is reported clear of preceding trains. — *v. t.* [BLOCKED (blokt), BLOCKING.] To hinder egress or passage from or into; to stop, obstruct: to secure or support by means of blocks. — **Block'head**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt. — **-house**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A structure of heavy timber or logs for defense, loop-holed for musketry. — **-tin**, *n.* Tin in blocks or ingots. — **Blockade**, blok-ād', *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships, to compel a surrender from want, without regular attacks. — *v. t.* To shut up by troops or ships, etc.; to confine. — **Blockad'er**, *n.*

Block.

Block-house.

Blomary. See under BLOOM.

Blonde, blond, *n.* One having fair complexion and light hair and eyes. — *a.* Of a fair color or complexion; fair.

Blood, blud, *n.* The fluid in the arteries and veins; relation by natural descent; kindred; lineage, — esp. honorable birth; the shedding of blood; murder; temper of mind; disposition; excited feeling; passion; a man of fire or spirit; juice of anything, esp. if red. (*Stock breeding.*) Descent from parents of recognized breed, — in horses, descent from Arab stock. — *v. t.* To let blood from; to bleed; to stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound. — **Blood'ed**, *a.* Having pure blood; of the best stock. — **Blood'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Stained with, or containing, blood; attended with bloodshed; murderous. — *v. t.* To stain with blood. — **Blood'ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Blood'iness**, *n.* State of being, etc.; bloodthirstiness. — **Blood'less**, *a.* Without blood; dead; without shedding blood; without spirit. — **Blood'lessly**, *adv.* — **Blood'bought**, *a.* Procured at the cost of bloodshed. — **-guilt'y**, *a.* Guilty of murder. — **-guilt'iness**, *n.* — **-heat**, *n.* Heat equal to the temperature of blood, — about 98° Fahr. — **-horse**, *n.* A horse of Arab stock. — **-hot**, *a.* As warm as blood. — **-hound**, *n.* A ferocious variety of dog, of acute smell, employed to track men or animals. — **-let'ter**, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases: a phlebotomist. — **-let'ting**, *n.* (*Med.*) Act of letting blood by opening a vein; venesection. — **-money**, -mun'ĭ, *n.* Money paid to the next of kin to one killed by another, or to one instrumental in causing another's death. — **-rela'tion**, *n.* One connected by blood or descent. — **-root**, *n.* A plant, named from the color of its root; bloodwort. — **-shed**, *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter; waste of life. — **-shed'der**, *n.* — **-shed'ding**, *n.* The crime of, etc. — **-shot**, **-shot'ten**, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye. — **-spav'in**, *n.* (*Far.*) A dilatation of the vein inside the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling. — **-stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) A green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper; hematite, a brown ore of iron. — **-suck'er**, *n.* An animal that sucks blood; esp. the leech. — **-thirst'y**, *a.* Desirous to shed blood, murderous. — **-thirst'iness**, *n.* — **-ves'sel**, *n.* A vessel in which blood circulates; an artery or a vein. — **-warm**, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm. — **-wood**, *n.* Logwood, — so called from its color. — **Blood'y flux.** Dysentery. — **-mind'ed**, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition. — **-sweat**, -swet, *n.* The sweating sickness, in which a discharge of blood accompanies a profuse perspiration.

Bloom, blōom, *n.* A mass of crude iron from the puddling furnace, undergoing the first hammering. — **Blom'ary**, -ery, blōom'ĕr-ĭ, *n.* The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore. — **Bloom'ing**, *n.* Process of making blooms, or of converting cast into malleable iron.

Bloom, blōom, *n.* A blossom; the flower of a plant; the opening of flowers; an opening to higher perfection, like that of buds into blossoms; powdery coating upon newly-gathered fruits. — *v. i.* [BLOOMED (blōomd), BLOOMING.] To produce blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of growing youth and vigor; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers.

Bloomer, blōom'ĕr, *n.* A man-like costume for women; a woman who wears it.

Blossom, blos'sum, *n.* The flower of a plant, or the organs of reproduction, with their appendages. — *v. i.* [BLOSSOMED (-sumd), -SOMING.] To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to flourish and prosper.

Blot, blot, *v. t.* To spot or bespatter; to stain with infamy, disgrace, disfigure; to obliterate, expunge, efface, destroy. — *n.* A spot or stain; blur; an obliteration: a spot in reputation; disgrace; blemish. — **Blot'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, blots. (*Com.*) A book for registering current mercantile transactions.

Blot, *n.* In the game of backgammon, a man left uncovered and liable to be taken up.

Blotch, bloch, *v. t.* [BLOTCHED (blocht), BLOTCHING.] To blacken; to spot. — *n.* A spot on the skin; a pustule or eruption.

Blouse, **Blowse**, blowz, *n.* A loose over-garment; smock-frock.

Blow, blo, *n.* A blossom; a flower; a bed of flowers. — *v. i.* To flower or bloom; to produce, cause to blossom.

Blow, blo, *n.* Act of striking; stroke; a sudden or severe calamity.

Blow, blo, *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN; BLOWING.] To produce a current of air with the mouth; to move, as air; to breathe hard or quick, pant, puff; to sound on being blown into; to brag. — *v. t.* To drive a current of air upon, or drive by a current of air; to sound, as a wind instrument; to spread by report, publish; to deposit, as eggs by flies; to form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; to put out of breath. — *n.* An egg deposited by a fly in flesh; the act of depositing it. (*Naut.*) A violent wind; a gale. — **Blowy**, blo'ĭ, *a.* Windy. — **Blow'er**, *n.* One who blows; a smelter. (*Mech.*) A contrivance for driving a current of air into something; a steam-jet to partially exhaust a chimney and create a blast-draught. A screen of metal to increase the draught through a fire or in a flue.

Blowse. See BLOUSE.

Blowze, blowz, *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman. — **Blowzed**, blowzd, **Blow'zy**, *a.* Coarse, fat, and ruddy-faced.

Blubber, blub′bẽr, *n.* The fat of whales, etc., yielding oil.—*v. i.* [BLUBBERED (-bẽrd), -BERING.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face.—*v. t.* To swell the face with weeping.

Bludgeon, bluj′un, *n.* A short cudgel with one end loaded.

Blue, blu, *n.* The color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors. (*pl.*) Low spirits; melancholy; blue-devils.—*a.* Of the color called *blue;* low in spirits; over-strict in morals.—*v. t.* [BLUED (blūd), BLUING.] To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to temper (iron) until it is blue.—**Blue′ly**, *adv.* With a blue color.—**Blue′ness**, *n.*—**Blu′ish**, *a.* Somewhat blue.—**Blu′ing**, *n.* Act of rendering blue; something to give a blue tint, as indigo.—**Blue′bell**, *n.* A plant bearing blue bell-shaped flowers.—**-berry**, *n.* A kind of whortleberry.—**-bird**, *n.* A small American bird, resembling the English robin.—**-book**, *n.* A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. [*Eng.*] A list of persons in government employ. [*Amer.*]—**-bot′tle**, *n.* A plant which grows among corn, and has blue bottle-shaped flowers: a fly, with a large blue belly.—**-breast**, *n.* A small European bird.—**-devils**, -dev′lz, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; hypochondria.—**-fish**, *n.* An edible salt water game fish; a name sometimes applied to the dolphin.—**-grass**, *n.* A valuable pasture-grass, indigenous to the limestone region of Kentucky.—**-gum tree**, *n.* The *Eucalyptus globulus*, of Australia yielding a resin resembling kino.—**-light**, -līt, *n.* A composition burning with a blue flame, used as a firework or a night signal at sea.—**-mass**, *n.* (*Med.*) A preparation of mercury and conserve of roses, from which blue pills are made.—**-pe′ter**, *n.* (*British Marine*). A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing.—**-pill**, *n.* (*Med.*) A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc.—**-stock′ing**, *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.—**-stone**, **-vit′riol**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper, used as a caustic.

Bluff, bluf, *a.* Rude or coarse; blustering; roughly frank; outspoken; steep; bold.—*n.* A bank presenting a precipitous front; a game of cards.—*v. t.* To frighten or deter; to repel by gruffness.—**Bluff′ness**, *n.*—**Bluff′y**, *a.* Having bluffs.

Blunder, blun′dẽr, *v. i.* [BLUNDERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To mistake grossly; to err through want of care.—*v. t.* To confuse, mix together.—*n.* A gross mistake; error; bull.—**Blun′derer**, *n.*—**Blun′derhead**, -hed, *n.* A stupid fellow.

Blunderbuss, blun′dẽr-bus, *n.* A short gun, with large bore for a number of balls, not requiring exact aim; a stupid, blundering fellow.

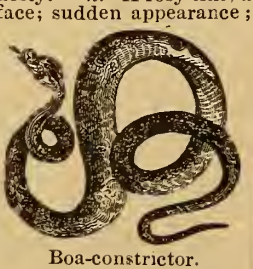
Blunt, blunt, *a.* Having a thick edge or point; dull; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; unceremonious.—*v. t.* To dull the edge or point of; to repress or weaken, as appetite, desire, etc.

Blur, blẽr, *n.* That which obscures without effacing; a stain; blot; a dim, confused appearance.—*v. t.* [BLURRED (blẽrd), BLURRING.] To obscure without quite effacing; to cause imperfect vision in; to dim; to blemish, disgrace, sully.

Blurt, blẽrt, *v. t.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately.

Blush, blush, *v. i.* [BLUSHED (blusht), BLUSHING.] To have a rosy color; to redden in the face, as from shame, confusion, or modesty.—*n.* A rosy tint; a red color suffusing the face; sudden appearance; glance; view.

Blus′ter, blus′tẽr, *v. i.* [BLUSTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To blow fitfully with violence and noise; to talk noisily, swagger.—*n.* Noise and violence; threatening talk; boisterousness; turbulence; boasting; bullying.—**Blus′terer**, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully.



Boa-constrictor.

Boa, bo′a, *n.* A genus of serpents; a round fur tippet, shaped like a boa-constrictor.—**Bo′a-constric′tor**, -kon-strik′tẽr, *n.* A large serpent of tropical America, which crushes its prey in its coils.

Boar, bōr, *n.* The male of swine not castrated; the wild hog.—**Boar′ish**, *a.* Swinish; brutal.

Board, bōrd, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin; a table to put food upon; food; entertainment,—usually as furnished for pay; a council, or any authorized assembly or meeting. (*Naut.*) The deck of a vessel; interior of a vessel; side of a ship; line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. A table for a game; paper made thick and stiff like a board. (*pl.*) The stage in a theater.—*v. t.* To lay, spread, or cover with boards; to go on board of, or enter; to furnish with food for compensation; to place at board, for compensation.—*v. i.* To obtain food statedly for compensation.—**Board′er**, *n.* One who takes and pays for meals at another's table. (*Naut.*) One who boards a ship.—**Board′ing**, *n.* A casing made of boards.—**Board′ing-house**, *n.* A house fo boarders.—**-school**, -skōōl, *n.* A school where pupils have board and lodging.—**Board′wa′ges**, *n. pl* An allowance to servants to purchase their own food.

Boast, bōst, *v. i.* To vaunt one's self; to brag.—*v. t.* To speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation; to magnify or exalt one's self.—*n.* Expression of ostentation, etc.; the cause of boasting.—**Boast′ful**, -ful, *a.* Given to boasting.—**Boast′fully**, **-ingly**, *adv.*—**Boast′fulness**, *n.*

Boat, bōt, *n.* A small open vessel; any vessel.—*v. t.* To transport in a boat.—*v. i.* To go in a boat.—**Boat′-bill**, *n.* A wading-bird of South America, having a bill like a boat keel uppermost.—**-hook**, -hōōk, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hook on a pole, to pull or push a boat.—**-man**, *n.* One who manages a boat.—**-swain**, bo′sn, *n.* An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, etc.

Bob, bob, *n.* Anything that plays loosely, or with jerks; bait used in angling; the ball of a pendulum or plumb-line.—*v. t.* [BOBBED (bobd), BOBBING.] To move in a short, jerking manner; to strike with a quick, light blow; to gain by fraud, delude; to have the hair cut short.—*v. i.* To have a jerking motion; to angle with a bob, or with jerks of the bait.

Bobbin, bob′bin, *n.* A kind of spool on which thread is wound; round tape.—**Bobbinet**, bob-bin-et′ *or* bob′bin-et, *n.* A kind of lace wrought by machines.

Boblincoln, bob-lin′kun, **Bob′olink**, *n.* The rice-bird, rice-bunting, reed-bird; an American singing-bird.

Bob-white, bob′whīt′, *n.* The American partridge or quail,—named from its note.

Bock-beer, bok′bẽr, *n.* A strong kind of lager beer.

Bocking, bok′ing, *n.* A kind of baize or drugget.

Bode, bōd, *v. t.* To indicate by signs; to portend, foreshow.—*v. i.* To foreshow, presage.

Bodice, **Boddice**, bod′is, *n.* Stays; a corset.

Bodkin, bod′kin, *n.* A dagger; a pointed instrument for making holes, etc., or for drawing tape through loops.

Body, bod′ɪ, *n.* The material substance of an animal; the principal part, in distinction from parts less important; a person; a collective mass of individuals; a corporation; a number of particulars taken together; a system; any mass or portion of matter. (*Paint.*) Consistency; thickness.—*v. t.* [BODIED (bod′id), BODYING.] To produce in definite shape; to embody.—**Bod′ily**, *a.* Having a body; corporeal; pert. to the body.—*adv.* Corporeally; entirely; completely.—**Bod′y-clothes**, -klōthz, *n. pl.* Clothing for the body.—**-color**, -kul′ẽr, *n.* (*Paint.*) Color that has body, or consistence, in distinction fr. a tint or wash.—**-guard**, -gärd, *n.* A guard to protect the person; life-guard.—**-pol′itic**, *n.* A state in its political capacity.—**-snatcher**, -snach′ẽr, *n.* One who robs graves of bodies.

Bœotian, be-ō′shan, *a.* Pert. to Bœotia; to its bad climate; or to its dull and stupid inhabitants.

Boer, bōōr, *n.* A Dutch colonist of South Africa.

Bog, *n.* A quagmire; marsh; morass.—*v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.—**Bog′gy**, *a.* Containing bogs; swampy.

Bogey, **Bogy**, bo′gɪ, **Bogle**, bo′gl, **Boggle**, bog′gl, *n.* A hobgoblin; bugbear; specter; a nursery demon.—**Bo′gie**, **Bo′gy**, *n.* A small hand-car on railroads; a four-wheeled truck under a locomotive; an iron box to receive slag from a puddling furnace.—**Bog′-**

gle, *v. i.* [BOGGLED (-gld), BOGGLING.] To hesitate as if frightened; to waver, vacillate, shrink.

Bogus, bō′gus, *a.* Spurious; counterfeit.

Bohea, bo-hē′, *n.* An inferior kind of black or green tea; black tea in general.

Bohemian, bo-hē′mĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Bohemia or its inhabitants, to gypsies, or to hack-writers for the press. — *n.* A native of Bohemia; a gypsy; a needy writer, politician, artist, etc., who lives by his wits.

Boil, boil, *v. i.* [BOILED (boild), BOILING.] To be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble, effervesce; to be hot or fervid; to be excited; to suffer boiling in liquid. — *v. t.* To cause to bubble by heat; to form by boiling; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid. — **Boil′er,** *n.* One who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled. (*Mech.*) A metallic vessel in which steam is generated. — **Boil′ery,** *n.* A place and apparatus for boiling. — **Boil′ing,** *n.* Act or state of agitation by heat; ebullition; act of subjecting to the action of heat.

Boil, boil, *n.* A small inflamed tumor, which commonly suppurates, — formerly written *bile.*

Boisterous, bois′tēr-us, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; noisy; roaring. — **Bois′terousness,** *n.*

Bold, bōld, *a.* Forward to meet danger; exhibiting or requiring spirit and daring; audacious; forward; impudent; taking liberties in expression; markedly conspicuous; steep or abrupt. — **Bold′ness,** *n.*

Bole, bōl, *n.* The body or stem of a tree.. A kind of fine, compact, or earthy clay.

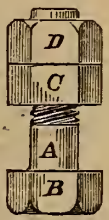
Bolero, bo-lā′ro, *n.* A Spanish dance.

Boll, bōl, *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp; a Scotch measure, containing 2, 4, or 6 bushels. — *v. i.* To form into a seed-vessel.

Bologna sausage, bo-lōn′yȧ-saw-saj. A sausage of various meats and pork suet.

Bolster, bōl′stēr, *n.* A long pillow or cushion; a pad; compress. — *v. t.* [BOLSTERED (-stērd), -STERING.] To support with a bolster; to hold up, maintain.

Bolt, bōlt, *n.* An arrow; dart; a strong pin, to hold something in place; a thunder-bolt; shackle; 28 ells of canvas. — *v. t.* To fasten with a bolt, restrain; to blurt out; to swallow without chewing. — *v. i.* To start forth like a bolt, move abruptly, spring suddenly aside; to desert, as a party or organization. — *adv.* With sudden meeting or collision; perpendicularly.



Bolt and Nuts.

A, bolt; *B*, head; *C*, nut; *D*, check-nut.

Bolt, bōlt, *v. t.* To sift; to separate, assort, or purify; to examine closely.

Bolus, bō′lus, *n.* (*Med.*) A rounded mass; a large pill.

Bomb, bum, *n.* (*Mil.*) A hollow iron ball filled with explosives to be discharged from a mortar. — **Bombard,** bum-bärd′, *v. t.* To attack with bombs. — **Bombard′ment,** *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bombast, bum′bȧst, *n.* Orig., cotton or soft material used as padding; hence, an inflated style; fustian. — *a.* High-sounding; turgid. — **Bombast′ic,** *a.* Characterized by, etc. — **Bombast′ically,** *adv.*

Bombazet, -zette, bum′ba-zet′, **Bom′bazine′, -sine, -sin,** -zēn′, *n.* A twilled fabric, with silk warp and worsted weft.

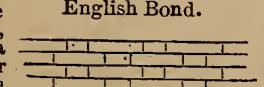
Bona fides, bō′nȧ fī′dēz. Good faith; sincerity. — **Bona fide,** -fī′de. In good faith; really. [L.]

Bonanza, bo-nan′zȧ, *n.* A sudden widening in a vein of silver; a successful venture, — esp. in gold or silver mining.

Bonbon, boN′boN, *n.* Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

Bond, bond, *n.* That which binds, fastens, or confines; a binding force or influence. (*Law.*) A writing by which one binds himself, his heirs, executors, etc., to pay a sum. (*Arch.*) Union or tie of stones or bricks in a wall. — *a.* In a state of servitude or captivity. — *v. t.* To secure payment of, by giving a bond. — **Bond′age,** *n.* State of being under restraint; obligation. (*Old Eng. Law.*) Villenage. — **Bonded goods.** Goods left in charge of customs officers, — bonds being given for the payment of duties upon them. — **-ware′house,** *n.* A place where bonded goods are stored. — **Bond′maid,** *n.* A female slave. — **-man,** *n.* A man slave. (*Old Eng. Law.*) A villain, or tenant in villenage. — **-serv′ant,** *n.* A slave. — **-serv′ice,** *n.* Slavery. — **-slave,** *n.* One in slavery. — **-stone,** *n.* (*Masonry.*) A stone running through the thickness of a wall to bind it together. — **-tim′ber,** *n.* A beam worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally. — **Bondsman,** bondz′man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A bondman. (*Law.*) A surety; one who gives security for another. — **-wom′an,** *n.* A woman slave.

English Bond.


Flemish Bond.

Bone, bōn, *n.* (*Anat.*) A hard whitish substance, composing the skeleton; an integral portion of the skeleton. — *a.* Made of bone. — *v. t.* [BONED (bōnd), BONING.] To take out bones from; to put whalebone into. — **Bo′ny,** -nĭ, *a.* Consisting of, full of, or pert. to, bones; having large or prominent bones.

Boneset, bōn′set, *n.* A medicinal plant; thoroughwort.

Bonfire, bon′fīr, *n.* A fire to express public exultation, or for amusement.

Bonito, bo-nē′to, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind.

Bonmot, boN′mo, *n.* A witty repartee; a jest. [F.]

Bonne, bon, *n.* A child's nurse. [F.]

Bonnet, bon′net, *n.* A covering for the head.

Bonny, bon′nĭ, *a.* Handsome; gay; plump; well-formed. — **Bon′nily,** *adv.*

Bonny-clabber, bon′nĭ-klab′bēr, *n.* Sour buttermilk; the thick part of soured milk.

Bon ton, boN toN. The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

Bonus, bō′nus, *n* (*Law.*) A premium given for a loan, charter, etc.; an extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits; a sum paid to an agent, above a share in profits or stated compensation. [L.]

Booby, bōō′bĭ, *n.* A water-fowl; a dunce.

Boodle, bōō′dl, *n.* Money given in payment for votes or political influence; bribe money. [*Slang.*]

Book, bŏŏk, *n.* A collection of sheets of paper, etc., bound together; a literary composition, written or printed; a subdivision of a literary work. (*Mer.*) A volume in which accounts are kept. — *v. t.* [BOOKED (bŏŏkt), BOOKING.] To enter, or register in a book. — **Book′ish,** *a.* Given to reading; more acquainted with books than with men. — **Book′bind′er,** *n.* One who binds books. — **-bind′ery,** *n.* A place for binding, etc. — **-bind′ing,** *n.* Art or practice of, etc. — **-case,** *n.* A case with shelves for holding books. (*Bind.*) A book-cover. — **-cov′er,** *n.* (*Bind.*) A case for a book; a cover of cloth or other material prepared for casing a book. — **-keep′er,** *n.* One who keeps accounts. — **-keep′ing,** *n.* Art of recording mercantile transactions and keeping accounts. — **-learned,** -lĕrnd, *a.* Versed in books; ignorant of life. — **-learn′ing,** *n.* Learning acquired by reading, — esp. as opp. to practical knowledge. — **-mak′er,** *n.* One who writes and publishes books; a compiler; a sporting man who makes a record of bets. — **-mak′ing,** *n.* The practice of, etc.; compilation; systematized betting. — **-mark,** *n.* Something placed in a book by which to find a particular place. — **-plate,** *n.* A label indicating ownership, place in a library, etc., usually on the inside of the cover of a book. — **-post,** *n.* The post-office arrangement by which books are mailed. — **-sell′er,** *n.* One who sells books. — **-shelf,** *n.* A shelf to hold books. — **-shop, -stall, -store,** *n.* A place for selling books. — **-stand,** *n.* A stand for selling books in the streets; book-stall; a support to hold books. — **-worm,** *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books; one excessively addicted to study.

Boom, bōōm, *n.* A spar for extending the bottom of sails; a chain cable or connected line of spars, crossing a river or other water; a pole set up in shallow water, to mark out the channel; in business, a strong demand for a commodity; an earnest popular interest in behalf of some measure. — *v. i.* [BOOMED (bōōmd), BOOMING.] To rush violently, as a ship under press of sail.

Boom, bŏŏm, *n.* A hollow roar; the cry of the bittern. — *v. i.* To make a hollow sound, roar, or cry.

Boomerang, bŏŏm′ēr-ang, *n.* A missile weapon of

the natives of Australia, which describes remarkable curves, and falls near the thrower.

Boon, bōōn, *n.* Gift; benefaction; grant; prayer or petition. — *a.* Gay; jovial; kind; bountiful.

Boor, bōōr, *n.* A countryman; peasant; clown; a rude and illiterate person. — **Boor′ish**, *a.* Like a boor; clownish; illiterate. — **Boor′ishness**, *n.*

Boose, Booze, Bouze, bōōz, *v. i.* To drink excessively; to guzzle. — **Boo′sy, -zy, -zy**, *a.* Intoxicated; silly; fuddled.

Boost, bōōst, *v. t.* To lift or push from behind.

Boot, bōōt, *v. t.* To profit; to advantage. — *n.* Difference given to equalize an exchange; profit. — **Boot′less**, *a.* Unavailing; unprofitable. — **Boot′lessly**, *adv.* — **Boot′lessness**, *n.*

Boot, bōōt, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg; a rack for the leg, to torture criminals; a leather-covered receptacle on a coach; a cover for a carriage, against rain and mud; (*pl.*) a servant who blacks boots. — *v. t.* To put boots on. — **Boot′-crimp**, *n.* A frame for shaping boots. — **-jack**, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots. — **-tree, -last**, *n.* A block to stretch boots.

Booth, bōōth, *n.* A temporary shelter; slight hut.

Booty, bōōt′ĭ, *n.* Spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder.

Bopeep, bo-pēp′, *n.* A children's play.

Borax, bo′raks, *n.* (*Chem.*) Biborate of soda; a salt formed by combination of boracic acid with soda. — **Bo′rate**, *n*, A salt formed by combination of boracic acid with a base. — **Bo′ron**, *n.* An elementary substance, allied to carbon, the base of boracic acid.

Border, bôr′dĕr, *n.* The outer part or edge of anything; verge; brim; boundary. — *v. i.* [BORDERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To touch at the edge; to be adjacent; to come near to. — *v. t.* To make, or adorn with, a border; to touch at the edge. — **Bor′derer**, *n.* One who dwells on a border. — **Bor′der-land**, *n.* Land on the frontiers; debatable land.

Bore, bōr, *v. t.* [BORED (bōrd), BORING.] To perforate or penetrate; to form a round hole in; to weary by tedious iteration or dullness; to vex. — *v. i.* To pierce or enter by boring; to be pierced or penetrated by a turning instrument; to carry the nose to the ground, — said of a horse. — *n.* The hole made by boring; cavity of a fire-arm; caliber; one who, or that which, wearies by repetition or dullness. (*Physical Geog.*) A tidal flood at the mouths of some rivers; a high and rapid flow.

Bore, Born. See BEAR.

Boreal, bo′re-al, *a.* Northern; pert. to the north or north wind.

Borough, bur′ro, *n.* An incorporated town; in Eng., a town that sends members to parliament; in Scot., a body corporate, with certain jurisdiction.

Borrow, bor′ro, *v. t.* [BORROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To take on trust, with the intention of repaying; to take from another for one's own use; to appropriate.

Bosh, bosh, *n.* Mere show; empty talk; folly.

Bosom, bōō′zum, *n.* The breast of a human being; the seat of the passions, affections, etc.; embrace; affectionate inclosure; inclosed place; interior; the part of the dress over the breast. — *a.* Intimate; familiar; dear. — *v. t.* [BOSOMED (-zumd), -OMING.] To inclose in the bosom, keep with care, hide from view, embosom.

Boss, bos, *n.* A protuberant ornament; stud; knob. (*Mech.*) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or where it is coupled to another; a swage or die for shaping metals. — *v. t.* To ornament with bosses; to stud.

Boss, bos, *n.* A master workman or superintendent. — *v. i.* & *t.* To direct, superintend.

Botany, bot′a-nĭ, *n.* Science of the structure, classification, etc., of plants. — **Botan′ic, -ical**, bo-tan′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to botany; relating to, or containing, plants. — **Botan′ically**, *adv.* — **Botanist**, bot′an-ist, *n.* One skilled in, etc. — **Bot′anize**, *v. i.* [BOTANIZED (-ĭzd), -IZING.] To seek for and investigate plants.

Botch, boch, *n.* An ulcerous affection. A patch of a garment; work done bunglingly; a clumsy performance. — *v. t.* [BOTCHED (bocht), BOTCHING.] To mend or patch clumsily; to express or perform bunglingly.

Both, bōth, *a.* & *pron.* The one and the other; the two. — *conj.*, used before the first of two coördinate words or phrases, followed by *and* before the other.

Bother, both′ĕr, *v. t.* [BOTHERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To tease or perplex. — *n.* One who, or that which, bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance. — **Both′eration**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Both′ersome**, -ĕr-sum, *a.* Causing bother.

Bots, Botts, bots, *n. pl.* (*Entom.*) Small worms found in the intestines of horses. — **Bot′-fly.** The insect whose eggs produce bots.

Bottle, bot′l, *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel for holding liquors; the contents of one. — *v. t.* [BOTTLED (-tld), -TLING.] To inclose in bottles.

Bottom, bot′um, *n.* The lowest part of a thing; foundation; base; low alluvial land along a river; a valley. (*Naut.*) The keel of a vessel; the vessel itself. Power of endurance; stamina; dregs or grounds. — *v. t.* [BOTTOMED (-tumd), -TOMING.] To found or build; to furnish with a seat or bottom. — *v. i.* To be based. — **Bot′tomless**, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless. — **Bot′tomry**, -rĭ, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) A contract by which a ship is bound as security for repayment of money.

Boudoir, bōō′dwôr, *n.* A lady's private room.

Bough, bow, *n.* An arm or large branch of a tree.

Bought. See BUY.

Bougie, bōō-zhe′, *n.* (*Surg.*) A long, flexible instrument, introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., to remove obstructions.

Boulevard, bōō-le-vär′, *n.* Orig. a bulwark; a broad public walk or street.

Bounce, bowns, *v. i.* [BOUNCED (bownst), BOUNCING.] To leap or spring suddenly; to beat or thump. — *v. t.* To drive violently against anything. — *n.* A sudden leap or bound; a heavy, sudden blow or thump; a bold lie. — **Boun′cing**, *a.* Plump and healthy; lusty.

Bound, bownd, *n.* External line of any object or space, limit, confine, boundary. — *v. t.* To limit, terminate, restrain, circumscribe; to give the boundaries of. — **Bound′ary**, -a-rĭ, *n.* That which fixes a limit, — esp. a visible mark. — **Bound′less**, *a.* Without bounds; unlimited; infinite.

Bound, bownd, *n.* A leap; spring; jump. — *v. i.* To move forward by leaps; rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound, bownd, *a.* Destined; tending; going, or intending to go, etc.

Bound, Bounden. See BIND.

Bounty, bown′tĭ, *n.* Goodness; liberality; munificence; that which is given liberally; a premium to encourage some object. — **Boun′teous**, -te-us, *a* Disposed to give freely; generous. — **Boun′tiful**, -fụl, *a.* Free in giving.

Bouquet, bōō-ka′, *n.* A nosegay; bunch of flowers; a perfume or aromatic odor.

Bourgeois, bur-jois′, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is in *bourgeois* type.

Bourgeois, bōōr-zhwaw′, *n.* In France, a man of middle rank in society; a citizen. — **Bourgeoisie**, bōōr-zhwaw-ze′, *n.* The middle classes, — esp. those concerned in trade.

Bourgeon, bĕr′jun, *v. i.* To put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

Bourn, Bourne, bōrn *or* bōōrn, *n.* A bound; limit; goal. A stream; rivulet; burn.

Bourse, bōōrs, *n.* A merchants' exchange; in France. the money market.

Bout, bowt, *n.* A conflict; trial; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a turn.

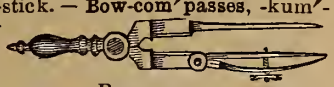
Bovine, bo′vĭn, *a.* Pert. to cattle of the ox kind.

Bow, bow, *v. t.* [BOWED (bowd), BOWING.] To bend, inflect, make crooked or curved; to turn from a natural condition; to bend in respect, homage, condescension, etc.; to depress, subdue. — *v. i.* To bend, in token of reverence, civility, etc. — *n.* An inclination of the head or body, in token of respect, etc.

Bow, bow, *n.* (*Naut.*) The curving forepart of a ship; prow; the bow-oar. — **Bow′er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) An anchor carried at the ship's bow, the second in size. — **Bowline**, bo′lĭn, *n.* A rope which keeps the weather edge of a sail tight forward when the ship is close-hauled. — **-oar**, bow′ōr, *n.* The oar nearest the bow of a boat; the one who pulls it. — **-sprit**,

bo- *or* bow-, *n.* A spar projecting from the bow of a ship, — sometimes called *boltsprit.*

Bow, bo, *n.* Anything bent; a weapon by which an arrow is propelled; an instrument having a curved form, as a fiddle-stick. — **Bow-com′passes**, **-kum′-pas-ez**, *n. pl.* Compasses with an arched plate on one leg, upon which the other leg slides; compasses furnished with a bow-pen. — **-drill**, *n.* A drill revolved by a bow and string. — **-hand**, *n.* (*Archery.*) The hand holding the bow, the left hand. (*Mus.*) The hand drawing the bow, right hand. — **-knot**, **-not**, *n.* A knot tied with a bow or loop of string, and readily loosened. — **-legged**, **-legd**, *a.* Having legs curved outwards. — **-man**, *n.* One who uses a bow; an archer. — **-net**, *n.* An arrangement of wicker baskets for catching lobsters, etc. — **-pen**, *n.* A kind of ruling-pen. — **-shot**, *n.* The distance a bow shoots an arrow. — **-string**, *n.* The string which bends a bow. — *v. t.* To strangle with a bow-string.


Bow-compass.

Bowel, bow′el, *n.* One of the intestines; an entrail; the interior part of anything; the seat of pity; compassion. — *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.

Bower, bow′ẽr, *n.* One of the two highest cards in euchre, — the highest being the *Right bower*, the knave of the trump suit; the next the *Left bower*, the other knave of the same color as the trump. A chamber; a country-seat; cottage; a covered place in a garden; arbor. — **Bow′ery**, *a.* Covering, as a bower; containing bowers.

Bowl, bōl, *n.* A concave vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of anything.

Bowl, bōl, *n.* A ball. — *v. t.* [BOWLED (bōld), BOWLING.] To roll, as a bowl; to pelt with anything rolled. — *v. i.* To play with bowls; to roll the ball on a level plain; to move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.

Bowlder, Boulder, bōl′dẽr, *n.* A large pebble. (*Geol.*) A mass of rock that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed.

Box, boks, *n.* A case or receptacle; the quantity that a box contains; an inclosed space with seats in a theater, etc.; a money-chest; a small house. (*Mach.*) A cylindrical, hollow iron, in which an axle-tree runs; a tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting pump. The driver's seat on a carriage; a present. (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub, the dwarf variety of which is used for borders in gardens. — *v. t.* [BOXED (bokst), BOXING.] To inclose in a box; to furnish with boxes.

Box, boks, *n.* A blow with the hand on the ear or head. — *v. t.* & *i.* To fight with the fist.

Boxhaul, boks′hawl, *v. t.* [BOXHAULED (-hawld), BOXHAULING.] (*Naut.*) To wear, as a ship, when close-hauled, short round on to the other tack.

Boy, boi, *n.* A male child; a lad. — **Boy′hood**, **-hoo̅d**, *n.* State of a boy, or immaturity of age. — **Boy′ish**, *a.* Like a boy; childish; puerile. — **Boy′ishly**, *adv.* — **Boy′ishness**, *n.*

Boycott, boi′kot′, *v. t.* To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, employer, or other person), to withhold social or business relations from him, and to deter others from holding such relations. — *n.* The process, fact, or pressure of boycotting.

Brace, brās, *n.* A prop or support. (*Carp.*) A timber crossing a corner from one timber to another. (*Print.*) A curved line connecting words or lines: thus, *boll*, } (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block *bowl*, } at the end of a yard. A pair or couple; a strap, supporting a carriage on wheels; a bit-stock; state of being braced or tight. (*pl.*) Straps to sustain pantaloons, etc.; suspenders. — *v. t.* [BRACED (brāst), BRACING.] To furnish with braces, support, prop; to tighten. (*Naut.*) To move around by means of braces.

Bracelet, brās′let, *n.* A wrist ornament; defensive armor for the arm.

Bracken, brak′en, *n.* Fern.

Bracket, brak′et, *n.* (*Arch.* & *Engin.*) A support projecting from a wall or other surface. (*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Short, crooked timbers, resembling knees. (*Print.*) Hooks [ ] used to inclose a reference, explanation, note, etc.; crotchets. — *v. t.* To place within, connect, or support by, brackets.

Brackish, brak′ish, *a.* Saltish.

Brad, brad, *n.* A nail with little or no head. — **Brad′-awl**, *n.* An awl to make holes for inserting brads.

Brad.

Brag, brag, *v. i.* [BRAGGED (bragd), -GING.] To praise one's self, or one's belongings, ostentatiously; to boast, bluster, vaunt. — *n.* A boast or boasting; thing boasted of; a game at cards. — **Brag′gado′cio**, **-do′shĭ-o**, *n.* A braggart; boaster; empty boasting. — **Brag′gart**, *n.* A boaster. — *a.* Boastful. — **Brag′ger**, *n.*

Brahma, brä′mȧ, *n.* (*Myth.*) The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator. — **Brah′man**, **-min**, *n.* One of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos.

Braid, brād, *v. t.* To weave or entwine together; to plat; to mingle by rubbing in something fluid or soft. — *n.* A string, cord, etc., woven from different strands.

Brail, brāl, *n.* (*Falconry.*) A piece of leather to bind a hawk's wing. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes to haul up, or truss up, sails, for furling. — *v. t.* [BRAILED (brāld), BRAILING.] To haul up into, or truss up with, the brails.

Brain, brān, *n.* (*Anat.*) The whitish, soft mass in the upper cavity of the skull, which is considered the center of sensation and perception; the anterior or cephalic ganglion in invertebrate animals. The understanding. — *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; to destroy. — **Brain′less**, *a.* Without understanding.

Brake, brāk, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fern of different genera. A place overgrown with brakes, canes, brambles, etc.; a thicket.

Brake, brāk, *n.* An instrument to break flax or hemp; the handle for working a pump or fire-engine; a frame for confining horses while being shod; an inclosure for cattle, horses, etc.; a heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing; an appliance for checking motion of wheels, machinery, etc., by friction; a light wagon used in breaking horses. — *v. t.* To apply brakes, — esp. to wheels of a railroad train.

Bramble, bram′bl, *n.* A shrub of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; any rough, prickly shrub.

Bramin. See BRAHMAN, under BRAHMA.

Bran, bran, *n.* The coat of the seed of wheat, rye, etc., separated from the flour by bolting; refuse sifted out of flour or meal. — **Bran′-new**, corrupt. of *brand-new.*

Branch, brånch, *n.* A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another bough; a part extended from the main body of a thing, as a stream running into a larger one; a ramification; a section or subdivision; department; a line of family descent, in distinction fr. other lines fr. the same stock. (*Law.*) A warrant or commission given to a pilot. — *v. i.* [BRANCHED (brånchtˊ), BRANCHING.] To spread in branches, ramify; to divide into subdivisions. — *v. t.* To divide as into branches.

Brand, brand, *n.* A burning or partly burnt stick; a sword, so called from its glittering brightness; an iron used for burning a mark; a distinctive mark made by burning with hot iron; quality; kind; a mark of infamy; stigma. — *v. t.* To impress a mark with hot iron; to stigmatize as infamous. — **Brand′ing-iron**, **Brand′iron**, **-i′ẽrn**, *n.* An iron used to brand with. — **Brand′-new**, *a.* Quite new, as if fresh from the fire, — written also *bran-* and *brent new.* — **-goose**, *n.* See BRANT.

Brandish, bran′dish, *v. t.* [BRANDISHED (-disht), -DISHING.] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish. — *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, etc.

Brandy, bran′dĭ, *n.* An ardent spirit distilled from wine or other liquors.

Branlin, bran′lin, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind.

Brant, brant, *n.* A species of wild goose, called also *brand-goose* and *brent-goose.* — **Brant′-fox**, *n.* A kind of Swedish fox. — **Bran′tail**, *n.* The red start, a bird similar to the nightingale.

Brash, brash, *a.* Hasty in temper. Brittle, as wood. — *n.* Refuse boughs of trees; truck; trash. (*Geol.*) Broken fragments of rocks underlying alluvial de-

posits. Broken fragments of ice. (*Med.*) A rash or eruption.

Brass, brás, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence; a brazen face. *pl.* Utensils, ornaments, etc., made of brass; esp. plates attached to monuments, bearing figures. — **Brass′y**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.; hard as, etc.; of the color of, etc.; impudently bold. — **Brass′iness**, *n.* — **Braze**, brāz, *v. t.* To solder, or cover or ornament with, etc.; to harden to impudence. — **Brazen**, brā′zn, *a.* Pert. to, or made of, brass; impudent. — *v. t.* To be impudent or defiant. — **Bra′zenly**, *adv.* — **Bra′sier**, **Bra′zier**, -zhēr, *n.* An artificer in brass; a pan to hold coals. — **Brass band.** A company of performers on brass musical instruments. — **-leaf**, *n.* Brass in thin sheets.

Brat, brat, *n.* A contemptuous name for a child.

Brave, brāv, *a.* Of noble courage; bold, with generosity and dignity; excellent; beautiful. — *n.* A brave person; esp., an Indian warrior; a hector; a bully. — *v. t.* [BRAVED (brāvd), BRAVING.] To encounter with fortitude; to defy, challenge, dare. — **Brav′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; fearlessness; showy appearance; ostentation. — **Bra′vo**, *n.*; *pl.* BRA′VOES, -vōz. A daring villain; bandit; assassin or murderer. — **Bravo**, brä′vo, *interj.* Well done, excellent! — **Brava′do**, *n.* Ostentation of bravery; boast or brag; threatening behavior; a boasting fellow.

Brawl, brawl, *v. i.* To quarrel noisily and indecently; to scold, wrangle, squabble; to roar, as water. — *n.* A noisy quarrel; loud contention; scurrility; uproar.

Brawn, brawn, *n.* The flesh of a boar; full, strong muscles; strength; the arm. — **Brawn′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Strong; big. — **Brawn′iness**, *n.*

Bray, brā, *v. t.* [BRAYED (brād), BRAYING.] To pound, beat, or grind small. — *v. i.* To utter a harsh cry, as an ass; to make a harsh, grating noise. — *v. t.* To utter with a harsh sound. — *n.* The sound of an ass; any harsh, grating sound.

Braze, **Brazen**, **Brazier**. See under BRASS.

Brazil-wood, bra-zil′wŏŏd, *n.* A very heavy wood, of Brazil and other tropical countries, used for dyeing red.

Breach, brēch, *n.* Act of breaking, or state of being broken; the opening broken; rent; gap; a breaking, as of a law, obligation, etc.; a breaking up of amicable relations; quarrel. — *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To make a breach in the walls of, by artillery.

Bread, bred, *n.* Flour or meal baked in loaves, cakes, etc.; provisions in general. — **Bread′-fruit**, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the isles of the Pacific, which resembles bread, when baked, and is eaten as food. — **-stuff**, *n.* Bread-corn; meal; flour.

Breadth, bredth. *n.* Distance from side to side; width. (*Paint.*) Quality of having colors and shadows broad and massive, and an arrangement of objects suggesting largeness and simple grandeur.

Break, brāk, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (brōk) *or* (*obs.*) BRAKE (brāk); *p. p.* BROKE *or* BROKEN; BREAKING.] To strain apart; to lay open by breaking; to disclose or divulge; to infringe or violate; to interrupt, terminate; to destroy the completeness of; to dash, shatter, or crush; to bruise; to weaken or subdue; to impart cautiously; to tame; to make bankrupt; to destroy the official character of; to cashier. — *v. i.* To come to pieces, burst asunder; to open from within; to come to view; to dawn; to burst forth violently; to become weakened; to lose health or strength; to fail in business; to change the gait; to exceed the natural power, as the voice; to fall out; to terminate friendship. — *n.* An opening made by fracture; an interruption; a pause; in writing or printing, a dash, or a blank or unfinished line; the dawn; an interruption of continuity; a large carriage. — **Break′able**, *a.* Capable of being broken. — **Break′age**, -ej, *n.* A breaking; allowance for things broken in transportation. — **Break′down**, *n.* Act of breaking down, as of a carriage; a riotous dance, terminating a ball. — **Break′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, breaks. (*Naut.*) A small water-cask for boats. — *pl.* Waves breaking into foam against the shore.

Breakfast, brek′fast, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To break one's fast in the morning. — *v. t.* To furnish with the morning meal.

Bream, brēm, *n.* A name for three kinds of fish, found respectively in Europe, North America, and the sea.

Breast, brest, *n.* The part of the body between neck and belly; protuberant glands, in females, in which milk is secreted; the seat of consciousness, affections, and passions; the heart. — *v. t.* To bear the breast against; to oppose. — **Breast′ing**, *n.* (*Engin.*) The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. — **Breast′-bone**, *n.* The bone of the breast; sternum. — **-hook**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A knee-shaped timber in the stem of a ship, to keep the bows together. — **-knot**, -not, *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast. — **-pin**, *n.* A pin for fastening or ornament; a brooch. — **-plate**, *n.* Defensive armor worn upon the breast; a strap across a horse's breast. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A part of the high priest's vestment. — **-plow**, **-plough**, *n.* A plow, driven by the breast, to cut turf. — **-rail**, *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of the breastwork on a quarter-deck. — **-wheel**, *n.* A water-wheel, which receives the stream at about half its height. See WATER-WHEEL. — **-work**, -wērk, *n.* (*Fort.*) A defensive earth-work breast-high. (*Naut.*) A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.

Breath, breth, *n.* Air respired; act or power of breathing naturally; life; time to breathe; respite; a single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act; a slight breeze. — **Breath′less**, *a.* Out of breath; dead, expired. — **Breathe**, brēth, *v. i.* [BREATHED (brēthd), BREATHING.] To respire; to live; to take breath, rest; to pass, as air; to exhale, emanate. — *v. t.* To respire; to infuse by breathing; to emit by the breath, utter softly, exhale; to cause to sound by breathing; to promote free respiration in; to exercise; to suffer to take breath; to put out of breath; to give air or vent to; to open. — **Breath′er**, *n.* — **Breath′able**, *a.* That may be, etc. — **Breath′ing**, *n.* Respiration; air in gentle motion; aspiration; secret prayer; exercise; utterance; breathing-place; vent.

Breech, brēch, *n.* The lower part of the body behind; hinder part of anything, esp. the part of a fire-arm behind the bottom of the bore. — *v. t.* [BREECHED (brēcht), BREECHING.] To put into breeches; to furnish with a breech; to fasten with breeching. — **Breeches**, brich′ez, *n. pl.* A garment for men, covering the hips and thighs; used in the sense of pantaloons. — **Breeching**, brich′ing, *n.* The part of a harness round a horse's breech. (*Naut.*) A rope to check the recoil of a cannon. — **Breech′-load′ing**, brēch′lōd′ing, *a.* (*Mil.*) Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle. — **-load′er**, *n.* A gun which, etc.

Breed, brēd, *v. t.* [BRED; BREEDING.] To procreate; beget; hatch; to bring up; nurse and foster; to instruct; form by education; to occasion; to give birth to. — *v. i.* To bear and nourish young; to be generated, or to grow; to raise a breed. — *n.* A progeny from the same parents or stock; a race allied by nativity or some distinctive qualities in common; progeny; offspring, — applied to other things than animals. — **Breed′ing**, *n.* Formation of manners; education; nurture; training; deportment; behavior.

Breese, **Briz**, **Breeze**, brēz, **Breeze′-fly**, *n.* A buzzing fly of various species, which torments animals; also, the bot-fly.

Breeze, brēz, *n.* A light wind; gentle gale; an excited state of feeling; quarrel. — *v. i.* To blow gently.

Breeze, brēz, **Briss**, bris, **Brist**, *n.* Cinders; dust, rubbish.

Brent. See BRANT.

Brethren, breth′ren, *n.*, *pl.* of BROTHER, used in solemn and Scriptural language for *brothers*.

Brett, bret, *n.* A four-wheel carriage, with calash top.

Breve, brēv, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note, 𝅜 equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims. (*Law.*) A brief. (*Print.*) A curved mark [⏑] over a vowel, to indicate that its quantity is short. — **Brev′ity**, *n.* Shortness of time or extent; conciseness.

Brevet, bre-vet′, *n.* A warrant, granting a favor, title, dignity, etc. (*Mil.*) A commission in the army at large, but not with a particular command. — *v. t.* To confer rank upon by brevet. — *a.* Taking rank by brevet, — designating rank conferred for merit or special cause, and not in course of promotion.

Breviary, bre′vĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* An abridgment: epitome; summary; book containing the service of the Rom. Cath. or Greek church.

Brevier, bre-vēr′, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Brevity. See under BREVE.

Brew, brōō, *v. t.* [BREWED (brōōd), BREWING.] To boil or seethe; to prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, etc., by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; to contrive; plot. — *v. i.* To perform the business of brewing; to be in a state of preparation: to be forming or gathering. — **Brew′age**, *n.* Malt liquor. — **Brew′er**, *n.* — **Brew′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, **Brew′-house**, *n.* A house where brewing is done. — **Brew′ing**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; quantity brewed at once.

Briarean, brī-a′rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, Briareus, a giant with a hundred hands.

Bribe, brīb, *n.* Something given to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct; that which seduces; allurement. — *v. t.* [BRIBED (brībd), BRIBING.] To influence or corrupt by gifts; to gain by, etc. — *v. i.* To give, etc. — **Bri′bery**, *n.* Act or practice of giving or taking, etc.

Bric-a-brac, brik′ȧ-brak, *n.* A collection of antiquarian or artistic curiosities. [F.]

Brick, brik, *n.* Clay and sand, tempered with water, molded into form, dried, and usually burnt; bricks collectively; a good fellow.

Bride, brīd, *n.* A woman recently married, or engaged to be married. — **Bri′dal**, *a.* Pert. to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial. — *n.* Nuptial festival; marriage. — **Bride′-chamber**, -chām′bĕr, *n.* The nuptial apartment. — **-groom**, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married. — **-maid**, **-man**, *n.* Attendants on the bride and groom at a wedding. [These words are also spelled *bridesmaid*, *bridesman*.]

Bridge, brij, *n.* A structure forming a roadway over a watercourse, ravine, etc.; a support similar to a bridge, as for strings of a violin, the bony part of the nose, etc.; a game resembling common whist, in which the trump, if any, is made by the dealer or his partner, and the hand of the latter is played as a dummy: — called also *bridge whist*. — *v. t.* [BRIDGED (brijd), BRIDGING.] To build a bridge over.

Bridle, brī′dl, *n.* An instrument to restrain a horse; a restraint; curb; check; part of a gun-lock. (*Naut.*) A cable, to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with wind and tide. — *v. t.* [BRIDLED (brī′dld), BRIDLING.] To put a bridle upon; to restrain, or control. — *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

Brief, brēf, *a.* Short in duration or expression; using few words; concise; succinct. — *n.* An epitome; a statement in few words. (*Law.*) An abridgment of a client's case; writ summoning one to answer to an action. — *v. t.* (*Law.*) To make a brief of.

Brier, Briar, brī′ĕr, *n.* A prickly plant. (*Bot.*) The sweet-brier and wild-brier, species of the rose.

Brig, brig, *n.* A vessel with two masts, square-rigged. — *Hermaphrodite brig.* A two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. — **Brig′antine**, -tīn *or* -tĭn, *n.* A small brig.

Brig.

Brigade, brĭ-gād′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A division of troops, larger than a regiment, commanded by a general officer. — *v. t.* To form into a brigade. — **Brigadier**, brig-a-dēr′, **Brig′a-dier-gen′eral**, *n.* The officer commanding a brigade, in rank next below a major-general. — **Brigade major.** An officer who assists the brigadier in his duties.

Brigand, brig′and, *n.* A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber, freebooter. — **Brig′andage**, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.

Bright, brīt, *a.* Shedding light; shining; brilliant; of a quick intellect; sparkling with wit; manifest to the mind, as light to the eyes; clear. — **Brighten**, brīt′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make bright or brighter; to make illustrious, or more distinguished, shed light upon, make cheerful, make acute or witty. — *v. i.* To grow bright or brighter.

Brilliant, bril′yant, *a.* Sparkling with luster; glittering; splendid; shining. — *n.* A diamond so cut as to reflect and refract the light. (*Print.*) The smallest type used in English printing.

☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

Brim, brim, *n.* Rim, or border, of anything; edge, margin. — *v. i.* To be full to the brim. — **Brim′ful**, -fŭl, **Brim′ming**, *a.* Full to the top; completely full.

Brimstone, brim′stōn, *n.* A hard, brittle, inflammable substance; sulphur.

Brinded, brin′ded, *a.* Having different colors; variegated; streaked. — **Brin′dle**, -dl, *n.* State of being brinded; spottedness. — **Brin′dled**, -dld, *a.* Spotted; brinded.

Brine, brīn, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears; pickle. — **Bri′ny**, *a.* Pert. to brine, or to the sea; salt. — **Brine′-pan**, *n.* A pit of salt water, for evaporation.

Bring, bring, *v. t.* [BROUGHT (brawt), BRINGING.] To convey to a person or thing; fetch; to make to come; procure; induce; influence; to convey, carry.

Brink, brĭnk, *n.* Edge, margin, or border of a steep place; verge.

Briquet, brĭ′ket′, *n.* A block of compacted coal dust, or peat, etc., for fuel; a block of artificial stone, cement, etc., in the form of a brick.

Brisk, brisk, *a.* Full of liveliness and activity, of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; alert; nimble; quick; gay. — *v. i.* To appear with animation, — with *up*.

Brisket, bris′ket, *n.* The breast of an animal or that part of the breast next the ribs. See BEEF.

Bristle, bris′l, *n.* A short, stiff, coarse hair. (*Bot.*) A species of pubescence on plants. — *v. t.* [BRISTLED (bris′ld), BRISTLING (bris′ling).] To erect the bristles of, fix a bristle to. — *v. i.* To rise or stand erect, like bristles.

Britannia, brĭ-tan′nĭ-a, *n.* A compound of block-tin alloyed with antimony, bismuth, and copper.

British, brit′ish, *a.* Pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants, or to its original inhabitants. — **Brit′on**, *n.* A native of, etc. — **Brit′icism**, -sizm, *n.* A habit or idiom peculiar to, etc.

Brittle, brit′tl, *a.* Easily broken; apt to break.

Britzska, bris′ka, *n.* A long carriage, with calash top.

Britzska.

Broach, brōch, *n.* A steel tool for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal; a brooch. — *v. t.* [BROACHED (brōcht), BROACHING.] To pierce, as with a spit; to tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw liquor; to let out; to open for the first time, as stores; to make public, give out.

Broad, brawd, *a.* Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side; diffused; having a large measure of any thing or quality; ample; comprehensive; gross; obscene. — **Broad′cast**, *n.* (*Agric.*) A sowing of seed by casting it at large from the hand. — *adv.* Diffusedly; at large. — *a.* Dispersed, as seed thrown by the hand; widely spread. — **Broaden**, brawd′n, *v. i.* To grow broad. — *v. t.* To make broad, render more comprehensive. — **Broad′ish**, *a.* Rather broad. — **Broad′ly**, *adv.* — **Broad′ness**, *n.* — **Broad′ax, -axe**, *n.* A broad-edged ax for hewing timber. — **-brim**, *n.* A kind of hat worn by the Friends or Quakers; a Quaker. — **-cloth**, *n.* A fine woolen cloth for garments, exceeding 29 inches in width. — **-piece**, *n.* A gold coin broader than a guinea. — **-side**, *n.* Simultaneous discharge of all guns on one side of a ship. (*Naut.*) A ship's side above water, from bow to quarter. (*Print.*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only. — **-sword**, -sōrd, *n.* One with broad blade and cutting edge; a claymore. — **B. Church.** (*Eccl.*) A

body of men holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and fellowship, — applied esp. to a portion of the church of Eng. — **B. gauge**, gāj. A distance between the rails of a railroad greater than the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. — **B. pen'nant**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square flag at a commodore's mast-head. — **B. seal.** The public seal of a state.

Brocade, bro-kād', *n.* Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or with patterns of flowers, etc.; other stuffs similarly wrought. — **Bro'catel'**, **-tel'lo**, *n.* Coarse brocade for tapestry, carriage linings, etc.; marble, clouded and veined with various colors.

Brocage. See under BROKER.

Broccoli, brok'ko-lĭ, *n.* A variety of cabbage.

Brogan, bro'gan *or* bro-gan', **Brogue**, brōg, *n.* A stout, coarse shoe. — **Brogue**, *n.* A coarse manner of pronunciation.

Broider. See EMBROIDER.

Broil, broil, *n.* A noisy quarrel; fray; tumult.

Broil, broil, *v. t.* [BROILED (broild), BROILING.] To cook over coals or on a gridiron. — *v. i.* To be greatly heated.

Broker, bro'kēr, *n.* One who does business for another; an agent to effect contracts for a compensation. — **Broke**, *v. i.* To act as agent, esp. in love affairs. — **Bro'cage**, **-kage**, **-kej**, **-kerage**, *n.* The fee for acting as broker; a commission on sales.

Broma, bro'mȧ, *n.* A preparation of cacao seeds, or drink made from it.

Bromine, bro'mĭn, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the elements, related in chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine. — **Bro'mate**, *n.* Bromic acid compounded with a base. — **Bro'mic**, *a.* Compounded of bromine and oxygen. — **Bro'mide**, **-mid**, *n.* A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base. — **Bro'mite**, **-mīt**, *n.* An ore of silver; bromic silver. — **Bro'mism**, **-mizm**, *n.* A cachectic condition caused by using bromine.

Bronchi, bron'ki, **-chia**, **-kĭ-ȧ**, **-chiæ**, **-kĭ-e**, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) The ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs. — **Bron'chial**, **-kĭ-al**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to, etc. — **Bronchitis**, **-ki'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.

Bronze, brŏnz *or* brōnz, *n.* An alloy of copper with tin, sometimes with other metals, esp. zinc; a statue, medal, etc., cast in bronze; a brown color; the color of bronze. — *v. t.* [BRONZED (brŏnzd *or* brōnzd), BRONZING.] To give the appearance of bronze; to make brown; to make hard or unfeeling; to brazen. — *a.* Made of, or resembling, etc.

Brooch, brōch, *n.* An ornament, with a pin to attach it to a garment. (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color. — *v. i.* To adorn with jewelry.

Brood, brōōd, *v. i.* To sit on and cover eggs or young; to sit quietly; to remain long in anxious thought; to muse. — *v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish. — *n.* Offspring; progeny.

Brook, brōōk, *n.* A small stream of water. — *v. t.* To bear, endure; to be contented with.

Broom, brōōm, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants; a besom, or brush, to sweep floors, etc., — orig. made of the broom plant.

Broth, broth, *n.* Liquor in which flesh or anything else is boiled.

Brothel, broth'el, *n.* A house of ill-fame.

Brother, bruth'ēr, *n.*; *pl.* BROTH'ERS *or* BRETHREN, breth'ren (used in the solemn style). He who is born of the same parents with another, or of one of them only; one closely united to another by some common tie; one who resembles another. — **Broth'erly**, *a.* Pert. to; kind; affectionate. — **Broth'erhood**, **-hōōd**, *n.* State of being, etc.; an association; a fraternity; a class of individuals of the same occupation. — **Broth'er-in-law**, *n.* Brother of a husband or wife; sister's husband.

Brougham, brōō'am *or* brōōm, *n.* A light close carriage.

Brow, brow, *n.* The ridge over the eye, with the hair upon it; the forehead; the edge of a steep place.

Brown, brown, *n.* A dark color inclining to red or yellow. — *a.* Of a brown color. — *v. t.* [BROWNED (brownd), BROWNING.] To give a brown color to.

Browse, browz, *v. t.* [BROWSED (browzd), BROWSING.] To eat or nibble off, as the ends of branches of trees, etc. — *v. i.* To feed on shoots of shrubs or trees. — **Browse**, brows, *n.* Tender branches or twigs of trees, etc.

Bruin, brōō'in, *n.* A bear.

Bruise, brōōz, *v. t.* [BRUISED (brōōzd), BRUISING.] To injure or crush; to contuse; to reduce to fragments; to fight with the fists; to box. — *n.* A contusion.

Bruit, brōōt, *n.* Report; rumor; fame. (*Med.*) A sound heard on percussion or auscultation. — *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

Brunette, brōō-net', *n.* A woman of dark complexion.

Brunt, brunt, *n.* The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset; force of a blow; shock; sudden effort, contact, or engagement.

Brush, brush, *n.* An instrument of bristles, etc., for removing dust, laying on colors, etc.; branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a thicket; a skirmish; a slight encounter; anything resembling a brush. — *v. t.* [BRUSHED (brusht), BRUSHING.] To apply a brush to; to pass lightly over; to remove or gather by brushing. — *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to skim over with slight contact. — **Brush'y**, **-ĭ**, *a.* Resembling, etc.; rough. — **Brush'iness**, *n.* — **Brush'wheel**, *n.* A wheel without teeth, revolving another by friction; a revolving brush for polishing. — **-wood**, *n.* A thicket or coppice; small branches cut from trees.

Brush-wheel.

Brusk, **Brusque**, brŏsk, *a.* Blunt; rough; rude.

Brute, brōōt, *a.* Not having sensation or reason; senseless; irrational; unintelligent; animal; bestial; rough. — *n.* A beast; a low-bred, unfeeling person. — **Bru'tal**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, etc.; cruel; inhuman. — **Brutal'ity**, *n.* — **Bru'talize** [-TALIZED (-īzd), -IZING], **Bru'tify** [-TIFIED (-tĭ-īd), -FYING], *v. t.* To make a brute of, make brutal. — **Bru'tish**, *a.* Having characteristics of, etc.; ignorant; stupid; gross; carnal; bestial. — **Bru'tishly**, *adv.* — **Bru'tishness**, *n.* — **Bru'tism**, **-tizm**, *n.* The nature, qualities, or actions, of a brute.

Bubble, bub'l, *n.* A bladder of water or other fluid inflated with air; anything empty; a delusive scheme. — *v. i.* [BUBBLED (bub'ld), BUBBLING.] To rise in bubbles, run with a gurgling noise. — *v. t.* To cheat, deceive.

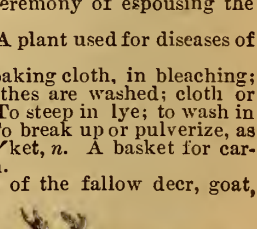
Buccaneer, **Bucanier**, buk-a-nēr', *n.* A pirate; freebooter.

Bucentaur, bu-sen'tawr, *n.* (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half ox and half man. — The state barge of Venice, used in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

Buchu, bu'ku, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used for diseases of the bladder.

Buck, buk, *n.* Lye for soaking cloth, in bleaching; also liquor in which clothes are washed; cloth or clothes washed. — *v. t.* To steep in lye; to wash in lye or suds. (*Mining.*) To break up or pulverize, as ores. — **Buck-basket**, **-bȧs'ket**, *n.* A basket for carrying clothes to the wash.

Buck, buk, *n.* The male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare, — also applied to male Indians and negroes; a gay, dashing, young fellow. — *v. i.* To jump viciously, with the head down, as if butting, — said of mules, etc. — *v. t.* To confine, by passing a stick under the bent knees, and over the wrists, the hands being tied together before the shins. — **Buck'shot**, *n.* Coarse shot used for large game. — **-skin**, *n.* Leather of deer, goats, etc.



Buck.

Buckboard, buk'bōrd, **-wag'on**, *n.* A rude vehicle, having a board resting on two axletrees.

Bucket, buk'et, *n.* A vessel to hold liquids, etc. (*Mech.*) One of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel; the float of a paddle-wheel. See WATER-WHEEL. — **Buck'etful**, *n.* Contents of, etc.

Buckeye, buk′ī, *n.* A tree indigenous in the Western States; a nickname for a resident of Ohio.

Buckle, buk′l, *n.* A frame with tongue or catch to fasten things together; a curl, or state of being curled or crisped, as hair.—*v. t.* [BUCKLED (buk′ld), BUCKLING.] To fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action; set stoutly at work.—*v. i.* To bend, bow; to struggle, contend.—**Buck′ler**, *n.* A kind of shield. (*Naut.*) A cover fitted to the hawse-holes, to exclude water.

Buckram, buk′ram, *n.* A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.—*a.* Made of buckram; stiff, precise.

Buckthorn, buk′thôrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.

Buckwheat, buk′hwēt, *n.* A plant, whose seed is used as grain.

Bucolic, bu-kol′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.—**Bucol′ic**, *n.* A pastoral poem.

Bud, bud, *n.* An undeveloped branch or flower; a prominence on certain animals, which grows into an animal, as a bud in a plant grows into a flower.—*v. i.* To put forth buds; to begin to grow, or issue from a stock like a bud, as a horn; to be in bloom, or growing.—*v. t.* To insert, as the bud of one plant, under bark of another, to raise a fruit different from the stock.

Buddhism, bụd′izm, *n.* The doctrine taught by the Hindu sage, Buddha, in the 6th century B. C., and adopted as a religion in Central and Eastern Asia, etc.—**Buddhist**, bụd′ist, *n.* A votary of Buddhism.—**Bud′dhist, -ist′ic**, *a.*

Buddle, bud′dl, *n.* (*Mining.*) A wooden frame for washing ore.—*v. t.* To wash ore with, etc.

Budge, bụj, *v. t.* [BUDGED (bujd), BUDGING.] To move off, stir, wag.—*n.* Lamb-skin fur, used as an edging of scholastic habits.—*a.* Lined with budge; hence, scholastic; austere or stiff.—**Budg′et**, *n.* A bag or sack, with its contents; a stock or store; a governmental financial statement.

Buff, buf, *n.* A sort of leather, from the skin of the buffalo, also of other animals, dressed in oil; a military coat, made of buff-skin; the color of, etc.; the bare skin. (*Med.*) A grayish, viscid crust observed on blood. (*Mech.*) A wheel covered with buff leather, for polishing.—*a.* Made of buff leather; of the color of, etc., —between light pink and light yellow.

Buffalo, buf′a-lo, *n.*; *pl.* BUF′FALOES, -lōz. A kind of wild ox of the eastern continent; a buffalo-robe; applied improperly to the *bison*. See BISON.

Buffalo.

Buffer, buf′fēr, *n.* (*Mech.*) An apparatus to deaden concussion by moving bodies.—A foolish fellow; good-natured old fellow.

Buffet, bo͝of-a′ *or* buf′fet, *n.* A sideboard or closet, for plate, china, etc.

Buffet, buf′fet, *n.* A blow with the hand; cuff; violent resistance, as of winds and waves.—*v. t.* To box, beat, slap; to contend against.—*v. i.* To play at boxing; to make one's way by buffeting.

Buffo, buf′fo, *n.* The comic actor in an opera. [It.]—**Buffoon**, -fo͞on′, *n.* One who amuses by tricks, jokes, and pleasantries; a mimic; mountebank; clown.—**Buffoon′ery**, -ēr-ỵ, *n.* The arts of, etc.; pranks.

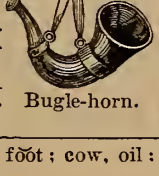
Bug, bug, *n.* An insect of many species; esp. a hemipterous insect which infests beds, etc.—**Bug, Bug′bear**, -bâr, **Bug′aboo**, -a-bo͞o, *n.* Something frightful; a specter; hobgoblin.

Bugger, bug′gēr, *n.* One guilty of buggery; a vile creature.—**Bug′gery**, -ỵ, *n.* A crime against nature; sodomy.

Buggy, bug′gỵ, *n.* A light four-wheel vehicle, with or without a calash top.

Bu′gle, Bugle-horn, bu′gl-hôrn, *n.* A wind instrument for hunting or for military music.

Bugle, bu′gl, *n.* An elongated glass bead.



Bugle-horn.

Buhl, būl, *n.* A figure of brass, unburnished gold, etc., set into surfaces of ebony, tortoise-shell, etc.

Buhr-stone, bēr′stōn, *n.* (*Min.*) A flinty quartz, used for mill-stones. See BUR.

Build, bild, *v. t.* [BUILT (bilt) *or* (antiquated) BUILDED; BUILDING.] To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice; to fabricate; to raise on any foundation; to increase and strengthen.—*v. i.* To practice building; to construct, rest, or depend.—*n.* Form, or mode of construction.—**Build′er**, *n.*—**Build′ing**, *n.* Act or business of, etc.; thing built.

Bulb, bulb, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bud growing from a plant, (usually below ground), and producing a stem above and roots below. (*Anat.*) A part shaped like bulbous roots. A protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer.—*v. i.* To form bulbs.

Bulge, bulj, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask, etc. (*Naut.*) The bilge of a vessel.—*v. i.* [BULGED (buljd), BULGING.] To swell out; to be protuberant; to bilge, as a ship.

Bulk, bulk, *n.* Magnitude of material substance; size; mass; the majority; the principal portion. (*Naut.*) The whole cargo of a ship when stowed.—*v. i.* To appear of great size or importance.—**Bulk′er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) One who ascertains the capacity of goods, to fix the freight or shore-dues upon them.—**Bulk′y**, -ỵ, *a.* Large.—**Bulk′iness**, *n.*

Bulkhead, bulk′hed, *n.* (*Naut.*) A partition in a ship, etc., made with boards, etc.

Bull, bụl, *n.* The male of any bovine quadruped, also of any large quadruped, as the elephant. (*Astron.*) Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. (*Stock Exchange.*) One who buys stock on time, agreeing to take a certain amount at a future day at a stated price, beyond which he seeks to raise the market value. See BEAR.—*v. t.* To endeavor to raise the price of.—**Bul′lock**, *n.* A young bull; an ox, or castrated bull.—**Bull′-dog**, *n.* A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage, — named prob. fr being used to bait bulls or fr. the size of the head.—**-fight**, -fīt, *n.* A combat with a bull.—**-finch**, *n.* A thick-necked singing-bird allied to the grossbeak.—**-frog**, *n.* A large species of frog, which makes a loud, croaking noise.—**-head**, *n.* A fish of the genus *cottus;* also the cat-fish, or horned-pout; a stupid fellow; lubber.—**-head′ed, -necked**, -nekt, *a.* Unyielding; dogged.—**-rush**, *n.* A large, strong rush, growing in swamps or water.—**-trout**, *n.* A large species of trout, ascending rivers periodically to spawn.

Bull, bụl, *n.* The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope; an edict, or rescript of the pope. A blunder; use of language self-contradictory or expressing ideas entirely different from those intended.

Bulldoze, bul′dōz, *v. t.* To intimidate by violence.

Bullet, bụl′let, *n.* A small ball; esp. one of lead for small-arms.

Bulletin, bụl′le-tin, *n.* A statement respecting some event, issued by authority for public information; public notice, esp., of news recently received.

Bullion, bụl′yun, *n.* Uncoined gold or silver in the mass; precious metal, coined or uncoined, when reckoned by weight and in mass.

Bulls'-eye, bụlz′ī, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it, and a hole through it. A thick piece of glass in a deck, roof, etc., to let in light; any circular opening for air or light; a policeman's lantern; the center of a target; a knob left on a sheet of plate-glass by the blow-pipe; a thick, old-fashioned watch.

Bully, bụl′ỵ, *n.* A blustering fellow.—*a.* Jovial; merry.—*v. t.* [BULLIED (bụl′lid), BULLYING.] To insult with blustering menaces; to treat with insolence.—*v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome; to swagger, crow, domineer.

Bulwark, bụl′wērk, *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork for defense; a bastion. A means of defense; screen; shelter. *pl.* (*Naut.*) A ship's sides above the deck.—*v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to protect.

Bumble-bee, bum′bl-be, *n.* A large bee; humble-bee.

Bumkin, bum′kin, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber to which stays, sails, etc., are fastened.

Bummer, bum′mēr, *n.* A vagrant; forager; soldier seeking food and plunder; dissipated fellow.

Bump, bump, *n.* A thump; heavy blow; swelling or protuberance.—*v. t.* [BUMPED (bumt), BUMPING.] To strike, as against anything solid.—*v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern.

Bumper, bum′pēr, *n.* A cup filled to the brim.

Bumpkin, bum′kin, *n.* An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

Bun, Bunn, bun, *n.* A small sweet-cake.

Bunch, bunch, *n.* A protuberance; hunch; knob or lump; a collection, cluster, or tuft. — *v. i.* To swell out. — *v. t.* To form or fasten into a bunch.

Buncombe, Bunkum, bun′kum, *n.* A body of constituents; speech-making for the gratification of constituents.

Bundle, bun′dl, *n.* A number of things bound together, esp. into a package for handling or conveyance; a parcel; roll. — *v. t.* [BUNDLED (bun′dld), BUNDLING.] To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. — *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

Bung, bung, *n.* The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; the hole itself. — *v. t.* To stop, as the orifice, etc.; to close. — **Bung′hole**, *n.* The hole in the bilge of a cask.

Bungalow, bun′ga-lo, *n.* In India, a one-story house.

Bungle, bun′gl, *v. i.* [BUNGLED (bun′gld), BUNGLING.] To act or work awkwardly. — *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch. — **Bung′ler**, *n.* A clumsy workman.

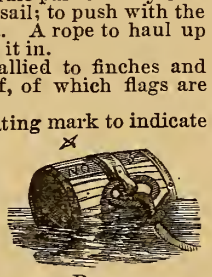
Bunk, bunk, *n.* A wooden case, for a seat by day and a bed at night; one of a series of berths in vertical tiers. — *v. i.* To go to bed in a bunk. — **Bunk′er**, *n.* A tub, box, etc., to hold coal, etc.

Bunyon, Bunion, bun′yun, *n.* (*Med.*) Enlargement and inflammation of the membranous sac at the ball of the great toe.

Bunt, bunt, *n.* (*Naut.*) The middle part or belly of a sail. — *v. i.* To swell out, as a sail; to push with the horns; to butt. — **Bunt′line**, *n.* A rope to haul up the body of a sail when taking it in.

Bunting, bunt′ing, *n.* A bird allied to finches and sparrows. Thin woolen stuff, of which flags are made.

Buoy, bōō′y, *n.* A float; esp. a floating mark to indicate objects beneath the water. — *v. t.* [BUOYED (bōōyd), BUOYING.] To keep afloat; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency; to fix buoys to; to mark by buoys. — *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. — **Buoy′ant**, *a.* Having the quality of rising or floating; bearing up, as a fluid; cheerful; vivacious. — **Buoy′ancy**, -an-sy, *n.* Quality of floating; specific lightness; cheerfulness. (*Physics.*) Weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body. — **Buoy′antly**, *adv.*



Buoy.

Bur, Burr, bēr, *n.* A prickly envelope of the seeds of plants; the rough edge left by a tool in cutting metal; a guttural mispronunciation of the letter *r*. — *v. t.* To pronounce with a burr; to talk or whisper hoarsely. — **Bur′dock**, *n.* A genus of prickly-fruited plants.

Burbot, bēr′bot, *n.* A fish shaped like an eel, having beards on the nose and chin.

Burden, bēr′dn, **Bur′then**, -then, *n.* That which is borne or carried; what is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; the contents or capacity of a ship. — *v. t.* [BURDENED (-dend), -DENING.] To lay a load upon; to oppress. — **Bur′denous**, -us, **-some**, -sum, *a.* Grievous to be borne. — **Bur′densomely**, *adv.*

Burden, bēr′dn, *n.* The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain; that which is often repeated; the main topic.

Burdock. See under BUR.

Bureau, bu′ro, *n.; pl.* BU′REAUX *or* -REAUS, -rōz. Orig., a desk with drawers for papers; the place where a bureau is used, or business transacted; a department for transaction of public business; the body of subordinate officers under the direction of a department chief; a chest of drawers for clothes, etc. — **Bureaucracy**, bu-ro′kra-sy, *n.* A system of conducting government business by departments, each under a chief.

Burg, bērg, *n.* Orig., a fortified town; a borough. — **Burgess**, bēr′jes, *n.* A freeman of a borough; a representative or magistrate of, etc. — **Burg′grave, Bur′grave**, *n.* In Ger., orig., one in command of a *burg;* but the title and domain became hereditary. — **Burgh**, bērg, *n.* Same as *burg* and *borough.* — **Burgh′al**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Burgh′er**, *n.* An inhabitant of, etc. — **Burg′o-mas′ter**, *n.* A chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany. (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the glaucous gull, of arctic regions.

Burgeois. See BOURGEOIS.

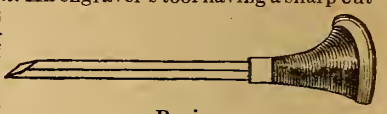
Burgeon. See BOURGEON.

Burglar, bērg′lēr, *n.* (*Law.*) One who breaks and enters a house, to commit a felony. — **Burg′lary**, -la-ry, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Burgla′rious**, -ry-us, *a.* Pert. to, or constituting, etc. — **Burgla′riously**, *adv.*

Burgundy, bēr′gun-dy, *n.* A kind of wine made in *Burgundy*, France. — **Bur′gundy-pitch**, -pich, *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off.

Burial. See under BURY.

Burin, bu′rin, *n.* An engraver's tool having a sharp cutting point; an engraver's style of execution.



Burin.

Burke, bērk, *v. t.* [BURKED (bērkt), BURKING.] To murder, without marks of violence, to obtain a body for dissection; to dispose of quietly or indirectly.

Burl, bērl, *v. t.* [BURLED (bērld), BURLING.] To dress, as cloth, by fulling; to pick knots, loose threads, etc., from. — *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth. — **Burl′er**, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

Burlap, bēr′lap, *n.* A coarse fabric of linen, jute, or hemp.

Burlesque, bēr-lesk′, *a.* Provoking laughter by ludicrous images; jocular, ironical. — *n.* Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; satirical composition intended to ridicule anything; caricature. — *v. t.* [BURLESQUED (-leskt′), -LESQUING.] To turn into ridicule. — **Burlet′ta**, -let′tà, *n.* (*Mus.*) A comic opera; a musical farce.

Burly, bēr′ly, *a.* Of great bulk; stout; lusty; coarse and rough. — **Bur′liness**, *n.*

Burn, bērn, *v. t.* [BURNED (bērnd) *or* BURNT; BURNING.] To consume with fire; to injure by heat; to change by exposure to heat; to produce an effect akin to that of heat. (*Surg.*) To cauterize. (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen. — *v. i.* To be on fire; to be injured by excess of heat; to have the appearance of fire; to be hot or in a passion; to act with destructive violence; to be akin to fire in the effect produced. — *n.* A hurt or injury caused by fire; the operation of burning or baking. — **Burn′er**, *n.* One who burns or sets on fire; an appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture, to promote combustion.

Burn, *n.* A brook. See BOURN.

Burnish, bēr′nish, *v. t.* [BURNISHED (-nisht), -NISHING.] To polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth; to render bright. — *v. i.* To grow or become smooth or glossy. — *n.* The effect of burnishing; gloss; luster.

Burnoose, bēr′nōōs, *n.* A loose hooded cloak for women, imitated from a garment of the Arabs.

Burr. See BUR.

Burrow, bēr′ro, *n.* A hole in the ground made by rabbits, etc., for shelter. (*Mining.*) A heap or heaps of rubbish. — *v. t.* [BURROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To excavate or lodge in a hole in the earth; to hide.

Burse, bērs, *n.* Orig., a purse; a fund to maintain poor scholars; a student so maintained; a public meeting place for merchants; an exchange. [Also written *bourse.*] — **Bur′sar**, -sēr, *n.* A cash-keeper; purser; a student to whom a stipend is paid. — **Bur′sary**, -sēr-y, *n.* The treasury of a college, etc.; a charitable foundation in a university.

Burst, bērst, *v. i.* [BURST; BURSTING.] To fly or break open violently; to make any sudden change from restraint, invisibility, absence, etc., to an opposite state; to issue by a sudden removal of obstacles; to crack, split, sever. — *v. t.* To break or rend violently; to open suddenly. — *n.* A breaking forth; disruption; sudden explosion.

Burt. bērt, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

Burthen. See BURDEN.

Bury, bēr′y, *n.* A borough; manor; used as a term of names of places, as, *Canterbury.* — *v. t.* [BURIED (bēr′id), BURYING.] To conceal by covering; esp. to

cover out of sight, as in a grave, the ocean, etc.; to hide in oblivion.—**Bur'ial**, -ĭ-al, *n.* Act of burying; interment.—**Bur'ying-ground, -place**, *n.* A graveyard; church-yard.

Bus, bus, *n.* An omnibus. [Abbrev. fr. *omnibus*.]

Busby, buz'bĭ, *n.* A military cap or bear-skin.

Bush, bush, *n.* A thicket, or place abounding in trees; a branching shrub; a cluster of shrubs; a bushy branch cut from a tree; a branch of ivy (as sacred to Bacchus); hence, a tavern sign, or the tavern itself.—*v. i.* To grow thick or bushy.—*v. t.* To set bushes for, as for peas; to use a bush-harrow on, or for covering.—**Bush'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of bushes; full and spreading, like a bush.—**Bush'iness**, *n.*—**Bush'-bean**, *n.* The common, low garden-bean; kidney-bean; French bean.—**-fight'ing**, *n.* Irregular warfare in a woody country.—**-har'row**, *n.* (*Agric.*) A harrow made of bushes, for covering seeds, etc.—**-man**, *n.* A settler in the backwoods of Australia. (*Geog.*) One of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope.—**-whack'er**, *n.* One accustomed to beat about bushes; a raw countryman; a scythe for cutting brush; one engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy.—**-whack'ing**, *n.* Traveling, or working a way, through bushes; pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along a stream; irregular or predatory warfare.

Bush, bush, *n.* (*Mach.*) A metal ring or lining let into an orifice.—*v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or line with metal.—**Bush'ing**, *n.* A metal lining for a hole; a thimble.

Bushel, bush'el, *n.* A dry measure, containing 8 gallons; a vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; the circle of iron in the nave of a wheel.—**Bushel'age**, -ej, *n.* A duty payable by the bushel.

Busily, Business, etc. See under BUSY.

Busk, busk, *n.* A thin piece of metal, whalebone, or wood, worn in corsets.

Buskin, bus'kin, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg, for hunters and actors in tragedy; tragedy, as disting. fr. comedy.

Buss, bus, *n.* A kiss; a rude or playful kiss. A two-masted herring-boat.—*v. t.* [BUSSED (bust), BUSSING.] To kiss.

Bust, bust, *n.* A piece of statuary representing the upper part of the human figure; the portion of the human figure between the head and waist.

Bustard, bus'tard, *n.* A bird of the Ostrich family.

Bustle, bus'l, *v. i.* [BUSTLED (bus'ld), BUSTLING.] To stir quickly, be very active.—*n.* Great stir; tumult from excitement.—**Bus'tler**, *n.*

Bustle, bus'l, *n.* A kind of cushion to expand ladies' skirts behind.

Busy, biz'ĭ, *a.* Engaged in business; occupied; constantly active; restless: active in what does not concern one; officious; pragmatical.—*v. t.* [BUSIED (biz'id), BUSYING.] To make or keep busy, employ, occupy.—**Business**, biz'nes, *n.* That which busies one; employment; particular occupation for a livelihood or gain; traffic in general; concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy; affair; transaction; trade; profession; duty.—**Bus'inesslike**, *a.* Properly done; thorough; straightforward.—**Busybody**, biz'ĭ-bod-ĭ, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with others' affairs, a meddling person.

But, but, *prep.* & *conj.* Except; besides; unless; save that; were it not that; otherwise than that; that not; only; solely; merely; on the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; nevertheless.

But, *n.* and *v.* See BUTT.

Butcher, buch'ẽr, *n.* One who slaughters animals for food; one who kills cruelly; one given to slaughter.—*v. t.* [BUTCHERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To kill, as animals, for food; to murder, esp. barbarously.—**Butch'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Business of a butcher; great slaughter; massacre.

Butler, but'lẽr, *n.* A servant in charge of liquors, etc.

Butt, But, but, *n.* The larger end, as of a piece of timber; an end; limit; bound; unplowed land at the end of a field; a mark to be shot at; object of aim; one at whom ridicule or contempt is directed; a thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal; the stoutest part of tanned ox-hides. (*Carp.*) A kind of hinge, screwed to the edge of the door, which *butts* against the casing. The metal ring at the ends of fire-engine hose.—*v. i.* To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity; to be bounded; to abut; to thrust the head forward.—*v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against.—**Butte**, but *or* bit, *n.* An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.—**But'tock**, *n.* The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind. (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

Butt, but, *n.* A pipe or large barrel, containing from 108 to 126 gallons.

Butter, but'tẽr, *n.* An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning.—*v. t.* [BUTTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To cover with butter.—**But'terine**, -in, *n.* A substitute for butter, made from animal fat; oleomargarine.—**But'tery**, -tẽr-ĭ, *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.—*n.* A place for keeping butter, milk, provisions, etc.; a room in some colleges, etc., for the sale of refreshments; a cellar in which wine is kept.—**But'tercup**, *n.* A plant having bright yellow flowers; crowfoot.—**-fingered**, -fing'gẽrd, *a.* Apt to drop things, as if from greasy fingers.—**-fly**, *n.* A lepidopterous insect of different species.—**-fly-valve**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A valve consisting of two semi-circular clappers or wings hinged to a cross-rib.—**-man**, *n.* One who sells butter.—**-milk**, *n.* Milk remaining after the butter is separated from it.—**-nut**, *n.* An American tree and its fruit, which contains oil; the nut of a South American tree, — called also the *Savuari* nut.—**-scotch**, *n.* A candy made from sugar and butter.—**-tree**, *n.* A tropical tree whose seeds yield a butter-like substance.

Butteris. See under BUTTRESS.

Buttock. See under BUTT.

Button, but'n, *n.* A small ball; knob; a catch, to fasten together parts of dress, or to hold a door closed; a bud; germ of a plant. (*Assaying.*) A round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.—*v. t.* [BUTTONED (but'nd), -TONING.] To fasten with, etc.—*v. i.* To be fastened by, etc.—**But'ton-hole**, *n.* The hole in which a button is caught.—*v. t.* To hold by the button or button-hole; to detain in conversation; to bore.—**-mold, -mould**, -mōld, *n.* A disk of bone, wood, etc., which is made into a button by covering it with cloth.—**-wood**, *n.* The North American plane-tree, producing rough balls; the button-ball.

Buttress, but'tress, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop.—*v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.—**But'teris**, -tẽr-is, *n.* (*Far.*) An instrument to pare horses' hoofs.

Buttress.

Buxom, buks'um, *a.* Orig., obedient or yielding; healthy; jolly; frolicsome.

Buy, bi, *v. t.* [BOUGHT (bawt), BUYING.] To purchase; to acquire by paying for; to procure by a consideration given.—*v. i.* To negotiate about a purchase.—**Buy'er**, *n.*

Buzz, buz, *v. i.* [BUZZED (buzd), BUZZING.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees; to speak with a low, humming voice.—*v. t.* To make known by buzzing; to spread, as report, by whispers.—*n.* A continuous humming noise; whisper; report spread cautiously.

Buzzard, buz'ẽrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey, of the falcon family. A blockhead; a dunce.

By, bi, *prep.* Near or next to; from one to the other side of; past; with, as instrument, means, way, etc.; through means of; with aid of; through.—*adv.* Near; present; passing near; going or gone past.—*a.* Out of the common path; aside;—in composition giving the meaning of something incidental, collateral, or private.

Bye, bi, *n.* A dwelling; in certain games, the station of a player.

By-law, bi'law, *n.* A law of a city, town, corporation, etc.

Byzant, biz'ant, **Byz'antine**, -tĭn, *n.* (*Numis.*) A gold coin, worth $25, coined at Byzantium.—**Byzantine**, bi-zan'tin *or* biz'an-tīn, *a.* Pert. to Byzantium.

C.

C, se, the 3d letter in the English alphabet, has 2 sounds, one close (represented in the phonetic respellings in this vocabulary by *k*), the other a sibilant (represented by *s*). The digraph *ch* has 3 sounds, the 1st as in *church* (represented by *ch*), the 2d as in *chaise* (represented by *sh*), the 3d as in *chorus* (represented by *k*). — (*Mus.*) *C* after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to $\frac{4}{4}$. *C* is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale. — **C** is used as a contr. for L. *centum*, a hundred.

Cab, kab, *n.* Abbr. of CABRIOLET, q. v. — A Hebrew dry measure of 2 5-6 pints.

Cabal, ka-bal′, *n.* A number of persons united to promote their private views by intrigue; a junto; faction; plot; intrigue. — *v. i.* [CABALLED (-bald′), -BALLING.] To plot, conspire. — **Cabal′**, **Cab′ala**, kab′á-lá, *n.* Secret tradition, or a mysterious science among Jewish rabbins; mystery.

Caballine, kab′al-līn, *a.* Pert. to a horse. — *n.* A kind of aloes, used in medicine for horses.

Cabas, ká′bá, *n.* A reticule; satchel.

Cabbage, kab′ej, *n.* A garden vegetable, the head of which is edible. — *v. i.* To form a head in growing.

Cabbage, kab′ej, *v. t.* [CABBAGED (-ejd), -BAGING.] To purloin. — *n.* Cloth retained by tailors when cutting out garments.

Cabin, kab′in, *n.* A small room; a cottage; hut; an apartment in a ship. — *v. i.* [CABINED (-ind), CABINING.] To live in a cabin, lodge. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

Cabinet, kab′in-et, *n.* A small room; closet; room for consultations; secret council of a government; a piece of furniture with drawers and doors; a place for valuables. — **Cab′inet-coun′cil**, -kown′sil, *n.* Confidential council of a prince, etc. — **-ma′ker**, *n.* A maker of furniture; a joiner.

Cable, ka′bl, *n.* A rope or chain to retain a vessel at anchor, suspend weights, contain and protect a telegraph wire, etc. — *v. t.* To fasten with a cable. — *v. i.* and *t.* To telegraph through a cable. — **Ca′blegram**, *n.* A message sent through a telegraphic cable. — **Cable's-length**. 720 feet.

Caboose, ka-bōōs′, *n.* (*Naut.*) A galley, or cook-house on deck; a box covering the chimney in a ship. A railroad tool-car.

Cabriolet, käb′rĭ-o-la, *n.* A one-horse two-seated carriage with calash top, and covering for the legs.

Cacao, ka-ka′o *or* ka′ko, *n.* The chocolate tree of So. Amer. and the W. Indies.

Cachalot, kash′a-lot, *n.* The sperm whale.

Cachexy, ka-kek′sĭ, *n.* A depraved condition of the system. — **Cachec′tic**, **-tical**, *a.*

Cachinnation, kak′in-na-shun, *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cackle, kak′l, *v. i.* [CACKLED (kak′ld), CACKLING.] To make a noise like a goose or hen; to laugh with a broken noise, giggle; to talk in a silly manner, prattle. — *n.* The noise of a hen, etc.; silly talk.

Cactus.

Cactus, kak′tus, *n.*; *pl.* CAC′TUSES, -ez, *or* CAC′TI, -ti. A genus of tropical American plants, having thick, fleshy stems, often armed with spines.

Cad, kad, *n.* In Eng., the conductor of an omnibus; an errand-boy; a low-bred, obtrusive fellow; a snob.

Cadaverous, ka-dav′ĕr-us, *a.* Resembling a corpse; pale; wan; ghastly.

Caddice, -dis, kad′dis, *n.* The larva of the caddice-fly, — used as bait in fishing. — **Cad′dice-fly**, *n.* An insect, frequenting marshy places.

Caddis, kad′dis, *n.* A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

Caddy, kad′dĭ, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

Cade, kād, *n.* A barrel; cask.

Cadence, ka′dens, *n.* A fall of the voice in reading or speaking; a modulation of sound. (*Mil.*) A uniform time and pace in marching. (*Mus.*) A pause at the end of an air; a closing embellishment. — *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

Cadet, ka-det′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A gentleman who serves as a private, to obtain a commission; a young man in a military school.

Cadew, ka-du′, **Cade-worm**. Same as CADDICE.

Cadi, ka′dĭ, *n.*; *pl.* CA′DIS, -dĭz. A Turkish local magistrate.

Cadmean, kad-me′an, **Cadmian**, kad′mĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Cadmus, prince of Thebes, said to have introduced into Greece 16 letters of the alphabet.

Cadmia, kad′mĭ-á, *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide of zinc; formerly, the ore of zinc, called *calamine*. — **Cad′mium**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, ductile, and malleable metal related to zinc. — **Cal′amine**, -mīn, *n.* Silicate, formerly carbonate, of zinc.

Caduceus, ka-du′se-us, *n.* (*Myth.*) Mercury's rod, — a wand entwined by serpents, and surmounted by wings.

Caduceus.

Caducous, ka-du′kus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Falling off quickly or easily.

Cæsar, se′zar, *n.* An emperor, — esp. of Germany, as being the successor of Augustus Cæsar and the Roman emperors; kaiser. — **Cæsa′rean**, **Cesa′rean**, *a.* Pert. to Cæsar. — *Cesarean section.* (*Surg.*) An incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, to extract the fetus.

Cæsura, se-zu′rá *or* -su′rá, *n.*; *E. pl.* CÆSU′RAS, -rȧz; *L. pl.* -RÆ, -re. (*Pros.*) A pause or division in a verse; a separation, by ending of a word or pause in the sense, of syllables rythmically connected.

Café, kaf′ā, *n.* A coffee-house; lunch-room. — **Caffeic**, -fe′ik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pert. to, or obtained fr., coffee. — **Caffeine**, -fe′in, *n.* A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from, etc.

Cag, kag, *n.* A small cask or barrel; keg.

Cage, kāj, *n.* A box or inclosure, for confining birds, animals, criminals, etc. (*Mining.*) A hoist for raising ores, persons, etc., from a pit. — *v. t.* [CAGED (kājd), CAGING.] To confine in a cage.

Caiman. See CAYMAN.

Caique, ka′ēk *or* ka-ēk′, *n.* A Turkish skiff or light boat.

Cairn, kārn, *n.* A rounded or conical pile of stones.

Caisson, kās′son, *n.* (*Mil.*) A chest containing ammunition; wagon for conveying military stores. (*Arch.*) A wooden frame used in submarine building; a panel sunk below the surface.

Caitiff, ka′tif, *n.* A mean, despicable person. — *a.* Base; vile.

Cajeput, kaj′e-put, *n.* An essential oil from the East Indies.

Cajole, ka-jōl′, *v. t.* [CAJOLED (-jōld′), CAJOLING.] To deceive or delude by flattery: to wheedle, coax, entrap. — **Cajo′lery**, -lēr-ĭ, *n.* A wheedling; coaxing language; flattery.

Cake, kāk, *n.* A composition of flour, butter, sugar, etc., baked; a mass of matter concreted and flattened. — *v. i.* and *t.* [CAKED (kākd), CAKING.] To form into a cake, or mass.

Calabash, kal′a-bash, *n.* The fruit of the calabash tree; a large gourd: a vessel made from the shell, etc. — **Cal′abash tree**. A tree of tropical America.

Calaboose, kal-a-bōōs′, *n.* A prison; jail.

Calamine. See under CADMIA.

Calamity, ka-lam′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A great misfortune or cause

of misery ; disaster ; mishap ; mischance.— **Calam′itous**, -ĭ-tus, *a.* Suffering, or producing, calamity ; deplorable ; grievous.— **Calam′itously**, *adv.*— **Calam′itousness**, *n*

Calamus, kal′a-mus, *n.* ; *pl.* -MI, -mi. (*Bot.*) Indian cane, a plant of the palm family; also, the sweet flag. [L.] — **Calamif′erous**, -ĕr-us, *a.* Producing reeds.

Calash, ka-lash′, *n.* A light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered, and often a movable front, making it either an open or close carriage; also, a Canadian two-wheeled vehicle; a hood of a carriage which can be thrown back; a hood-like head-covering.

Calcify, Calcine, etc. See under CALX.

Calculate, kal′ku-lāt, *v. t.* To ascertain by arithmetical or mathematical processes, or by reckoning peculiarities or circumstances ; to fit by adaptation of means to the end ; to compute, estimate, rate. — *v. i.* To make a calculation. [Improperly used for *intend* or *purpose*.] — **Cal′culable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Calcula′tion**, *n.* Art, act, or result of, etc. — **Cal′culative**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to, etc.— **Cal′culator**, -tĕr, *n.* One who, etc.

Calculus, kal′ku-lus, *n.* ; *pl.* -LI, -lī. (*Med.*) A solid concretion in the body, usually in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. (*Math.*) A method of computation ; one of the branches of mathematics.— **Cal′culous**, -lus, *a.* Like stone; hard; gritty; affected with stone or gravel.

Caldron, kawl′drun, *n.* A large metal kettle or boiler.

Calefacient, kal-e-fa′shent, *a.* Making warm; heating. — *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that excites warmth. — **Cal′efy**, -fī, *v. i.* To grow warm. — *v. t.* To make warm.

Calendar, kal′en-dar, *n.* An arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, etc. ; an almanac ; an enumeration of persons or things. — *v. t.* To enter in a calendar. — *a.* Contained in, or according to, etc. — *Calendar month.* A month according to the common or Gregorian calendar, as given in almanacs. — *C. year.* A Gregorian year, or year of our Lord, ending Dec. 31.

Calender, kal′en-dĕr, *n.* A machine or hot-press, to make cloths, paper, etc., smooth and glossy or wavy; one who calenders; one of a sect of Eastern dervises, named from the founder. — *v. t.* [CALENDERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To press between rollers.

Calf, kăf, *n.* ; *pl.* CALVES, kävz. The young of the cow; an ignorant, stupid person; a small island near a larger one; a mass of ice attached to an iceberg. — **Calve**, käv, *v. t.* To bring forth a calf.

Calf, kăf, *n.* The fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

Caliber, Calibre, kal′ĭ-bĕr, *n.* Diameter of a round body, as of a bullet, or of the bore, as of a cannon or tube; mental capacity. — **Cal′ipers**, -pĕrz, **Cal′iper-com′passes**, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the caliber of round bodies.

Calipers.

Calico, kal′ĭ-ko, *n.* ; *pl.* -COES, -kōz. Plain white cotton cloth; printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin. — *a.* Made of, etc. ; resembling, etc., — said of a horse, etc., having patches of color different from the general color.

Caliduct, kal′ĭ-dukt, *n.* A pipe to convey heat; a caloriduct.

Caligo, ka-lī′go, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Dimness of sight, from a speck on the cornea; the speck itself. — **Caliginous**, -lij′ĭ-nus, *a.* Affected with darkness or dimness; dark.

Caligraphy. See CALLIGRAPHY.

Calipash, kal′ĭ-pash, *n.* Part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a greenish tinge. — **Cal′ipee′**, *n.* Part belonging to the lower shell, of a yellowish color.

Caliph, Calif, ka′lif, *n.* Successor or vicar, — a title of the successors of Mohammed.

Calisthenic, kal-is-then′ik, *a.* Pert. to calisthenics. — **Cal′isthen′ics**, *n. sing.* Art, science, or practice of healthful bodily exercise.

Calk, kawk, *v. t.* [CALKED (kawkt), CALKING.] To drive oakum into the seams of, as of a ship, to prevent leaking; to put sharp points upon the shoes of, to prevent slipping on ice, — said of a horse or ox; to wound, with a calk, — said of a horse, etc. — *n.* A point on a shoe, to prevent slipping. — **Calk′er**, **Calk′in, Caulk, Cork**. Same as CALK, *n.*

Call, kawl, *v. t.* [CALLED (kawld), CALLING.] To invite or command to come or be present ; to convoke, summon, bid; to give a name to; to designate as for office, duty, etc.; to utter loudly. — *v. i.* To speak loudly, cry out; to make a brief visit. — *n.* A vocal address of summons or invitation; a public demand ; requisition; a divine summons; a short visit. (*Hunting.*) A note blown on a horn. (*Naut.*) A whistle to summon sailors to duty. (*Fowling.*) A noise in imitation of a bird; a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice. — **Call′ing**, *n.* A summons; occupation; vocation; business.

Calla, kal′lă, *n.* A genus of plants.

Calligraphy, kal-lig′ra-fĭ, *n.* Fair or elegant penmanship. — **Callig′raphist**, -fist, *n.* An elegant penman.

Calliope, kal-lī′o-pe, *n.* (*Myth.*) The muse presiding over eloquence and heroic poetry. An organ whose tones are produced by steam instead of wind ; a steam-whistle on locomotives, etc.

Callisthenics. See CALISTHENICS.

Callow, kal′o, *a.* Destitute of feathers; naked.

Callus, kal′lus, *n.* (*Med.*) Any preternatural hardness in the body, esp. of the skin; new growth of osseous matter uniting fractured bones. [L.] — **Cal′lous**, -lus, *a.* Hardened ; indurated ; obdurate ; unfeeling. — **Cal′lously**, *adv.* — **Cal′lousness**, *n.*

Calm, käm, *a.* Not stormy; undisturbed by passion ; still; tranquil; serene; placid. — *n.* Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance. — *v. t.* [CALMED (kämd), CALMING.] To render still or quiet; to appease, compose, assuage.

Calomel, kal′o-mel, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mild chloride of mercury, used as a medicine.

Caloric, ka-lor′ik, *n.* (*Physics.*) The principle of heat; agent to which phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. — **Caloricity**, -is′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Faculty of developing heat, — esp. in animals, to withstand cold. — **Calorif′ic**, *a.* Able to produce heat; heating.

Calumet, kal′u-met, *n.* A pipe used by American Indians as a symbol of peace and war.

Calumny, kal′um-nĭ, *n.* False accusation; defamation: slander. — **Calum′niate**, -nĭ-āt, *v. t.* To accuse falsely and knowingly, asperse, vilify, traduce. — **Calum′nia′tion**, *n.* False accusation. — **Calum′niator**, -tĕr, *n.* — **Calum′nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Containing or implying, etc.

Calvary, kal′va-rĭ, *n.* A place of skulls; esp. the place of Christ's crucifixion ; a Roman Catholic chapel containing representations of Christ's passion and death.

Calve. See under CALF.

Calvinism, kal′vin-izm, *n.* The theological doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

Calx, kalks, *n.* ; *E. pl.* CALX′ES, -ez; *L. pl.* CAL′CES, kal′sēz. (*Chem.*) Earthy residuum remaining after the calcination of a metal or mineral. — **Calcareous**, -ka′rĭ-us, *a.* Of or containing, carbonate of lime. — **Cal′cic**, -sik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pert. to, or derived from calcium. — **Calciferous**, -sif′ĕr-us, *a.* Containing carbonate of lime. — **Cal′ciform**, *a.* In the form of chalk or lime. — **Cal′cify**, -fī, *v. i.* and *t.* To change into a stony condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient. — **Calcine**, kal-sīn′ *or* kal′sĭn. [CALCINED (-sīnd′ *or* -sĭnd), -CINING], *also* **Cal′cinate**, -sĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To reduce to powder or a friable state, by the action of heat: to oxidize, as a metal. — *v. i.* To be converted into a powder, etc.

Calyx, kā′lix, *n.* ; *E. pl.* CA′LYXES; *L. pl.* CAL′YCES, kal′ĭ-sēz. (*Bot.*) The outer covering of a flower.

Calyx.

Cam, kam, *n.* (*Mach.*) A projecting part of a wheel, etc., giving an alternating motion to a piece pressing against it.

Camber, kam′bĕr, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch or convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture.

Camboge. See GAMBOGE.

Camboose, kam-bōōs′, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cookroom.

Cambrel. See GAMBREL.

Cambric, kām′brik, *n.* A fine, white fabric

of flax or linen; a cotton fabric, in imitation of linen cambric.

Came. See COME.

Camel, kam′el, *n.* A ruminant quadruped, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens. (*Naut.*) A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals. — **Cam′el's-hair**, *a.* Made of camel's hair. — **Cam′let**, **Cam′elot**, -e-lot, *n.* A cloth, orig. of camel's hair, now of wool or goat's hair with silk or thread.

Camel.

Camellia, ka-mel′yȧ, *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs.

Camelopard, ka-mel′o-pard *or* kam′el-, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant, long-necked, African quadruped; the giraffe.

Cameo, kam′e-o, *n.*; *pl.* -os, -ōz. A precious stone or a shell carved in relief.

Camera, kam′e-rȧ, *n.* (*Arch.*) A vaulted roof or ceiling. The camera obscura. — **Cam′era Lu′cida**, -lu′sĭ-dȧ. (*Opt.*) An instrument which reflects a picture that may be traced on paper, etc. — **C. Obscura.** -ob-sku′rȧ. An apparatus which reflects external images, received through a lens, upon a white surface within a darkened chamber.

Camisade, kam-ĭ-sād′, **-sado**, -sa′do, *n.* (*Mil.*) A shirt worn over a soldier's uniform, for recognition in the dark; an attack by surprise at night. — **Cam′isole**, -sōl, *n.* A waistcoat: dressing-jacket; straight-jacket.

Camlet. See under CAMEL.

Camomile, **Chamomile**, kam′o-mīl, *n.* A bitter plant, used in medicine.

Camp, kamp, *n.* Ground containing tents, huts, etc., for shelter; company of persons encamped in the same spot. — *v. t.* [CAMPED (kampt), CAMPING.] To afford lodging for, as an army, travelers, etc. — *v. i.* To rest or lodge; to pitch tents, etc.; to encamp.

Campaign, kam-pān′, *n.* A large, open plain; an extensive tract without hills. (*Mil.*) The time that an army keeps the field. (*U. S. Politics.*) The contest for an election; a canvass. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Campaniform, kam-pan′ĭ-fôrm, *a.* (*Bot.*) In the shape of a bell. — **Campanol′ogy**, -jĭ. *n.* Art of ringing bells; a treatise on it. — **Cam′panile**, -ne′la, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bell-tower.

Campestral, kam-pes′tral, **-trian**, -trĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to, or growing in a field, or open ground.

Camphene, **-phine**, kam-fēn′, *n.* (*Chem.*) Pure oil of turpentine.

Camphor, kam′fẽr, *n.* The solidified sap of an East Indian laurel tree. — **Cam′phire**, -fīr, *n.* Obs. spelling of *camphor*. — **Cam′phorate**, -fẽr-āt, *v. t.* To impregnate with, etc.

Cam-wood, kam′wo͝od, *n.* A hard, red dye-wood, from Sierra Leone.

Can, kan, *n.* A cup or vessel for liquids. — *v. t.* [CANNED (kand), CANNING.] To preserve in cans, as fish, vegetables, etc. — **Can′akin**, **-nikin**, *n.* A little can.

Can, kan, *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD.] To be able; to have power.

Canaille, ka-nāl′ *or* kä′na′y', *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble; vulgar; shorts, or low grades of flour.

Canal, ka-nal′, *n.* An artificial water-course, esp. one for boats. (*Anat.*) A duct for the passage of liquids or solids.

Canard, kan-ärd′ *or* kan-ärd′, *n.* An extravagant fabrication. [F.]

Canary, ka-na′rĭ, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles. — **Cana′ry-bird**, -bẽrd, *n.* A singing bird of the finch family, native in, etc.

Cancan, kăn-kăn′ *or* kan′kan, *n.* Scandal; tittle-tattle; an indecent French dance. [F.]

Cancel, kan′sel, *v. t.* [CANCELED (-seld), -CELING.] To cross and deface the lines of, blot out, destroy, obliterate, erase, abrogate, do away. (*Print.*) To suppress and reprint. — *n.* (*Print.*) The suppression and reprinting of a part of a work; the part thus altered.

Cancer, kan′sẽr, *n.* The crab. (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac, denoting the northern limit of the sun's course. (*Med.*) A livid, scirrhous tumor, usually terminating in an ulcer, and rarely cured. — **Cancera′tion**, *n.* A growing cancerous. — **Can′cerous**, -us, *a.* Like, consisting of, or affected with, cancer. — **Cancriform**, kan′krĭ-fôrm, *a.* Crab-shaped; like a cancer; cancerous. — **Cancrine**, kan′krin, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab. — **Canker**, kan′kẽr, *n.* An ulcer in the mouth; anything that corrupts or corrodes. (*Hort.*) A disease in trees. (*Far.*) A disease of horses' feet. The dog-rose; a caterpillar. — *v. t.* [-KERED (-kẽrd), -KERING.] To corrode, eat, corrupt, infect. — *v. i.* To become venomous; to waste away, grow rusty.

Candelabrum. See under CANDLE.

Candid, kan′did, *a.* Orig. white; free from bias; impartial; open; frank; equitable. — **Can′dent**, *a.* Heated to whiteness; glowing with heat. — **Can′didate**, -dĭ-dāt, *n.* One who seeks or is proposed for office or preferment. — **Can′dor**, -dẽr, *n.* Freedom fr. prejudice or disguise; sincerity.

Candle, kan′dl, *n.* Tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffine, etc., inclosing a wick, and used to furnish light. — **Can′dle-coal**, *n.* A bright-burning coal; cannel-coal. — **-light**, *n.* The light of, etc. — **Candela′brum**, *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA, -brȧ, *E. pl.* -BRUMS. A tall candle-stick; stand for supporting lamps; chandelier. [L.] — **Chandelier**, shan-de-lēr′, *n.* A frame with branches for candles or other lights. [F.] — **Chandler**, chand′lẽr, *n.* One who makes or sells candles, also other commodities indicated by a word prefixed, as *corn-chandler*, *ship-chandler*.

Candy, kan′dĭ, *v. t.* [CANDIED (-did), -DYING.] To conserve or boil in sugar; to form into crystals, as sugar. — *v. i.* To change into, or become impregnated, or covered with, sugar; to be formed into crystals. — *n.* A preparation of sugar or sirup; a confection of sugar.

Cane, kān, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, including reeds, as bamboo, rattan, etc., also sugar-cane. A reed; walking-stick; staff; a lance made of cane. — *v. t.* [CANED (kānd), CANING.] To beat with, etc.; to make or furnish with, etc.

Canicula, ka-nik′u-lȧ, **Canicule**, kan′ĭ-kūl, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star in the constellation of Canis Major; the Dog-star, or Sirius.

Canine, ka-nīn′, *a.* Pert. to dogs; having the qualities of a dog. — *Canine teeth.* The pointed teeth, between the incisors and grinders, — resembling a dog's teeth. See TOOTH.

Canister, kan′is-tẽr, *n.* A basket of rushes, reeds, etc.; a case for holding tea, coffee, etc.

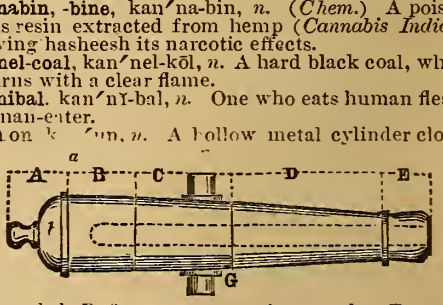
Canker. See under CANCER.

Cannabin, **-bine**, kan′na-bin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous resin extracted from hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), giving hasheesh its narcotic effects.

Cannel-coal, kan′nel-kōl, *n.* A hard black coal, which burns with a clear flame.

Cannibal, kan′nĭ-bal, *n.* One who eats human flesh; a man-eater.

Cannon, kan′un, *n.* A hollow metal cylinder closed at one end, for throwing balls by the force of gun powder. (*Mech.*) A hollow cylindrical piece, inclosing a revolving shaft. — **Cannonade**, -ād′, *n.* Act of attacking with balls from cannon. — *v. t.* To attack with artillery. — *v. i.* To discharge cannon.



A, cascabel; B, first re-enforce; C, second re-enforce; D, chase; E, swell of the muzzle; F, trunnion; G, trunnion-base; *a*, base-ring; *b*, base of the breech.

Cannot, kan′not. To be unable. [*can* and *not*, usually united in writing and printing.]

Cannular, kan′u-lar, *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular.

Canny, kan′nĭ, *a.* Gentle; cautious; harmless; good.

Canoe, ka-no͞o′, *n.* A boat formed of a tree trunk excavated or of bark or skins.

Canon, kan′un, *n.* A law or rule, esp. an ecclesiastical law, or rule of doctrine or discipline; the genuine books of the Scriptures; a catalogue of saints. (*Mus.*) A continued fugue; a round. One who

holds a prebend in a cathedral, etc. (*Print.*) The largest size of type having a specific name, — formerly used for printing the canons of the church. — **Can'oness**, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend. — **Canon'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to a canon; according to the canon or rule. — **Canon'ically**, *adv.* — **Canon'icalness**, *n.* — **Canon'icals**, **-alz**, *n. pl.* Full clerical dress. — **Canon'icate**, **-ik-āt**, **Can'onry**, **-rĭ**, **-onship**, *n.* The office of a canon. — **Canonicity**, **-is'ĭ-tĭ**, *n.* State of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture; canonicalness. — **Can'onist**, *n.* A professor of canon law. — **Canonist'ic**, *a.* Pert. to a canonist. — **Can'onize**, **-īz**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To place upon the catalogue of saints. — **Canoniza'tion**, *n.* Ceremony or act of placing one deceased in the catalogue of saints; state of being canonized. — **Can'on law.** (*Eccl.*) The law sanctioned by the church of Rome.

Canon Type.

Cañon, **Canyon**, kan'yun, *n.* A gorge, ravine, or gulch, worn by streams.

Canopy, kan'o-pĭ, *n.* A covering over a throne, bed, etc., or overhead. (*Arch.*) An ornamental projection over doors, windows, niches, etc. — *v. t.* [CANOPIED (-pid), -PYING.] To cover with, etc.

Cant, kant, *v. t.* To incline, or place upon edge, as a cask; to give a sudden turn or impulse to; to cut off an angle from. — *n.* An inclination from a horizontal line; a thrust, push, etc., with a jerk. — **Cantle**, kan'tl, *n.* A fragment, corner, or edge of anything; the hind-bow of a saddle. — **Cant'let**, *n.* A piece. — **Cant'hook**, *n.* A lever with a hook at the end, for canting, or turning over, heavy logs.

Cant, kănt, *v. i.* To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone; to make whining pretensions to goodness. — *n.* An affected mode of speaking; a word or phrase hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; religious phraseology; secret language of gypsies, thieves, beggars, etc. — *a.* Affected, inelegant, vulgar, — said of language.

Can't, kănt. A colloq. contr. for *can not*.

Cantaleup, **-loupe**, kan'ta-lōōp, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.

Cantalever, kan'ta-lev-ēr, **Cantilever**, kan'tĭ-, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bracket to support a balcony, eaves of a house, etc.

Cantalever.

Cantankerous, kan-tang'kēr-us, *a.* Very vile or bitter; perverse; malicious; contentious. — **Cantan'kerousness**, *n.*

Cantata, kan-tä'tä *or* -tā'tä, *n.* (*Mus.*) A poem set to music. — **Cantab'ile**, **-ĭ-la**, **Cantilena**, **-te-la'nä**, *n.* A piece suited for singing; a melody. [It.] — **Can'ticle**, **-tĭ-kl**, *n.* A little song; *pl.* the Song of Solomon, a book of the Old Testament. — **Can'tillate**, *v. t.* To chant. — **Can'to**, *n.*; *pl.* CAN'TOS, **-tōz**. A chief division, or book, of a poem. (*Mus.*) The soprano, or highest part. [It.] — **Can'tor**, *n.* The leader of a choir; precentor.

Canteen, **-tine**, kan-tēn', *n.* A soldier's vessel for carrying liquor. — **Cantiniere**, **-tēn'yār**, *n.* A female sutler; a vivandière. [F.]

Canter, kan'tēr, *n.* An easy gallop. — *v. i.* [CANTERED, (-tērd), -TERING.] To move, as a horse, in a canter. — *v. t.* To ride upon, etc.

Cantharis, kan'tha-rĭs, *n.*; *pl.* **-THARIDES**, **-thăr'ĭ-dēz**. (*Entom.*) A coleopterous insect or beetle, used for blistering; Spanish fly.

Canticle, **Canto**, **Cantor**, etc. See under CANTATA.

Cantle, **Cantlet**. See under CANT.

Canton, kan'ton *or* kan-ton', *n.* A small portion of territory, constituting a government; a part, or division. — *v. t.* [CANTONED (kan'tond *or* kan-tond'), -TONING.] To divide into districts or portions: to allot separate quarters to, as to troops. — **Can'tonal**, *a.* Pert. to, or divided into, etc. — **Can'tonize**, *v. t.* To divide into, etc. — **Can'tonment**, *n.* A division of a town, etc., assigned to particular troops.

Canton flannel. See COTTON-FLANNEL, under COTTON.

Cantoon, kan-tōōn', *n.* A kind of strong fustian.

Canvas, kan'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth of hemp or flax, for tents, sails, painting, etc.; the sails of a vessel. — **Can'vas-back**, *n.* A species of sea-duck, named from the markings of its plumage. — **Can'vass**, *v. t.* [CANVASSED (-vast), -VASSING.] To sift, strain, examine thoroughly, discuss, debate; to go through in the way of solicitation. — *v. i.* To solicit votes or interest. — *n.* Close inspection to know the state of; examination in the way of discussion; a solicitation or effort to obtain something. — **Can'vasser**, *n.* One who solicits votes or subscriptions, or examines returns of votes.

Canyon. See CAÑON.

Caoutchouc, kōō'chōōk, *n.* An elastic substance, obtained fr. the juice of several tropical plants; India rubber; gum elastic.

Cap, kap, *n.* A covering for the head; a cover; top. — *v. t.* [CAPPED (kapt), CAPPING.] To cover the top or end of; to render complete, consummate; to provide with a cap. — **Cape**, kāp, *n.* Part of a garment, covering the shoulders; a cloak. — **Caparison**, ka-par'ĭ-sun, *n.* The covering of a horse; trappings; gay clothing. — *v. t.* [-SONED (-sund), -SONING.] To cover with, etc.: to dress. — **Capoch**, **-pouch**, ka-pōōch', *n.* A monk's hood; the hood of a cloak. — *v. t.* To cover with a hood; to hoodwink or blind. — **Capote**, **-ōt'**, *n.* A long cloak for women; a hooded cloak for soldiers, sailors, etc. [F.] — **Cap'uchin'**, **-u-shēn'**, *n.* A Franciscan monk, whose dress includes a cowl; a hooded cloak for women; a kind of pigeon.

Capable, ka'pa-bl, *a.* Possessing ability, qualification, or susceptibility; able; fitted; effective; skillful. — **Capabil'ity**, **Ca'pableness**, *n.*

Capacious, ka-pa'shus, *a.* Having capacity; spacious; extended; having ability to take large views of things; broad; comprehensive; liberal. — **Capa'ciousness**, *n.* — **Capacitate**, **-pas'ĭ-tāt**, *v. t.* To render capable, qualify. — **Capac'ity**, **-tĭ**, *n.* Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space; ability; element of power; condition or circumstances; character. (*Law.*) Aptitude or qualification, as of age, residence, etc. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body.

Cap-à-pie, kap'ä-pē'. From head to foot. [OF.]

Caparison. See under CAP.

Cape, kāp, *n.* Part of a garment covering the shoulders. A neck of land extending into the sea; a headland.

Capellet, kap'el-et, *n.* (*Far.*) A wen-like swelling on a horse's hock.

Caper, ka'pēr, *v. i.* To leap or jump about, spring, dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap; a skip; jump.

Caper, ka'pēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) The flower-bud or unexpanded flower of the caper-bush, used for pickling.

Capias, ka'pĭ-as, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ or process ordering the arrest of the person named in it; writ of capias.

Capillary, kap'il-la-rĭ *or* ka-pil'la-rĭ, *a.* Resembling a hair; long and slender; pert. to capillary tubes or vessels. — **Cap'illary**, *n.* A fine vessel or canal; esp. one of the vessels connecting arteries and veins.

CAPITALS.

Gothic.

Composite.

Tuscan.

Corinthian.

Doric.

Ionic.

Capital, kap'ĭ-tal, *a.* Pert. to the head; involving forfeiture of the head or life: first in importance. — *n.* (*Arch.*) The head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, etc. The chief city in a country;

metropolis; a stock employed in trade, manufactures, etc.; means of increasing one's power; influence. (*Print.*) A letter such as is used at the beginning of a sentence or proper name, and distinguished by form or size from the lower case letters of the same type. ABCDEF Capitals. ABCDEF Small Capitals. (*Fort.*) The line bisecting the salient angle of a ravelin. See RAVELIN. — **Cap'italist**, *n.* A man of large property. — **Cap'italize**, -īz, *v. t.* To convert into capital, as money or stock; to commence with a capital letter. — **Cap'italiza'tion**, *n.* Act of converting, etc.; use of capital letters. — **Cap'itally**, *adv.* — **Capita'tion**, *n.* A numbering of persons: a tax upon each head; poll-tax; capitation tax.

Capitol, kap'ĭ-tol, *n.* The temple of Jupiter, in Rome; the edifice occupied by a legislature; government-house.

Capitular, ka-pit'u-lar, *a.* Pert. to a chapter. (*Bot.*) Growing in small heads, as dandelions. — **Capit'ular**, **-ulary**, -u-la-rĭ, *n.* An act passed in a chapter of knights, canons, etc.; a collection of laws or statutes; a member of a chapter. — **Capit'ulary**, *a.* Pert. to the chapter of a cathedral. — **Capit'ulate**, -u-lāt, *v. i.* To surrender on stipulated terms, as an army, etc. — **Capit'ula'tion**, *n.* A reducing to heads or articles; act of surrendering, etc.; an instrument containing the terms of surrender. — **Capit'ula'tor**, *n.*

Capivi, ka-pe've, *n.* A balsam.

Capoch, **Capouch**, **Capote**. See under CAP.

Capon, ka'pn *or* ka'pun, *n.* A cock gelded to improve his flesh for the table.

Caponiere, kap-o-nēr', *n.* (*Fort.*) A work placed in a ditch for its defense by fire-arms; often serving as a covered passage-way.

Caporal, kap'o-ral, *n.* A kind of smoking tobacco.

Capot, ka-pot', *n.* A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

Capreolate, kap're-o-lāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having tendrils, or spiral claspers.

Caprice, ka-prēs', *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind; fickleness; freak; whim; vagary. — **Capricious**, -prish'us, *a.* Governed by caprice; unsteady; captious. — **Capri'ciously**, *adv.*

Capricorn, kap'rĭ-kôrn, *n.* (*Astron.*) The 10th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about Dec. 21st.

Capsicum, kap'sĭ-kum, *n.* A genus of plants producing red or Cayenne pepper. — **Cap'sicine**, -sĭ-sin, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of, etc.

Capsize, kap-sīz', *v. t.* [-SIZED (-sīzd'), -SIZING]. To upset or overturn, as a vessel. — *n.* An overturn.

Capstan, kap'stan, *n.* (*Naut.*) A machine to weigh anchor or draw up great weights, operating with a cable wound round it like a wheel and axle.

Capstan.

Capsule, kap'sūl, *n.* (*Bot.*) A seed-pod or pericarp. (*Chem.*) A clay saucer for roasting or melting samples of ores, etc.; an evaporating dish. (*Physiol.*) A small membranous sac. A metallic cover for closing a bottle. A percussion cap.

Captain, kap'tan, *n.* The military officer commanding a company or troop; also the commander of a ship, foreman of workmen, etc.; a military leader; warrior. — *Captain-general.* (*Mil.*) A commander-in-chief. — *C.-lieutenant.* An officer, who, with the rank of captain, and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. — **Cap'taincy**, -sĭ, *n.* Rank, post, or commission of, etc.

Caption, kap'shun, *n.* (*Law.*) That part of a legal instrument which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. The heading of a chapter, section, or page.

Captious, kap'shus, *a.* Apt to find fault or cavil; fitted to catch or perplex; petulant; fretful. — **Cap'tive**, -tiv, *n.* A prisoner taken in war; one charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection. — *a.* Made prisoner; kept in bondage: serving to confine; pert. to bondage. — **Cap'tivate**, *v. t.* Lit., to capture; to overpower with excellence or beauty, fascinate. — **Captivity**, -tiv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being a prisoner or under control; subjection. — **Cap'tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. [L.] — **Capture**, kap'chur, *n.* Act of taking by force; seizure; thing taken. — *v. t.* To take by force, surprise, or stratagem.

Capuchin. See under CAP.

Caput Mortuum, ka'put-môr'tu-um. Residuum of distillation or sublimation: worthless residue.

Car, kär, *n.* A small vehicle moved on wheels; a railroad carriage; a chariot of war. — **Carry**, kăr'rĭ, *v. t.* [CARRIED (-rid), CARRYING.] To convey or transport: to bear, cause to move forward, urge, impel; to transfer from one place to another; to effect, accomplish; to obtain possession of by force; to bear the aspect of, exhibit, imply; to behave, conduct, demean. — *v. t.* To convey or propel: to bear. — **Car'riage**, -rij, *n.* Act of carrying; that which carries; a vehicle; manner of carrying one's self: demeanor; conduct. — **Car'riageable**, -rij-a-bl, *a.* Passable by carriages. — **Car'rier**, -rĭ-ēr, *n.* — **Car'iole**, -ĭ-ōl, *n.* A small open carriage. — **Car'ry-all**, -rĭ-awl, *n.* A light, four-wheeled one-horse covered vehicle. — **Cart**, kärt, *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle for loads. — *v. t.* To carry in, etc. — **Cart'age**, *n.* Act of, etc.; price paid for, etc. — **Cart'er**, *n.* — **Cart'wright**, -rīt, *n.* A maker of, etc.

Carack, **Carrack**, kăr'ak, *n.* A large ship of burden, formerly used by the Portuguese.

Caracole, kăr'a-kōl, *n.* A half turn made by a horseman. (*Arch.*) A spiral staircase. — *v. i.* To move in, etc.; to wheel.

Carafe, ka-raf', *n.* A glass decanter.

Caragheen. See CARRAGEEN.

Caramel, kăr'a-mel, *n.* (*Chem.*) A black, porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°. A confection made of chocolate, butter, and molasses or sugar.

Carapace, kăr'a-pās, **Car'apax**, *n.* A thick shell, covering the turtle's back; upper shell of crabs, etc.

Carat, kăr'at, *n.* A jewelers' weight of 4 grains, used in weighing precious stones; a 1-24th part, — a denomination used in determining the proportionate fineness of gold, which is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts.

Caravan, kăr'a-van *or* kăr-a-van', *n.* A company of travelers, pilgrims, etc., traveling together for security; a large carriage on springs, or train of carriages, for conveying wild beasts, etc. — **Caravan'sary**, -sa-rĭ, **-serai**, -se-rī, *n.* An Eastern inn, where caravans rest at night.

Caraway, kăr'a-wa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A biennial aromatic plant of the parsley family, and its seed. A sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Carbine, kär'bīn, **Carabine**, kăr'a-bīn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A light musket used by mounted troops.

Carbon, kär'bon, *n.* (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, forming the base of charcoal, entering largely into mineral coals and graphite, and in its pure crystallized state constituting the diamond. — **Car'bonate**, *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. — **Carbon'ic**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, carbon. — *Carbonic acid.* An acid composed of 1 part of carbon and 2 of oxygen, — a heavy gas, unfit for respiration. — **Carboniferous**, -if'ēr-us, *a.* Producing, or containing, carbon or coal. — **Car'bonize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert into carbon. — **Car'boniza'tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc. — **Carbol'ic ac'id.** A substance obtained by distillation of coal tar, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant; phenic alcohol; phenol.

Carboy, kär'boi, *n.* A large glass bottle, inclosed in basket-work.

Carbuncle, kär'bun-kl, *n.* (*Min.*) A gem of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet. (*Med.*) A malignant boil.

Carcass, **Carcase**, kär'kas, *n.* The dead body of an animal; corpse; the body, in contempt; decaying remains, as of a ship; the frame of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. (*Mil.*) A vessel holding combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar.

Card, kärd, *n.* A piece of pasteboard or thick paper, for various uses; a published note of statement, explanation, request, etc.; a paper on which the points of the compass are marked. — *v. i.* To play at cards.

Card, kärd, *n.* An instrument for combing wool or

flax, or for cleaning the hair of animals. — *v. t.* To comb with a card; to mix, or debase by mixing. — **Card'ing-en'gine, -machine'**, *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool or cotton, and forming it into a roll.

Cardamom, kär'da-mom, *n.* A leguminous plant of the East Indies, whose seeds are used in medicine.

Cardiac, kär'dĭ-ak, **-diacal**, -dī'ak-l, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to or resembling the heart, also to the upper orifice of the stomach. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach. — **Car'diac**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial.

Cardinal, kär'dĭ-nal, *a.* Of fundamental importance; preëminent; chief; principal. — *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of the ecclesiastical princes of the pope's council. A womau's short cloak; mulled red wine. — *Cardinal numbers.* The numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, etc., which are called *ordinal* numbers. — *C. points.* (*Geog.*) North and south, east and west. — *C. virtues.* (*Antiq.*) Prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude. — **Car'dinalate**, -āt, **-ship**, *n.* Office, rank, etc., of a cardinal.

Cardoon, kär-dōōn', *n.* A salad plant.

Care, kâr, *n.* Charge or oversight, implying responsibility; attention or heed; caution; solicitude; watchfulness; burdensome sense of responsibility; trouble; the object of attention or anxiety. — *v. i.* [CARED (kârd), CARING.] To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be inclined or disposed. — **Care'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Attentive; thoughtful; cautious; full of care or solicitude. — **Care'fully**, *adv.* — **Care'fulness**, *n.* — **Care'less**, *a.* Having no care; inattentive; negligent; heedless; unthinking; free from anxiety. — **Care'lessly**, *adv.* — **Care'lessness**, *n.*

Careen, ka-rēn', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To heave on one side, as a ship, to calk, repair, cleanse, etc. — *v. i.* To incline to one side.

Career, ka-rēr', *n.* A race-course; rapidity of motion; a race; course of proceeding; procedure. — *v. i.* [CAREERED (-rērd'), CAREERING.] To move rapidly.

Caress, ka-res', *v. t.* [CARESSED (-rest'), CARESSING.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle. — *n.* Act of endearment.

Caret, ka'ret, *n.* (*Print.*) A mark [∧] indicating something omitted, either interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

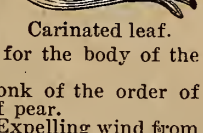
Cargo, kär'go, *n.*; *pl.* CAR'GOES, -gōz. The lading or freight of a ship.

Caribou, kăr'ĭ-bōō, *n.* The American reindeer.

Caricature, kăr'ĭ-ka-chōōr', *n.* The exaggeration of that which is characteristic; a picture or description in which peculiarities are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous. — *v. t.* [-TURED (-chōōrd'), -TURING.] To make a caricature of.

Caries, ka'rĭ-ēz, *n.* (*Med.*) An ulceration of bone. — **Ca'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Affected with, etc.

Carinate, kăr'ĭ-nāt, **-nated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like the keel of a ship.



Carinated leaf.

Cariole. See under CAR.

Carl, kärl, *n.* A rude, rustic, rough man; a kind of hemp.

Carline, kär'lin, **Car'ling**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A timber, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a fouudation for the body of the ship.

Carmelite, kär'mel-īt, *n.* A monk of the order of Mount Carmel, Syria; a kind of pear.

Carminative, kär-min'a-tiv, *a.* Expelling wind from the body; warming. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine tending to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

Carmine, kär'mīn, *n.* A pigment of crimson color, prepared from cochineal.

Carnage, kär'nej, *n.* The flesh of slain animals; slaughter; massacre; havoc. — **Car'nal**, *a.* Pert. to flesh; fleshly; sensual; given to sensual indulgence; lustful; lecherous; libidinous. — **Carnal'ity**, *n.* Sensuality. — **Car'nalize**, -īz, *v. t.* [-NALIZED (-nal-īzd), -IZING.] To make carnal. — **Carna'tion**, *n.* Flesh-color. (*Paint.*) That part of a picture which represents undraped flesh. (*Bot.*) A species of clove-pink. — **Car'nifica'tion**, *n.* A turning to flesh. — **Car'nify**, -ĭī, *v. i.* To form flesh. — **Carniv'ora**, -o-rȧ, *n. pl.* An order of animals which subsist on flesh. — **Carniv'orous**, -rus, *a.* Flesh-eating. — **Carnos'ity**, -nos-ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A fleshy excrescence; fleshiness. — **Caruncle**, kăr-un'kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small fleshy excrescence. (*Bot.*) An appendage at the hilum or scar of a seed. (*Zoöl.*) A naked fleshy excrescence on a bird's head.

Carnelian. See CORNELIAN.

Carnival, kär'nĭ-val, *n.* A festival celebrated before Lent.

Carol, kăr'ol, *n.* A song of joy or mirth; a lay; a devotional song. — *v. t.* [CAROLED (-old), -OLING.] To celebrate in song. — *v. i.* To sing in joy or festivity; warble.

Carotid, ka-rot'id, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the 2 large arteries conveying blood to the head.

Carouse, ka-rowz', *v. i.* [CAROUSED (-rowzd'), CAROUSING.] To drink abundantly. — *v. t.* To drink freely or jovially. — *n.* A drinking match or season of carousal.

Carp, kärp, *v. i.* To censure, cavil, or find fault, esp. without reason. — *n.* A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes.

Carp.

Carpal. See under CARPUS.

Carpel. kär'pel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

Carpenter, kär'pen-tẽr, *n.* A worker in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc. — **Car'pentry**, -trĭ, *n.* Art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; timbers connected by being framed together, etc.

Carpet, kär'pet, *n.* A heavy fabric for covering floors. — *v. t.* To cover with, etc. — **Car'pet-bag**, *n.* A traveling-bag, — orig. made of carpet. — **Car'peting**, *n.* Materials for carpets; carpets in general.

Carpus, kär'pus, *n.* That part of the skeleton forming the wrist, consisting of 8 bones, in 2 rows. — **Car'pal**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Carriage, Carrier, etc. See under CAR.

Carrion, kăr'rĭ-un, *n.* Dead and putrefying flesh. — *a.* Pert. to, or feeding on, etc.

Carrom, kăr'um, *n.* (*Billiards.*) The act of hitting two balls at once with the ball struck by the cue.

Carronade, kăr-un-ād', *n.* A short cannon, formerly used on ships.

Carrot, kăr'ut, *n.* A plant having an esculent root.

Carry, Cart, Carter, etc. See under CAR.

Carte, kärt, *n.* A bill of fare at a hotel. — **Carte-blanche**, -blänsh, *n.* A blank paper, signed, to be filled up as the holder pleases; unconditional terms; unlimited authority. — **C.-de-visite**, -dẽ-ve-zēt', *n.* A photographic picture of the size of a visiting card. [F.] — **Cartel**, kär-tel' *or* kär'tel, *n.* (*Mil.*) A writing or agreement between belligerents, as for exchange of prisoners. — **Cartog'raphy**, *n.* Art of making charts or maps. — **Car'ton**, *n.* Pasteboard; cardboard; a box of, etc. [F.] — **Cartoon**, -tōōn', *n.* (*Paint.*) A design on strong paper, to be painted in fresco. A colored design for mosaic, tapestry, etc.

Cartesian, kär-te'zhan, *a.* Pert. to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy. — *n.* A follower of, etc.

Carthusian, kär-thōō'zhan, *n.* One of a religious order named fr. *Chartreux*, France. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Cartilage, kär'tĭ-lej, *n.* (*Anat.*) A smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle. — **Car'tilag'inous**, -laj'ĭ-nus, *a.* Pert. to, or like, etc.

Cartouche, kär-tōōsh', *n.* (*Arch.*) A scroll-shaped tablet; a modillion. (*Mil.*) A case of paper, etc., holding a charge for a fire-arm; the box containing the charge; a case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon; a soldier's ticket of leave or dismission. — **Car'tridge**, -trij, *n.* (*Mil.*) A case of paper, pasteboard, etc., containing a charge for a fire-arm.

Caruncle, etc. See under CARNAGE.

Carve, kärv, *v. t.* [CARVED (kärvd), CARVING.] To cut, as wood, stone, etc., in a decorative manner; to shape by cutting; to cut into pieces; to distribute or apportion to. — *v. i.* To exercise the trade of a

carver; to cut up meat. — **Carv'er**, *n.* — **Carv'ing**, *n.* Act or art of cutting wood, stone, etc., also meat at table; device or figure carved.

Caryates, ka-rī-a'tēz, **-atides**, -at'ī-dēz, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Figures of women, serving as columns to support entablatures.

Cascabel, kas'ka-bel, *n.* That part of a cannon back of the base-ring. See CANNON.

Cascade, kas-kād', *n.* A waterfall.

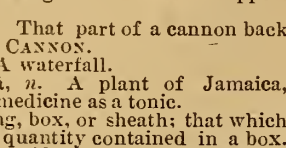
Cascarilla, kas-ka-ril'la, *n.* A plant of Jamaica, whose bark is used in medicine as a tonic.

Case, kās, *n.* A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; quantity contained in a box. (*Print.*) A frame subdivided into "boxes" to hold type for the compositor. — *v. t.* [CASED (kāst), CASING.] To cover with or put in a case. — **Cas'ing**, *n.* Act of covering any object with a thin substance; an outside covering. — **Case'ment**, *n.* A hinged window case or frame; a hollow molding.

Case, kās, *n.* That which falls, comes, or happens; an event; circumstance; a particular instance; situation; state; plight; a state of facts involving a question for discussion, esp. a cause in court. (*Gram.*) The form of nouns, indicating their relations to the sentence.

Caseine, ka'se-in, *n.* (*Chem.*) The curd or coagulable part of milk; the basis of cheese. — **Ca'seous**, -se-us, *a.* Pert. to, or like, cheese.

Casemate, kās'māt, *n.* (*Fort.*) A bomb-proof chamber from which cannon may be fired through embrasures. — **Case'mated**, *a.* Furnished with, or built like, etc.



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at *B* would fire through the *embrasure* in the wall; a gun at *C* would fire *en barbette*, or over the parapet. *D*, a parapet; *E*, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the *scarp*; *a b*, terre-plein.

Casern, ka'zērn, *n.* A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

Cash, kash, *n.* Coin or specie, — also bank-notes or paper convertible into money; a Chinese copper coin, perforated and strung on a thread, worth about one tenth of a cent. — *v. t.* [CASHED (kashd), CASHING.] To turn into cash; exchange for money. — **Cash'-book**, *n.* A book in which to register money received or paid. — **Cashier**, -ēr', *n.* One in charge of the money, accounts, payments, etc., in a bank, etc.; a cash-keeper.

Cashew, ka-shōō', *n.* A South American tree of the sumac family.

Cashier, kash-ēr', *v. t.* [CASHIERED (-ērd'), CASHIERING.] To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission of; to discard from service or from society. — **Cassa'tion**, *n.* Act of annulling.

Cashmere, kash'mēr, *n.* A kind of shawl, orig. made in *Cashmere*, in Asia; a woolen stuff imitating true cashmere. — **Cashmeret'**, *n.* A kind of ladies' dress goods, in imitation of, etc.

Cashoo. Same as CATECHU.

Casino, ka-se'no, *n.* A small country house; a club-house. — **Cassino**, -se'no, *n.* A game at cards.

Cask, kåsk, *n.* A close vessel for liquids, made of staves, hoops, etc.; quantity contained in a cask. — **Casque**, **Cask**, kåsk, *n.* A piece of defensive armor for the head and neck; a helmet.

Casket, kåsk'et, *n.* A small chest or box, for jewels, etc.; a coffin.

Cassation. See under CASHIER.

Cassava, kas'sa-vå, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of manihot, yielding tapioca.

Casse-paper, kas'se-pa'pēr, *n.* Broken paper; the outside quires of a ream.

Cassia, kash'å, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, including senna; a species of laurel. (*Com.*) The cheaper kinds of cinnamon.

Cassimere, kas'sī-mēr, *n.* A twilled woolen cloth, for men's garments.

Cassiterite, kas-sit'ēr-īt, *n.* Oxide of tin, — the ordinary tin ore.

Cassock, kas'sok, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A clergyman's garment, worn under the surplice or gown.

Cassowary, kas'so-wa-rī, *n.* A bird of Java, resembling the ostrich.

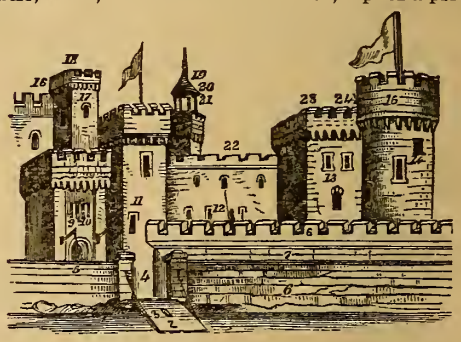
Cast, kåst, *v. t.* [CAST, CASTING.] To send or drive from by force; to throw, fling, impel; to direct, or turn, as the sight; to throw on the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome; to throw off, or shed; to compute, reckon; to make to preponderate; to form, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to found; to distribute, as the parts of a play among actors. — *v. i.* To revolve in the mind; to receive form or shape; to warp. (*Naut.*) To fall off, so as to bring the ship's side to the wind. — *n.* Act of casting; a throw; thing thrown; distance through which anything is thrown; a chance or venture; act of casting in a mold; form into which anything is cast or molded; thing cast in a mold; manner of appearance; assignment of actors' parts in a play; company of actors to whom the parts are assigned; a motion or turn, as of the eye. — **Cast'er**, *n.* One who, etc.; a phial or cruet for table condiments, or stand containing them; a swiveled wheel on which furniture is rolled. — **Cast'ing**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing cast in a mold; the warping of a board. — **Cast'ing-net**, *n.* A fishing net which is cast and drawn. — **C. voice**, **C. vote**. Vote of a presiding officer, determining the question, when the votes of the house are equally divided. — **Cast'away**, *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate. — **Cast'off**, *a.* Laid aside; disused.

Castanet, kas'ta-net, *n.* A noise-making instrument composed of spoon-shaped shells of ivory or wood, clapped together by the fingers.

Caste, kåst, *n.* One of the hereditary social classes in India; a separate and fixed order or class of society.

Castigate, kas'tī-gāt, *v. t.* To punish by stripes, correct, chastise. — **Castiga'tion**, *n.* Punishment by, etc.

Castle, kas'l, *n.* A fortified residence, esp. of a prince or nobleman; a fortress; a piece in the game of chess. — *v. t.* In chess, to cover with a castle, — said of the king, when neither piece has been previously moved, and the king has not been in check. — *v. i.* In chess, to cover the king with a castle.


Ancient Castle.

1, moat; 2, draw-bridge; 3, wicket; 4, sallyport; 5, portcullis; 6, outer walls; 7, parapet; 8, rampart; 9, loop-holes; 10, escutcheon; 11, bulwark; 12, sentinel; 13, magazine; 14, a cell; 15, donjon or keep; 16, barracks; 17, barbacan; 18, watchman; 19, turret; 20, chapel; 21, belfry; 22, state court; 23, merlons; 24, embrasures.

Castor. See CASTER, under CAST.

Castor, kås'tēr, *n.* A genus of animals, including the beaver; a substance of penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the inguinal sacs of the beaver; a hat, esp. one made of beaver's fur; a heavy broadcloth. — **Cas'tor-oil**. The oil of a West Indian plant, — a cathartic.

Castrate, kas'trāt, *v. t.* To deprive of the testicles, emasculate, geld. — **Castra'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Castrel, kas'trel, **Kes'trel**, *n.* A hawk resembling the sparrow-hawk.

Casual, kazh'u-al, *a.* Happening without design; coming without regularity; accidental; incidental;

occasional. — **Cas'ualty**, *n.* That which, etc.; an accident; death; mistortune. — **Cas'ualism**, -izm, *n.* The doctrine that all things occur by chance. — **Cas'uist**, -u-ist, *n.* One who studies and resolves cases of conscience. — **Casuist'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to cases of conscience, or of doubtful propriety.—**Cas'uistry**, -rĭ, *n.* Science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions of doubtful propriety.

Cat, kat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A well-known domestic animal. (*Naut.*) A ship having narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist; tackle to draw an anchor up to the cat-head. A double tripod; a game at ball; a kind of whip. — *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To bring up to the cat-head, as an anchor.— **Cat'amount**, *n.* A species of panther found in the northern United States. — **Cat'erwaul**, -ẽr-wawl, *v. i.* To cry as cats in rutting time. — **Cat'gut**, *n.* Cord, esp. strings for musical instruments, made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep; a kind of canvas, with wide interstices. — **Cat'kin**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ament; a kind of inflorescence, consisting of overlapping scales. — **Cat'like**, *a.* Stealthy; noiseless. — **Cat'ling**, *n.* A little cat; moss, like cat's hair, growing about trees; catgut. (*Surg.*) A double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife. — **Cat'bird**, *n.* An American bird of the thrush family. — **-boat**, *n.* A small sail-boat, with one sail on a mast close to the bows. — **-call, -pipe**, *n.* A squeaking instrument, to interrupt plays at theaters. — **-fish**, *n.* A large voracious fish of the arctic seas; also, an American fresh-water fish. — **-har'ping, -har'pin**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or iron leg, to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind the yards. — **-head**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which ropes pass to raise the anchor. — **-hole**, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two holes astern, to pass hawsers through. — **-mint, -nip**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A strong-scented plant, sometimes used in medicine, and of which cats are fond. — **-nap**, *n.* A short sleep. — **-o'-nine-tails**, *n.* A whip with nine lashes. — **-stick**, *n.* A club used in the game of ball called *cat*. — **Cat's'-cradle**, *n.* A game played by children, with a string about the fingers. — **-eye**, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, exhibiting yellowish opalescent reflections. — **-paw**, *n.* A dupe; the tool of another, — fr. the fable of the monkey's using the cat's paw to draw chestnuts from the fire. (*Naut.*) A light air, rippling the surface of still water; a peculiar turn in the bight of a rope, to hook a tackle on. — **-tail**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall flag, with long flat leaves; a grass, called *timothy* and *herd's grass;* a catkin.

Catkin.

Cataclysm, kat'a-klizm, *n.* An extensive overthrow; a deluge.

Catacomb, kat'a-kōm, *n.* A cave or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.

Catafalco, kat-a-fal'ko, **-falque**, -falk', *n.* A temporary structure of carpentry, used in funeral solemnities.

Catalectic, kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* (*Pros.*) Wanting a syllable at the end.

Catalepsy, kat'a-lep-sĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A sudden suspension of the senses and of volition. — **Catalep'tic**, *a.*

Catalogue, kat'a-log, *n.* A list of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.—*v. t.* To make a list of.

Catalpa, ka-tal'pá, *n.* A tree of North America, having large leaves and white flowers.

Catamaran, kat'a-ma-ran', *n.* A raft of India and Brazil, consisting of 3 connected logs, and moved by a sail; a sail boat with an outrigger; a large-wheeled truck for transporting heavy weights; a cantankerous old woman.

Cataplasm, kat'a-plazm, *n.* (*Med.*) A poultice.

Catapult, kat'a-pult, *n.* An engine anciently used for throwing stones, arrows, etc.

Cataract, kat'a-rakt, *n.* A waterfall. (*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule.

Catarrh, ka-tär', *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, with discharge of a watery or glairy fluid.

Catastrophe, ka-tas'tro-fe, *n.* A final event, usually of a calamitous nature; the unfolding and winding up of the plot of a play; dénouement.

Catch, kach, *v. t.* [CAUGHT *or* (*obs.*) CATCHED, CATCHING.] To seize, esp. with the hand; to take captive, as in a snare; to entangle; to communicate to, fasten upon; to engage and attach to, charm; to receive, esp. to take by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to come upon unexpectedly; to find; to overtake. — *v. i.* To be held or impeded by entanglement; to spread by infecting. — *n.* Act of seizing; seizure; that which catches or is caught; gain; a passing opportunity improved. (*Mus.*) A humorous round, in which the singers catch up each other's sentences.

Catch, kach, **Cutch**, kuch, *n.* Commercial names for CATECHU, q. v.

Catchup, kach'up, **Cat'sup, Ketch'up**, *n.* A sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.

Catechise, kat'e-kīz, *v. t.* [-CHISED (-kīzd), -CHISING.] To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and explaining and correcting, — esp. concerning points of religious faith; to interrogate.—**Cat'echism**, -kizm, *n.* A form of instruction by questions and answers; a book of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of, etc. — **Cat'echist**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Catechist'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to a catechist or to catechism.—**Catechet'ic, -ical**, -ket'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting in, asking questions, etc. — **Catechet'ically**, *adv.* — **Catechumen**, -ku'men, *n.* One receiving rudimentary instruction in Christian doctrines; a neophyte.

Catechu, kat'e-ku, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown, astringent, vegetable extract, obtained in India.

Category, kat'e-go-rĭ, *n.* (*Logic.*) One of the classes of objects of knowledge or thought, by which they can be arranged in a system. State; condition; predicament. — **Categorical**, -gŏr'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; express. — **Categor'ically**, *adv.*

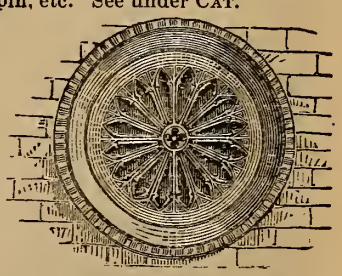
Catenary, kat'e-na-rĭ, *n.* (*Geom.*) The curve of a cord hanging between two points not in the same vertical line. — **Cat'enary, -na'rian**, *a.* Pert. to or like a chain. — **Cat'enate**, -nāt, *v. t.* To connect, in a series of links. — **Catena'tion**, *n.* Union of parts, as in a chain.

Cater, ka'tẽr, *v. i.* [CATERED (-tẽrd), CATERING.] To provide food, buy or procure provisions, purvey.

Caterpillar, kat'ẽr-pil-lẽr, *n.* The larve of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

Caterwaul, Catharpin, etc. See under CAT.

Catharine-wheel, kath'a-rin-hwēl, *n.* (*Goth. Arch.*) An ornamented circular window, with rosettes or radiating divisions. (*Pyrotechny.*) A revolving wheel. [Fr. *St. Catharine* of Alexandria, represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to her martyrdom.]


Catharine-wheel Window.

Catharist, kath'a-rist, *n.* A pretender to more purity than others possess. — **Cathartic**, -thär'tik, **-tical**, *a.* Cleansing the bowels; purgative. — **Cathar'tic**, *n.* A medicine promoting alvine discharges.

Cathedra, ka-the'drá *or* kath'-, *n.* A chair; esp. the seat of one in authority. — **Cathe'dral**, *n.* Principal church in a diocese, where the bishop presides.

Catheter, kath'e-tẽr, *n.* (*Surg.*) A tubular instrument, introduced into the bladder to draw off urine.

Cathode, kath'ōd, *n.* (*Elec.*) Negative pole of a battery; surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte. — **Cathode ray**. Ray generated at the cathode in a vacuum tube, by the electrical discharge.

Catholic, kath'o-lik, *a.* Universal or general; not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; liberal; pert. to, or affecting, the Roman Catholics. — *n.* A member of the Rom. Cath. church. — **Catholicity**, -lis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* System of doctrine held by all parts of the orthodox Christian church; also, by the church of Rome; liberality of sentiment; catholicism. — **Cathol'icize**, -ĭ-sĭz, *v. t.* To become catholic or a Rom. Cath. — **Ca-**

thol'icism, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* Quality of being, etc.: the faith of the whole Christian church, or of the Rom. Cath. church; adherence to the Rom. Cath. church; liberality of sentiment.—**Cathol'icon**, *n.* A remedy for all diseases; panacea.

Catsup. See CATCHUP.

Cattle, kat'tl, *n. pl.* Domestic quadrupeds collectively, esp. those of the bovine genus.

Caucasian, kaw-ka'shan, *n.* One belonging to the Indo-European race, originating near Mt. Caucasus.

Caucus, kaw'kus, *n.* A preparatory meeting for political purposes.

Caudal, kaw'dal, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a tail.

Caudle, kaw'dl, *n.* A warm drink for sick persons, a mixture of wine with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices. — *v. t.* To make into caudle.

Cauf, kawf, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water; a vessel for raising coal from mines.

Caufle, kaw'fl, *n.* A gang of captured negroes; coffle.

Caught. See CATCH.

Caul, kawl, *n.* A net or covering for the head. (*Anat.*) A membrane covering part of the lower intestines; the omentum. A part of the membrane enveloping the fetus.

Caulescent, kaw-les'ent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a true or perfect stem. — **Cau'licule**, -lĭ-kūl, *n.* (*Bot.*) A short stem. (*Arch.*) One of the curled tops in a Corinthian capital. See CAPITAL.

Cauliflower, kaw'lĭ-flow'ẽr, *n.* A variety of cabbage, having edible flower-buds.

Caulk, etc. See CALK.

Cause, kawz, *n.* That which produces a result, or is the occasion of an action. (*Law.*) A suit or action in court; a legal process; case. The side of a question or controversy which one espouses and advocates. — *v. t.* [CAUSED (kawzd), CAUSING.] To effect by agency, power, or influence; to produce, be the occasion of.— **Caus'er**, *n.*— **Cause'less**, *a.* Uncaused or uncreated, original in itself; without just cause, reason, or motive. — **Caus'al**, *a.* Relating to, implying, or containing, etc. — **Causal'ity**, -zal'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The agency of a cause. (*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing effects to their causes. See PHRENOLOGY.— **Causation**, -za'shun, *n.* Act of causing; agency by which an effect is produced. — **Causa'tionism**, -izm, *n.* The doctrine that all things are produced through the agency of a causal force. — **Causa'tionist**, *n.* A believer that, etc. — **Caus'ative**, -tiv, *a.* Expressing a reason; causal; affecting, as a cause or agent; causing.

Causeuse, ko-zẽz', *n.* A lounge or sofa for two persons, sitting face to face.

Causeway, kawz'wā, **Causey**, kaw'zĭ, *n.* A paved or raised way over wet ground.

Caustic, kaws'tik, **-tical**, *a.* Destructive to the texture of anything; burning; corrosive: severe; satirical; sharp. — **Caus'tic**, *n.* Any substance, which, applied to animal substances, burns, or destroys the texture. (*Opt.*) A caustic curve, — a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. — **Caus'tically**, *adv.* — **Causticity**, -tis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or property of, etc.; corrosiveness; severity of language; sarcasm. — **Cau'ter**, *n.* A hot, searing iron. — **Cau'teriza'tion**, *n.* (*Surg.*) Act of burning a morbid part by application of fire. — **Cau'terize**, -īz, *v. t.* [-TERIZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To burn or sear with fire or hot iron. — **Cau'tery**, -tẽr-ĭ, *n.* A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

Caution, kaw'shun, *n.* Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness; heed; prudence; exhortation to wariness; warning; admonition. — *v. t.* [CAUTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To give notice of danger to, warn. — **Cau'tionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Containing caution, or warning; given as a pledge. — **Cau'tioner**, *n.* — **Cau'tious**, -shus, *a.* Possessing or using, etc.; prudent; watchful; circumspect.— **Cau'tiously**, *adv.* — **Cau'tiousness**, *n.*

Cavalcade, kav'al-kād, *n.* A procession of horsemen. — **Cavalier**, -lẽr', *n.* A horseman; knight; one of the court party in the time of King Charles I.— *a.* Gay; sprightly; brave; warlike: haughty. — **Cavalier'ly**, *adv.* Superciliously.— **Cav'alry**, -rĭ, *n.* (*Mil.*) Mounted troops.

Cave, kāv, *n.* A hollow place in the earth; den. — *v. t.* [CAVED (kāvd), CAVING.] To make hollow. — *v. i.* To dwell in a cave. — **Cavity**, kav'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A hollow place; inclosed space; hollowness. — **Cav'ern**, -ẽrn, *n.* A deep hollow place in the earth; cave. — **Cav'ernous**, -us, *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

Caveat, ka've-at, *n.* (*Law.*) A notice to some officer not to do a certain act until the interested party is heard in opposition. (*U. S. Patent Laws.*) A description of some invention, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, as a bar to other applications respecting the same invention. Intimation of caution; warning.

Cavendish, kav'en-dish, *n.* Tobacco softened and pressed.

Caviare, ka-vẽr', **Caviar**, kav'e-ăr, *n.* The roes of certain fish, prepared and salted, — used as a relish, esp. in Russia.

Cavil, kav'il, *v. i.* [CAVILED (-ild), CAVILING.] To raise captious objections. — *n.* A false or frivolous objection.

Cavity. See under CAVE.

Cavort, ka-vôrt', *v. i.* To bound, frisk, prance.

Caw, kaw, *v. i.* [CAWED (kawd), CAWING.] To cry like a crow, or raven. — *n.* The noise of, etc.

Cawker. Same as CALKER.

Cayenne Pepper, ka-en' pep'pẽr. A very pungent pepper, the product of several species of *Capsicum*.

Cayman, ka'man, *n.*; *pl.* CAY'MANS, -manz. A genus of American reptiles of the crocodile family; alligator.

Cease, sēs, *v. i.* [CEASED (sēst), CEASING.] To come to an end, desist, forbear, stop; to be wanting. — *v. t.* To put a stop to, bring to an end.— **Cease'less**, *a.* Without cessation; incessant.— **Cease'lessly**, *adv.* — **Cessa'tion**, *n.* Act of discontinuing; stop; rest; intermission.

Cedar, se'dẽr, *n.* An evergreen tree of different species. — **Ce'dar**, **-drine**, -drin, *a.* Pert. to, or made of, etc.

Cedar.

Cede, sēd, *v. t.* To yield or surrender, give up. — **Cession**, sesh'un, *n.* A yielding or surrender, as of property or rights, to another; act of ceding.

Cedilla, se-dil'lă, *n.* A mark under the letter *c* [ç], to show that it is sounded like *s*; as in *façade*.

Ceil, sēl, *v. t.* [CEILED (sēld), CEILING.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of. — **Ceil'ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The upper, interior surface of a room. (*Naut.*) Inside planks of a ship.

Celadon, sel'a-don, *n.* A pale sea-green color. [F.]

Celandine, sel'an-dīn, *n.* A genus of plants of the poppy family; swallow-wort.

Celebrate, sel'e-brāt, *v. t.* To mention with praise, extol; to honor by solemn rites, or by ceremonies of joy and respect: to solemnize, commemorate.— **Cel'ebrated**, *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; famous. — **Cel'ebrant**, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite. — **Celebra'tion**, *n.* Honor bestowed; commemoration; praise; observance with appropriate ceremonies; solemnization. — **Cel'ebrator**, -tẽr, *n.* — **Celeb'rity**, -rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being celebrated; a person of distinction.

Celerity, se-lẽr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed.

Celery, sel'ẽr-ĭ, *n.* A plant of the parsley family.

Celestial, se-lest'yal, *a.* Pert. to the spiritual heaven; heavenly; pert. to the visible heavens. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. — **Celes'tially**, *adv.* — **Cel'estine**, sel'es-tin, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of strontian, which has a sky-blue color. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious order founded by Pope Celestine V.

Celiac, se'lĭ-ak, *a.* Pert. to the belly.

Celibacy, se-lib'a-sĭ *or* sel'ĭ-ba-sĭ, *n.* The state of an unmarried man; bachelorship.— **Celibate**, sel'ĭ-bāt, *n.* Condition or life of an unmarried man; unmarried man; bachelor.

Cell, sel, *n.* A small and close apartment, as in a prison or monastery; any small, closed cavity. (*Organic*

Structures.) A minute sac, filled with fluid, fat, etc., forming, by development and reproduction, the cellular tissue of animals and plants. — **Cel'lar**, *n.* A space under a house. — **Cel'lular**, *a.* Consisting of, or containing cells. — **Cel'lulated**, *a.* Formed with cells. — **Cel'lule**, -ūl, *n.* A small cell. — **Cellulif'erous**, -lif'ẽr-us, *a.* Producing little cells. — **Cel'lulose**, -lōs, *a.* Containing cells. — *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the substances constituting the cellular tissue of plants. — **Cel'luloid**, *n.* A compound of gun-cotton, camphor, etc., imitating coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, amber, etc., and used in manufacturing jewelry, etc.

Celt, selt, *n.* One of a race anciently inhabiting Central and Western Europe, from whom come the Irish, Welsh, and Gael; a stone or metal implemcnt found in barrows of the early Celts. — **Celt'ic**, *a.* Pert. to the Celts, or to their language. — *n.* The language of, etc., the remains of which are found in the Gaelic, Erse or Irish, Manks, and Welsh and its cognate dialects, Cornish and Armorican or Breton. — **Celt'icism**, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* A Celtic custom.

Cement, se-ment' *or* sem'ent, *n.* Any substance used for making bodies cohere, as mortar, glue, etc.; bond of uuion. — **Cement'**, *v. t.* To unite with, etc.; to unite firmly. — *v. i.* To unite and cohere. — **Cementa'tion**, *n.* Act of cementing. (*Chem.*) Process of surrouuding a solid body with powder of other substances, and heating until the properties of the body are changed by chemical combination with the powder, — as iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal.

Cemetery, sem'e-tẽr-ĭ, *n.* A grave-yard; necropolis.

Cenobite, Cœnobite, sen'o-bīt, *n.* A monk in a convent or community, in opp. to a hermit or anchorite.

Cenotaph, sen'o-taf, *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Cense, sens, *v. t.* [CENSED (senst), CENSING.] To perfume with odors from burning substances. — **Cen'ser**, *n.* A vase or pan for burning incense.

Censor, sen'sẽr, *n.* A Roman officer who registered the effects of citizens, imposed taxes, and inspected manners; an examiner of books, etc., before publication, to suppress anything forbidden; one who censures; a harsh critic. — **Censo'rial**, -rĭ-al, **-rian**, *a.* Pert. to, etc., or to the correction of public morals. — **Censo'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Addicted to, implying, or expressing, censure; fault-finding; carping; severe. — **Censo'riously**, *adv.* — **Censo'riousness**, *n.* — **Cen'sorship**, *n.* Office of a censor. — **Censure**, sen'shẽr, *n.* Act of blaming; reproof; disapproval; reprimand; abuse. — *v. t.* [CENSURED (-shẽrd), -SURING.] To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame, reprehend. — **Cen'sus**, *n.* An official enumeration and registration of the people, estates, and other statistics of a country.

Cent, sent, *n.* A hundred, as, 10 *per cent.*; an American coin worth the 100th part of a dollar. [L. *centum.*] — **Cent'age**, -ej, *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred; percentage. — **Cen'tal**, *n.* A weight of 100 pounds; hundred-weight. — *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, etc. — **Cen'tenary**, -rĭ, *n.* Aggregate of 100 single things; esp. a century; 100 years; a celebration occurring once in, etc. — *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, 100; occurring once in every 100 years. — **Centena'rian**, -rĭ-an, *n.* One 100 years old — *a.* Pert. to 100 years. — **Centen'nial**, -nĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to the 100th anniversary; happening once in 100 years. — *n.* A celebration of, etc. — **Centes'imal**, *a.* Hundredth; by the 100. — *n.* A 100th part. — **Centesima'tion**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A punishment inflicted on one person in 100. — **Cen'tury**, -tu-rĭ, *n.* A hundred; a period of 100 years. — *Century plant.* The American aloe, supposed to bloom but once in 100 years. — **Centu'rion**, -rĭ-on, *n.* A Roman captain of 100 foot-soldiers. — **Centu'rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to a century, or to 100 men. — **Cen'tuple**, -tu-pl, *a.* Hundred-fold. — *v. i.* [-TUPLED (-tu-pld), -TUPLING.] To make, etc. — **Centifo'lious**, -lĭ-us, *a.* Having 100 leaves. — **Cen'tigrade**, -tĭ-grād, *a.* Of 100 degrees graduated into 100 equal parts. — *Centigrade thermometer.* A thermometer in which 0° indicates the freezing point, and 100° the boiling point of water. — **Centare**, -târ', *n.* A measure of area, containing 1 sq. meter, about 1,550 sq. inches. [F.] — **Cen'tigram**, -tĭ-gram, *n.* A measure of weight, — the 100th part of a gram = .15432 gr. avoir. [F.] — **Centiliter**, -til'ĭ-tẽr *or* **sen'tĭ-lĭ-tẽr**, **-litre**, -tĭ-le'tr, *n.* A measure of capacity, — 100th of a liter, more than 0.6 cu. inch. [F.] — **Cen'time**, -tēm, *n.* A coin, — the 100th of a franc. [F.] — **Centimeter**, -tim'e-tẽr *or* sen'tĭ-metẽr, **-metre**, son-te-ma'tr, *n.* A measure of length, — the 100th of a meter, more than .39 inch. — **Cen'tiped**, -tĭ-ped, **-pede**, -tĭ-pēd, *n.* A species of many-jointed, wingless land articulates, having many feet. — **Centum'vir**, -vẽr, *n.*; *pl.* -VIRI, -vĭ-rī. A Roman judge of common causes among the people. — **Centum'viral**, -vĭ-ral, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Centum'virate**, -vĭ-rāt, *n.* Office of, etc.

Centaur, sen'tawr, *n.* (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half man and half horse. — **Cen'taury**, -rĭ, *n.* A plant of several species, most of them weeds.

Center, -tre, sen'tẽr, *n.* The exact middle point of anything; the middle portion; midst; point of concentration; nucleus. (*Arch.*) A temporary framing on which vaulted work is built. — *v. i.* [CENTERED *or* -TRED (-tẽrd), -TERING *or* -TRING.] To be placed in, etc.; to be central; to be collected to a point, be concentrated. — *v. t.* To place on, etc.; to collect to a point. — **Cen'tering**, *n.* (*Arch.*) Temporary framing on which vaulted work is built. — **Cen'tral**, *a.* Pert. to, placed in, or containing, the center; pert. to the parts near, etc. — **Central'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being central. — **Cen'tralize**, -īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To draw to a central point; bring to a center. — **Cen'traliza'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Cen'trally**, *adv.* — **Cen'tric, -trical**, *a.* Placed in, etc. — **Cen'trically**, *adv.* — **Centricity**, -tris'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being centric. — **Centrif'ugal**, -u-gal, *a.* Tending to recede from the center. — **Centrip'etal**, *a.* Tending toward, etc. — **Cen'terbit**, *n.* An instrument turning on a projecting central point, for boring holes. See BIT. — **-board**, *n.* (*Naut.*) In small craft, a board keel, which may be drawn up or let down; a sliding keel.

Centinel, Centry. See SENTINEL.

Cento, sen'to, *n.*; *pl.* CEN'TOS, -tōz. A composition formed by verses, etc., from different authors disposed in a new order. (*Mus.*) A medley on a large scale. [L.]

Cephalic, se-fal'ik, *a.* Pert. to the head. — *n.* A medicine for headache, etc. — **Cephalopod**, sef'a-lo-pod *or* se-fal'-, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of arms or tentacles.

Ceramic, se-ram'ik, *a.* Pert. to pottery.

Cere, sēr, *n.* Naked wax-like skin at the base of birds' bills. — *v. t.* [CERED (sẽrd), CERING.] To wax, or cover with wax. — **Ce'rate**, -rāt, *n.* (*Med.*) Thick ointment, made of wax, oil, etc. — **Cere'cloth**, *n.* A cloth smeared with melted wax. — **Cere'ment**, *n.* A cloth dipped in melted wax, used in embalming bodies.

Cereal, se're-al, *a.* Pert. to edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc. — *n.* Any edible grain.

Cerebrum, sẽr'e-brum, *n.* (*Anat.*) The superior and larger division of the brain. — **Cerebellum**, -bel'lum, *n.*; *pl.* -BEL'LA, -lâ. The hinder and lower division of the brain.

Ceremony, sẽr'e-mo-nĭ, *n.* Outward rite; external form in religion; forms of civility. — **Ceremo'nial**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — *n.* An established system of rules and ceremonies. — **Ceremo'nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Consisting of, or according to, outward forms and rites; ceremonial; particular in observing forms; precise; formal. — **Ceremo'niously**, *adv.*

Cerise, se-rēz', *a.* Cherry-colorcd.

Certain, sẽr'tin, *a.* Assured in mind; having no doubts; not to be doubted; fixed or stated; determinate; indeterminate, or not specifically named; one or some. — **Cer'tainly**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure. — **Cer'tainness**, *n.* — **Cer'tainty**, -tĭ, **Cer'titude**, -tĭ-tūd, *n.* Quality or condition of being certain; exemption from doubt or failure; a fact unquestionably established. — **Cer'tes**, -tēz, *adv.* Assuredly; in truth. — **Cer'tify**, -fī, *v. t.* [-TIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact; to give certain information of or to. — **Certif'icate**, -ĭ-kāt, *n.* A written testimony to the truth of any fact; written declaration legally authenti-

cated. — *v. t.* To verify by, or furnish with, etc. — **Certifica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Cer'tifier**, -ī-ēr, *n.*

Certiorari, sĕr'shy-o-ra'ri, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ from a superior court, to call up records of an inferior court, or remove a cause, to hasten justice, or correct errors.

Cervical, sĕr'vik-al, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to the neck.

Cervine, sĕr'vīn, *a.* Pert. to the deer.

Cesarean, Cesarism, Cesura, etc. See CÆSAR, CÆSURA.

Cessation. See under CEASE.

Cession. See under CEDE.

Cess-pool, ses'pōōl, *n.* A cavity in the earth to receive sediment of water from drains.

Cestus, ses'tus, *n.* A girdle, esp. of Venus; a loaded leather covering for boxers' hands. [L.]

Cestus.

Cetacea, se-ta'se-ă, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammiferous marine animals, including whales. — **Ceta'cean**, -shan, *n.* An animal of the whale kind.

Chafe, chāf, *v. t.* [CHAFED (chāft), CHAFING.] To excite heat or irritation in by friction; to irritate; to fret and wear by rubbing; to provoke, inflame. — *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to fret; to be worn by rubbing. — *n.* Heat or irritation from friction; agitation of the mind.

Chafer, cha'fĕr, *n.* An insect; cock-chafer; May-bug.

Chaff, chăf, *n.* The glumes, husk, or light, dry covering of grains and grasses. (*Bot.*) Scales or bracts on the receptacle in composite plants. Worthless matter; refuse. — **Chaf'finch**, *n.* A singing bird of the finch family, feeding on chaff. — **Chaff'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Containing, like, or light and worthless as, chaff.

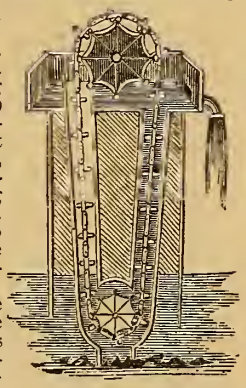
Chaff, chăf, *n.* Light, idle talk; ridicule. — *v. i.* [CHAFFED (chaft), CHAFFING.] To use, etc., by way of fun or ridicule. — *v. t.* To make fun of, banter.

Chaffer, chaf'fĕr, *v. i.* [CHAFFERED (-fērd), -FERING.] To treat about a purchase, bargain, haggle: to talk much or idly. — *v. t.* To buy, purchase, exchange.

Chagreen. See SHAGREEN.

Chagrin, sha-grin', *n.* Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; mortification. — *v. t.* [CHAGRINED (-grind'), -GRINING.] To excite ill-humor in, vex, mortify.

Chain, chān, *n.* A series of connected links or rings; that which confines, fetters, or secures; a bond; a series of things connected and following each other in succession. (*Surv.*) An instrument for measuring land, consisting of 100 links, being 4 rods, or 66 feet, in length. (*Naut.*) An iron plate bolted at the lower end through the side to the ship's timbers. — *v. t.* [CHAINED (chānd), CHAINING.] To fasten or connect with, etc., enslave, unite closely. — **Chain'bridge**, *n.* A bridge suspended on chains; suspension bridge. — **-gang**, *n.* A gang of convicts chained together. — **-mail**, *n.* Flexible armor made of interlaced rings. — **-pump**, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying disks, passing upward through a wooden tube, and moving on wheels. — **-shot**, *n.* (*Mil.*) Two cannon balls, connected by a chain, to cut down masts, etc. — **-stitch**, *n.* A kind of stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads. — **-wales**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Planks bolted to a ship's sides to spread the lower rigging. See CHANNELS.



Chain-pump.

Chair, châr, *n.* A movable seat with a back, for one person; an official seat, as of a judge; hence, the office itself; the presiding officer of an assembly; a vehicle for one person; an iron block to support and secure railroad tracks. — *v. t.* [CHAIRED (chârd), CHAIRING.] To carry publicly in a chair in triumph. — **Chair'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The presiding officer of an assembly, committee, etc.; one who carries a chair or sedan. — **Chair'manship**, *n.* Office of, etc. — **Chaise**, shāz, *n.* A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage, with calash top.

Chalcedony, kal-sed'o-nĭ *or* kal'se-do-nĭ, *n.* (*Min.*) An uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz, usually whitish, and with a wax-like luster.

Chaldaic, kal-da'ik, **Chaldee**, kal'de *or* kal-de', *a.* Pert. to Chaldea. — *n.* Language of the Chaldeans.

Chaldron, chawl'drun *or* chal'drun, *n.* A dry measure for coal, usually of 36 bushels, but varying.

Chalet, shal'ā, *n.* A Swiss wooden cottage; a summer-house on a mountain.

Chalice, chal'is, *n.* A cup; bowl; communion cup.

Chalk, chawk, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, white, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime. — *v. t.* [CHALKED (chawkt), CHALKING.] To rub or mark with chalk.

Challenge, chal'lenj, *n.* An invitation to contest; a sentry's demand of the countersign from those approaching his post; summons to single combat; demand made of a right; an exception to a juror or voter. — *v. t.* [-LENGED (-lenjd), -LENGING.] To call to a contest, call to answer, defy; to claim as due, demand as a right, make exception or objection to, object to as not qualified to vote.

Chalybeate, ka-lib'e-āt, *a.* Impregnated with some salt of iron. — *n.* Water, liquor, medicine, etc., containing iron.

Cham, kam, **Khan**, kan, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary.

Chamber, chām'bĕr, *n.* A retired room, esp. an upper room, for lodging, privacy, or study; a compartment or hollow, closed space; a place where an assembly meets; the assembly itself; the cavity in a fire-arm where the charge is put. (*Law.*) A private place where a judge sits to hear cases, and do judicial business out of court. — *v. i.* [-BERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To reside in or occupy as a chamber; to be wanton. — *v. t.* To shut up, as in a chamber. — **Cham'ber-coun'sel, -coun'selor**, -ĕr, *n.* A counselor who gives his opinion privately, but does not advocate causes in court. — **-maid**, *n.* A woman who cares for chambers, or waits upon a lady. — **Cham'berlain, -lin**, *n.* An attendant in charge of the chambers, as in a hotel; an officer of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; one of the high officers of a court; a treasurer or receiver of public money.

Chameleon.

Chameleon, ka-mēl'yun, *n.* A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes with that of objects about it, or when its temper is disturbed.

Chamfer, cham'fĕr, *v. t.* [-FERED (-fērd), -FERING.] (*Carp.*) To cut a groove or channel in; to flute. To cut or grind in a sloping manner; to bevel. — **Cham'fer, Cham'fret**, *n.* (*Carp.*) A small gutter in wood, etc.; groove, slope, or bevel.

Chamois, sham'wä *or* sham'ĭ, *n.* A species of antelope living on European mountain ridges; a soft leather, first prepared from its skin.

Chamois.

Chamomile. See CAMOMILE.

Champ, champ, *v. t.* [CHAMPED (champt), CHAMPING.] To bite with repeated action of the teeth, bite into small pieces, crush. — *v. i.* To bite frequently.

Champagne, sham-pān', *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.

Champaign, sham-pān', *n.* A flat, open country. — *a.* Flat; level.

Champion, cham'pĭ-un, *n.* One who engages in a contest; esp. who contends in behalf of another in single combat; one ready to fight all who offer. — *v. t.* [-PIONED (-und), -PIONING.] To furnish with, or attend as, etc.

Chance, chăns, *n.* Absence of any defined cause; fortuity; casualty; an event without assigned cause; possibility of an occurrence; luck; hazard; opportunity. — *v. i.* [CHANCED (chânst), CHANCING.] To happen, come, or arrive, without expectation. — *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous.

Chancel, chăn'sel, *n.* That part of a church containing the altar or communion table, — formerly

inclosed with lattices. — **Chancery**, chan′sēr-ĭ, *n.* A high court of equity; equity; proceedings in equity. — **Chan′cellor**, -sel-lēr, *n.* A high judicial officer; the chief judge of a court of chancery.

Chancre, shang′kēr, *n.* An ulcer, esp. a venereal sore. — **Chan′crous**, -krus, *a.* Ulcerous.

Chandelier, Chandler, etc. See under CANDLE.

Change, chānj, *v. t.* [CHANGED (chānjd), CHANGING.] To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one state to another; to substitute another thing for; to vary, innovate, exchange; to give other money, of the same aggregate value, for; to become acid or tainted. — *v. i.* To be altered, undergo variation, pass from one phase to another. — *n.* Any alteration; a passing from one state to another; substitution of one thing for another; alteration in the order of a series; permutation; that which makes a variety; small pieces of money, which may be given for larger pieces; the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; building for mercantile transactions. — **Chan′ger**, *n.* — **Change′able**, -a-bl, *a.* Capable of change; appearing different under difference of circumstances; variable; fickle; unstable. — **Change′ableness**, **-abil′ity**, -tĭ, *n.* — **Change′ably**, *adv.* — **Change′ful**, *a.* Full of change; mutable. — **Change′fully**, *adv.* — **Change′fulness**, *n.* — **Change′less**, *a.* Not admitting alteration; constant. — **Change′ling**, *n.* A child left or taken in the place of another; one apt to change. — *a.* Taken or left in place of another.

Channel, chan′nel, *n.* The bed of a stream; esp. the deeper part of a river or bay, where the main current flows. (*Geog.*) A strait or narrow sea between two portions of land. That through which any thing passes. (*Arch.*) A gutter or furrow, as in a column. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Planks bolted to the outside of a vessel, for spreading the lower rigging. — *v. t.* [-NELED (-neld), -NELING.] To form a channel in; groove.

Chant, chănt, *v. t.* and *i.* To utter with a melodious voice, sing; to celebrate in song. (*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant. — *n.* Song; melody. (*Mus.*) Words recited to musical tones without musical measure. — **Chant′er**, *n.* — **Chant′icleer**, -ĭ-klēr, *n.* A cock.

Chaos, ka′os, *n.* An empty, infinite space; unorganized condition of matter before the creation of the universe; a disordered mass or state of things; confusion. — **Chaot′ic**, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Chap, chap *or* chop, *v. t.* [CHAPPED (chapt), CHAPPING.] To cleave or open longitudinally; to split, crack. — *v. i.* To crack or open in long slits. — *n.* A cleft, gap, or chink in the flesh. — **Chap**, chop, *n.* The jaw, — generally in pl. — **Chap′fallen**, chop′-fawln, *a.* With the lower jaw drooping; dejected; dispirited.

Chap, chap, *n.* A man or boy; a youth. — **Chap′-book**, *n.* A small book, esp. one sold by hawkers. — **Chap′man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who buys or sells; a merchant; itinerant dealer.

Chaparral, chap-ar-ral′, *n.* A thicket of low evergreen oaks; thick bramble-bushes in clumps.

Chape, chāp, *n.* A catch, as of a buckle; a metal tip of a scabbard.

Chapeau, shap′o, *n.*; *pl.* CHAP′EAUS, -ōz. A hat. [F.] — **Chapeau Bras**, -brä. A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm.

Chapel, chap′el, *n.* A place of worship connected with a church or with some establishment; in Eng. a dissenters' place of worship. — **Chap′lain**, -lin, *n.* An ecclesiastic who officiates in a chapel, or one attached to a ship, regiment, public institution, family, etc. — **Chap′laincy**, -sĭ, **-ship**, *n.* Office or station of, etc. — **Chap′ellany**, -la-nĭ, *n.* A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church. — **Chap′elry**, -rĭ, *n.* Bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chaperon, shap′ēr-ōn, *n.* A hood or cap; a device on horses' foreheads in pompous funerals; one who attends a lady in public as a protector. — *v. t.* [CHAPERONED (-ōnd), -ONING.] To attend in public places as protector.

Chapiter, chap′ĭ-tēr, *n.* (*Law.*) A summary of matters to be inquired of before justices; articles. — **Chap′iter**, **Chap′trel**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch; an impost.

Chaptrel.

Chaplain, etc. See under CHAPEL.

Chaplet, chap′let, *n.* A garland or wreath for the head; a string of beads used in counting prayers. (*Arch.*) A little molding, carved into beads, olives, etc.; a chapellet; a tuft of feathers on a peacock's head; a small chapel or shrine.

Chapman. See under CHAP, *n.*

Chapter, chap′tēr, *n.* A division of a book. (*Eccl.*) A corporation composed of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, and presided over by the dean. An organized branch of a society or fraternity; meeting of organized societies; place where delinquents receive discipline; a decretal epistle.

Char, Chare, chär [*Eng.*], **Chore**, chōr [*Amer.*], *n.* Work done by the day; a single job or task. — **Char′woman**, *n.* A servant that works by the day.

Char, chär, *v. t.* [CHARRED (chärd), CHARRING.] To reduce to charcoal by expelling volatile matter; to burn slightly; to hew, as stone. — **Char′coal**, *n.* Coal made by charring wood. — **Char′ry**, -rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or like, charcoal.

Character, kăr′ak-tēr, *n.* A distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or sign; manner of writing or printing: sum of qualities distinguishing one person or thing from another; good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; qualities belonging to an office or institution; estimate put upon a person or thing; reputation; force of will; energy; the possessor of a certain character: a person; account; description. — *v. t.* To engrave, inscribe, distinguish by marks, characterize. — **Char′acteris′tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Constituting the character; peculiar. — **Char′acteris′tic**, *n.* That which constitutes, etc., or distinguishes a person or thing from another. (*Math.*) The index or exponent of a logarithm. — **Char′acteris′tically**, *adv.* — **Char′acterize**, -īz, *v. t.* [-TERIZED (-tēr-īzd), -IZING.] To mark with a peculiar figure; to describe the qualities of; to mark or express the character of, designate, entitle. — **Char′acteriza′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Char′acterless**, *a.* Having no peculiar character.

Charade, sha-rād′, *n.* A composition describing enigmatically objects, expressed by each syllable of a word, separately, and then by the word as a whole.

Charcoal. See under CHAR.

Chard, chärd, *n.* A variety of white beet; blanched leaves of the artichoke and other vegetables.

Charge, chärj, *n.* The person or thing committed to the care or management of another; exercise of custody or care; office; commission; an earnest command, exhortation, instruction, etc.; whatever constitutes a burden on property; costs; expense, — usually in pl.; account of that due from one party to another; imputation; accusation; that quantity, as of ammunition, electricity, etc., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, machine, etc., is fitted to hold; onset; attack; signal for attack. (*Her.*) A bearing on a field. An uncertain weight of lead, supposed to be 36 pigs, or 2,520 pounds. — *v. t.* [CHARGED (chärjd), CHARGING.] To impose, as a load or burden, or as a task, duty, or trust; to command, request, etc., earnestly; to give instructions to: to impose as a tax; to place to the account of, as a debt; to accuse of; to place within or upon an apparatus or machine the quantity it is fitted to contain; to load; to bear down upon, rush upon, fall on. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — **Char′ger**, *n.* One who, etc.: a large dish, — which bears a load; a horse, — used in charging; war-horse. — **Chargé d'Affaires**, shär-zhā′ daf-fâr′. A diplomatic representative, to whom are confided affairs of his nation, in the absence of an ambassador. [F.] — **Chargé′ship**, *n.* Office of, etc.

Chariot, chăr′ĭ-ot, *n.* A war car or vehicle; a one-seated, four-wheeled carriage. — *v. t.* To convey in a chariot. — **Char′ioteer′**, *n.* A driver.

Charity, chăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Disposition to think favorably of others, and to do them good; liberality to the poor; alms: any act of benevolence; a charitable institution, or a gift to create and support such an institution. — **Char′itable**, *a.* Full of love and good will; liberal to the poor; pert. to, or springing from, charity; benevolent; indulgent; beneficent.

Charlatan, shär'la-tan, *n.* A quack; empiric; mountebank. — **Char'latanism**, -izm, **-tanry**, -rĭ, *n.* Pretension to skill; quackery.

Charles's Wain, chärlz'ez-wān'. (*Astron.*) The cluster of 7 stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or *Great Bear*; the Dipper.

Charlotte-Russe, shär'lot-rōōs, *n.* A dish of custard or whipped syllabub, inclosed in cake.

Charm, chärm, *n.* Something possessing occult power or influence; that which attracts irresistibly; fascination. — *v. t.* [CHARMED (chärmd), CHARMING.] To subdue, control, or summon by occult influence; to attract irresistibly, delight exceedingly, fascinate, enchant, captivate; to fortify with charms or supernatural influences. — *v. i.* To act as a charm, please greatly.

Charnel, chär'nel, *a.* Containing remains of dead men or animals.

Chart, chärt, *n.* A sheet of paper, pasteboard, etc., containing information arranged methodically, or tabulated; a map representing water and the adjacent land. — *v. t.* To lay down in a chart; to map. — **Char'ter**, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A deed, or conveyance. An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; act of incorporation; a special privilege or immunity. (*Naut.*) The letting or hiring a vessel by special contract. — *v. t.* [CHARTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To establish by charter; to hire or let by charter, as a ship.

Chary, châr'ĭ, *a.* Not inclined to be free or liberal; close; cautious.

Chase, chās, *v. t.* [CHASED (chāst), CHASING.] To pursue, hunt; to urge onward, drive, persecute. — *n.* Hunting; pursuit; thing hunted; hunting ground. — **Chas'er**, *n.* One who, etc. (*Naut.*) A gun at the bow or stern, for use in a chase.

Chase, chās, *v. t.* To engrave. — *n.* The forward part of a gun from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth, — this part being formerly engraved or embossed. See CANNON.

Chase, chās, *n.* An iron frame to confine type.

Chasm, kazm, *n.* A deep opening made by disrupture; a cleft; void space; gap; break.

Chassepot, shas'po, *n.* A breech-loading rifle.

Chasseur, shas-sẽr', *n.* (*Mil.*) One of a body of light cavalry. An attendant upon persons of rank, wearing military plumes, etc.

Chaste, chāst, *a.* Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; pure from obscenity, or from barbarous, affected, or extravagant expressions. — **Chaste'ness, Chas'tity**, -tĭ-tĭ, *n.* — **Chasten**, chās'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon in order to reclaim, chastize; to purify from errors or faults. — **Chast'ener**, *n.* — **Chastize**, chas-tīz', *v. t.* [-TIZED (-tīzd'), -TIZING.] To chasten.

Chat, chat, *v. i.* To talk lightly and familiarly. — *n.* Light, idle talk; prate. (*Ornith.*) An American bird, of the warbler family. — **Chat'ter**, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To utter inarticulate sounds resembling language; to talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber, prate; to make a noise by collision. — *n.* Sounds like a magpie's; idle talk. — **Chat'terbox**, *n.* An incessant talker. — **Chat'ty**, -tĭ, *a.* Conversing freely; talkative. — **Chat'tiness**, *n.*

Chateau, shà-to', *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX, -tōz'. A castle; a country-seat. — **Chatelet**, shat'e-la, *n.* A little castle. — **Chat'ellany**, -la-nĭ, *n.* Lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. — **Chat'elaine**, -e-lān, *n.* A chain at a lady's waist-belt, for watch, trinkets, keys, etc.

Chattel, chat'tl, *n.* (*Law.*) Any property except freehold, or things which are parcel of it.

Chatter, Chatty, Chatterbox, etc. See CHAT.

Chauffeur, shō'fẽr', *n.* One who manages the running of an automobile.

Chauvinism, shō'vin-izm, *n.* Fanatical patriotism; blind adherence to an obsolete party, leader, or idea.

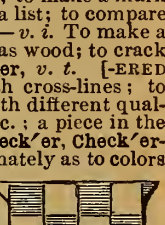
Chaw, chaw, *v. t.* [CHAWED (chawd), CHAWING.] To masticate, as food; to ruminate, as the cud; to revolve and consider. — *n.* Orig., the jaw; as much as the mouth holds; a chew. [Once in good use, but now vulgar. See CHEW.]

Cheap, chēp, *a.* Bearing a low price: of small cost: of small value. — **Cheapen**, che'pn, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To attempt to buy, chaffer for, beat down the price of.

Cheat, chēt, *v. t.* To deceive and defraud; to trick, outwit, impose on. — *n.* An act of deception; a fraud; trick; imposture; one who cheats.

Cheat, chēt, *n.* Wheat; bread; chess, or false wheat.

Check, chek, *n.* A sudden or continued restraint; hindrance; obstruction; a mark put against items, in going over a list; a token to identify a thing or person. (*Com.*) An order for money, payable on sight. Any counter-register used as security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note; a kind of checkered cloth, as plaids, etc. (*Chess.*) Exposure of the king to the attack of an adversary's piece. A small chink or cleft. — *v. t.* [CHECKED (chekt), CHECKING.] To put restraint upon; to hinder, repress, curb; to rebuke or reprove; to make a mark against, as against names, etc., in a list; to compare with a counterpart for correctness. — *v. i.* To make a stop, pause; to interfere; to crack, as wood; to crack in checks, as paint, etc. — **Check'er**, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To variegate with cross-lines; to form into squares; to diversify with different qualities, scenes, etc. — *n.* One who, etc.; a piece in the game of draughts or checkers. — **Check'er, Check'erwork**, -wẽrk, *n.* Work varied alternately as to colors or materials. — **Check'ers**, -ẽrz, *n.* Draughts, — a game played on a board of 64 squares of alternate colors. — **Checky, Checquey**, chek'ĭ, *n.* (*Her.*) A field or armorial bearing divided in checkers. — **Check'mate**, -māt, *n.* The move in chess which renders further moving impossible, and ends the game; a complete check, defeat, or overthrow. — *v. t.* (*Chess.*) To put (the adversary's king) inextricably in check. To arrest completely, terminate. — **Check'-roll**, *n.* A list of employees. — **-string**, *n.* A string by which one in a carriage or railroad car can call the attention of the driver or engineer. — **Check'er-ber'ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The partridge-berry; also, the wintergreen. — **-board**, *n.* Board for playing checkers upon.


Checky.

Cheddar, ched'dẽr, *n.* A kind of cheese made at *Cheddar*, in England.

Cheek, chēk, *n.* The side of the face; assurance; impudence. *pl.* (*Mech.*) Pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or are similar and in pairs.

Cheer, chēr, *n.* The countenance and its expression; state of feeling or spirits; state of gayety or mirth; provisions for a feast; entertainment; expression of good spirits, by shouting, acclamation, etc.; applause; encouragement. — *v. t.* [CHEERED (chērd), CHEERING.] To cause to rejoice, render cheerful; to infuse life, courage, hope, etc., into; to urge or salute by cheers. — *v. i.* To grow cheerful. — **Cheer'ful**, -ful, *a.* Having good spirits; calmly joyful; promoting happiness; expressing joy; lively; animated; sprightly. — **Cheer'fully**, *adv.* — **Cheer'fulness**, *n.* — **Cheer'ily**, *adv.* With cheerfulness. — **Cheer'iness**, *n.* — **Cheer'ingly**, *adv.* — **Cheer'less**, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; dreary. — **Cheer'lessness**, *n.* — **Cheer'ly**, *a.* Gay; not gloomy. — *adv.* In a chcerful manner; heartily. — **Cheer'y**, -ĭ, *a.* In good spirits; lively; promoting, or tending to promote, cheerfulness.

Cheese, chēz, *n.* Curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed; a mass of ground apples pressed together.

Chef-d'œuvre, sha'dōōvr', *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE. A master-piece; capital work in art, literature, etc. [F.]

Chemise, she-mēz', *n.* A shift, or under-garment, for females; a wall lining an earthwork.

Chemistry, kem'is-trĭ, *n.* Science of the composition of substances and changes which they undergo. — **Chem'ist**, *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Chem'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or resulting from the operations of the phenomena of, etc. — **Chem'ically**, *adv.* [These words were formerly written with *y* or *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry* or *chimistry*, etc.; and pronounced accordingly.]

Chenille, she-nēl', *n.* Tufted cord, of silk or worsted.

Checque, Checquer. See CHECK, CHECKER.

Cherish, chĕr′ish, *v. t.* [CHERISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To treat with tenderness; to hold dear, foster, comfort, support.

Cheroot, she-rōōt′, *n.* A kind of cigar.

Cherry, chĕr′rĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small stone-fruit, and the tree which bears it. A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit. — *a.* Of the color of, etc.

Chersonese, kẽr′so-nēs, *n.* A peninsula.

Chert, chẽrt, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure, flint-like quartz or hornstone.

Cherub, chĕr′ub, *n.*; *pl.* CHER′UBS; *Heb. pl.* CHER′UBIM. (*Script.*) A mysterious composite being, described in Ezek. i. and x.; one of two symbolical figures, forming the Mercy-seat upon the Ark of the Covenant. One of an order of angels; a beautiful child, — artists having represented cherubs as beautiful children. — **Cherubic**, -rōō′bik, **-bical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; angelic.

Cherup, chĕr′up, *v. i.* To chirp. — *v. t.* To excite by chirping. — *n.* A short, sharp noise, as of a cricket.

Chess, ches, *n.* A game played by two persons on a board containing 64 squares. See CHECK. (*Bot.*) A kind of grass growing among wheat.

Chest, chest, *n.* A box, to hold articles; the part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; thorax. (*Com.*) A case for transporting tea, opium, etc.; quantity such a case contains.

Chestnut, Chesnut, ches′nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree, inclosed in a prickly pericarp or bur; the tree itself: its timber. — *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; reddish brown.

Cheval-de-frise, shval′dē-frēz, *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, shvo′-dē-frēz : F. *pron.* shvōd′frēz′. (*Mil.*) A timber traversed with spikes, used for defense.

Cheval-de-frise.

Chevalier, shev-a-lēr′, *n.* A horseman; knight; gallant young man; a member of certain orders of knighthood.

Chevron, shev′run, *n.* (*Her.*) An honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. (*Mil.*) Distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers. (*Arch.*) A zigzag ornament.

Chew, chōō, *v. t.* [CHEWED (chōōd), CHEWING.] To bite and grind with the teeth, masticate; to ruminate mentally, meditate. — *v. i.* To perform the action of, etc.; to meditate. — *n.* Thing chewed, or held in the mouth at once; a cud.

Chibouque, -bouk, che-bōōk′, *n.* A Turkish tobacco pipe.

Chic, shēk, *n.* Style; knack. — *a.* Stylish.

Chicane, shĭ-kān′, *n.* An artful subterfuge, — esp. applied to legal proceedings; shift; cavil; sophistry. — *v. i.* To use artifices. — **Chica′nery**, -nēr-ĭ, *n.* Mean or unfair artifice, to perplex a cause; trick; quibble.

Chich, chich, *n.* A dwarf pea; chick-pea.

Chick, Chicken, chik′en, *n.* The young of fowls, esp. of the domestic hen; a young person. — **Chick′en-pox**, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild disease of children, contagious and eruptive.

Chicory, chik′o-rĭ, *n.* A plant used for adulterating coffee: succory; endive.

Chide, chīd, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID *or* (*obs.*) CHODE; *p. p.* CHID *or* CHIDDEN; CHIDING.] To rebuke, reproach, blame, scold. — *v. i.* To find fault; to make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.

Chief, chēf, *a.* Highest in rank or office; most eminent, influential, or important; principal; prime. — *n.* Head or leader; chieftain; commander; most important person or thing. (*Her.*) The upper part of the escutcheon. — **Chief′tain**, -tin, *n.* The head of a troop, army, or clan; leader.

Chiffonier, she-fo′nĭ-ā′ *or* shif-fon-ēr′, *n.* A receptacle for rags or shreds; a movable closet; a rag-picker.

Chignon, shēn′yōN, *n.* A woman's back-hair knotted at the back of the head.

Chilblain. See under CHILL.

Child, chīld, *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN, chil′dren. A son or daughter; immediate progeny of human parents; a young person. *pl.* Descendants. — **Child′hood**, *n.* State of a child; time in which one is a child. — **Child′ish**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.; puerile. — **Child′ishly**, *adv.* — **Child′ishness**, *n.* State or qualities of, etc.: weakness of intellect. — **Child′less**, *n.* Destitute of offspring. — **Child′lessness**, *n.*

Chiliad, kil′ĭ-ad, *n.* A thousand; esp. 1,000 years.

Chill, chil, *a.* Moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; cool; formal; distant; depressed; dispirited. — *n.* A disagreeable sensation of coolness, with shivering; a check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discouragement. (*Metal.*) A method of casting iron, so as quickly to cool the surface; a mold in which to cast iron. — *v. t.* [CHILLED (child), CHILLING.] To strike with a chill, make chilly, affect with cold; to check enthusiasm, depress, discourage. (*Metal.*) To produce, by sudden cooling, a change of crystallization near the surface, increasing the hardness of the metal. — **Chill′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Moderately cold. — **Chill′iness, Chill′ness**, *n.* — **Chil′blain**, -blān, *n.* A blain on hand or foot, caused by cold. — *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

Chimb, Chime, chīm, **Chine**, *n.* Edge of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves.

Chime, chīm, *n.* Harmonious sound of bells, or other musical instruments; a set of bells tuned to one another; correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound. — *v. i.* [CHIMED (chīmd), CHIMING.] To sound in harmonious accord; to be in harmony; correspond; to jingle, as in rhyming. — *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony.

Chimera, kĭ-mē′rȧ, *n.* (*Myth.*) A monster vomiting flames, and having a lion's head, goat's body, and dragon's tail. A vain or foolish fancy. — **Chimer′ical**, -mĕr′ik-al, *a.* Merely imaginary; capable of no existence except in thought; fantastic; delusive.

Chimney, chim′nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* CHIM′NEYS, -niz. Passage through which smoke is carried off; a glass tube above a flame, to create draught and promote combustion. (*Mining.*) A rich spot in a lode.

Chimpanzee, chim-pan′ze, *n.* The African orang-outang, a species of monkey resembling man.

Chimpanzee.

Chin, chin, *n.* The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth.

China, chī′nȧ, *n.* A species of earthen ware originally made in *China*; porcelain. — **Chi′na as′ter.** (*Bot.*) A species of the *Aster* family, having large flowers. — **C. grass.** (*Bot.*) An Asiatic nettle, having fibers used for ropes, textile fabrics, etc.; ramie.

Chincapin, chiŋk′a-pin, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dwarf chestnut.

Chinch, chinch, *n.* The bed-bug; an insect resembling the bed-bug in odor, destructive to grain.

Chinchilla, chin-chil′lȧ, *n.* A small rodent animal, having soft pearly-gray fur. [Sp.]

Chincough, chin′kawf, *n.* (*Med.*) Hooping-cough.

Chine, chīn, *n.* The back-bone or spine of an animal; a piece adjoining the back-bone, cut for cooking. See BEEF. The chimb of a cask. — *v. t.* To sever the back-bone of.

Chink, chiŋk, *n.* A small cleft or fissure; a gap or crack. — *v. i.* To crack, open. — *v. t.* To open, or form a fissure in; to fill up the chinks of.

Chink, chiŋk, *n.* A clink, or sharp sound, as of metal struck lightly; money; cash. — *v. t.* [CHINKED (chiŋkt), CHINKING.] To cause to sound by collision. — *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of metal.

Chinse, chins, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of.

Chintz, chints, *n.* Cotton cloth, printed in colors.

Chip, chip, *v. t.* [CHIPPED (chipt), CHIPPING.] To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces. — *n.* A piece of wood, stone, etc., separated by a cutting instrument; fragment broken off.

Chipmunk, -monk, chip′muŋk, -muck, -muk, *n.* A squirrel-like animal; the striped squirrel.

Chipping-bird, chip′ping-bẽrd, *n.* An Amer. sparrow.

Chirograph, kĭ′ro-graf, *n.* (*Old Law.*) A writing requiring a counterpart, — a charter-party. — **Chirographer**, -rog′ra-fẽr, *n.* One proficient in writing. —

Chirograph'ic, -ical, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Chirog'raphist,** *n.* A chirographer; one who tells fortunes by examining the hand. — **Chirog'raphy,** -fĭ, *n.* Art of writing; writing done with one's own hand. — **Chirurgeon,** -rĕr'jun, *n.* A surgeon.

Chirp, chĕrp, *v. i.* [CHIRPED (chĕrpt), CHIRPING.] To make a short, sharp sound, as fowls, birds, crickets, etc., do. — *v. i.* To make cheerful, enliven. — *n.* A short, sharp note. — **Chirrup,** chĭr'rup, *v. t.* [CHIRRUPED (-rupt), CHIRRUPING.] To animate by chirping; to cherup. — *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* Act of chirping; chirp. — **Chir'rupy,** -ĭ, *a.* Cheerful; chatty.

Chisel, chiz'el, *n.* An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, etc. — *v. t.* [CHISELED (-eld), -ELING.] To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to cut close, as in a bargain.

Chisel.

Chisleu, chis'lu, *n.* The 9th month of the Hebrew year, — parts of November and December.

Chit, chit, *n.* The first germination of a plant; a shoot; sprout; a child or babe. — **Chit'ty,** -tĭ, *a.* Full of sprouts. — **Chit'chat,** *n.* Familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

Chitterlings, chit'tĕr-lingz, *n. pl.* (*Cookery.*) The smaller intestines of swine, etc., fried for food.

Chivalry, shiv'al-rĭ, *n.* A body of knights serving on horseback; cavalry; the dignity or system of knighthood; practice of knight-errantry; qualifications or character of knights. (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure of lands by knight's service. — **Chiv'alric, -alrous,** -rus, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; gallant. — **Chiv'alrously,** *adv.*

Chives. See CIVES.

Chlorine, klo'rin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A heavy gas of greenish color, — a constituent of common salt. — **Chlo'ric,** *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, etc. — **Chlo'rate,** *n.* A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base. — **Chlo'ride,** -rid, *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element. — *Chloride of lime.* A combination of lime and chlorine, used in bleaching and disinfecting. — **Chlorid'ic,** *a.* Pert. to a chloride. — **Chlo'ridize,** -īz, **-idate,** -āt, *v. t.* To treat with a chloride; esp. (*Phot.*) to cover a plate with chloride of silver. — **Chlo'rous,** -rus, *a.* Electro-negative; noting an acid containing equal parts of chlorine and oxygen. — **Chlorina'tion,** *n.* A process for extracting gold by exposing auriferous material to chlorine gas. — **Chlo'ral,** *n.* A compound of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol. — *C. hydrate.* A compound of chloral with water, — used as a hypnotic. — **Chlo'ralism,** -izm, *n.* A morbid condition, from excessive use of chloral. — **Chloral'um,** *n.* An impure solution of chloride of alumina, — antiseptic and disinfectant. — **Chlo'rodyne,** -dīn, *n.* An anodyne medicine containing chloroform, opium, etc. — **Chlo'roform,** *n.* A volatile compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, — an important but dangerous anæsthetic agent. — *v. t.* To treat with, or place under the influence of, etc. — **Chloro'sis,** -ro'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Green sickness, — a disease of young females. (*Bot.*) A disease in plants, giving them a pale hue.

Chock, chok, *v. t.* To stop or fasten as with a wedge, block, etc. — *v. i.* To fill up, as a cavity. — *n.* Something to confine a cask, etc., by fitting into the space around or beneath it. — **Chock'-full,** -fụl, *a.* Completely full.

Chocolate, chok'o-lāt, *n.* A paste made from the seeds of the *Theobroma cacao;* the beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in boiling water.

Chogset, chog'set, *n.* An edible salt-water fish; the burgall, conner, or blue perch.

Choice. See under CHOOSE.

Choir, Quire, kwīr, *n.* An organized company of singers. (*Arch.*) The part of a church appropriated to the singers; the chancel. The corporate body of a cathedral. — **Chorus,** ko'rus, *n.* Orig. a dance in a ring, round dance; a dance with singing; band of singers and dancers; that which is sung by, etc.; part of a song in which the company join the singer. — **Cho'ral,** *a.* Pert. to a choir; sung in chorus. — *n.* (*Mus.*) A hymn-tune. — **Cho'rally,** *adv.* — **Choragic,** -raj'ik, *a.* Pert. to a choragus, — the leader of a musical entertainment. — **Chorister,** kŏr'is-tĕr, *n.* One of a choir; a singer in a concert; a leader of a choir.

Choke, chōk, *v. t.* [CHOKED (chōkt), CHOKING.] To render unable to breathe; to stifle, suffocate, strangle; to obstruct by filling up or clogging; to hinder or check. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped; to be checked, as if by choking. — **Chok'er,** *n.* One who, or that which, chokes or puts to silence; that which cannot be answered; a collar or cravat. — **Chok'y,** -ĭ, *a.* Tending to, etc. — **Choke'-full,** *a.* Full to choking, quite full. [See CHOCK-FULL.] — **Choke'cher'ry,** -chĕr'rĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of wild cherry, and its astringent fruit. — **-damp,** *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, etc., — destructive of life by preventing respiration. — **-pear,** -pâr, *n.* A kind of pear having a rough, astringent taste.

Choler, kol'ĕr, *n.* The bile, — formerly supposed to be the seat of irascibility; irritation of the passions; anger; wrath. — **Chol'era,** -ēr-a, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease characterized by bilious vomiting and purging, and by spasms in the legs and arms. — *Cholera morbus.* A milder form of the disease. — **Chol'ic, Colin'ic,** *a.* Pert. to the bile. — **Chol'eric,** *a.* Abounding with choler, or bile; irascible; angry.

Choose, chōōz, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHOSEN *or* CHOSE; CHOOSING.] To make choice of, prefer, elect. — *v. i.* To make a selection, prefer; to have the power of choice. — **Choice,** chois, *n.* Act or power of choosing; election; preference; care in, etc., discrimination; thing chosen; best or preferable part. — *a.* Worthy of being, etc.; selected with care; uncommon; rare.

Chop, chop, *v. t.* [CHOPPED (chopt), CHOPPING.] To cut into pieces; to mince; to sever by blows; to seize or devour greedily. — *v. i.* To come upon or seize suddenly. — *n.* Act of chopping; a stroke; piece chopped off, esp. a piece of meat.

Chop, chop, *v. t.* To barter, exchange; to give back and forth, bandy. — *v. i.* To wrangle, altercate, dispute. (*Naut.*) To veer or shift suddenly.

Chops, Chop-fallen, etc. See under CHAP.

Choral, Chorister, Chorus, etc. See under CHOIR.

Chord, kôrd, *n.* String of a musical instrument. (*Mus.*) A harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed. (*Geom.*) A right line, uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle. See SEGMENT. — *v. t.* To provide with musical chords or strings.

Chore, chōr, *n.* A small job. *pl.* Jobs about the house, barn, etc., to be attended to at set times.

Chorea, ko-re'a, *n.* (*Med.*) St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with irregular movements of the voluntary muscles.

Chorion, ko'rĭ-on, *n.* (*Anat.*) The exterior membrane investing the fetus in the womb. (*Bot.*) The outer membrane of seeds. — **Cho'roid,** *n.* (*Anat.*) The second coat of the eye. See EYE. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Chose, Chosen. See CHOOSE.

Chough, chuf, *n.* A bird of the crow family.

Chouse, chows, *v. t.* [CHOUSED (chowst), CHOUSING.] To cheat, trick, defraud. — *n.* One easily cheated; a tool; gull; a trick; a sham; imposition.

Chowchow, chow'chow, *a.* Of several kinds mingled; mixed. — *n.* A kind of mixed pickles. [Chin.]

Chowder, chow'dĕr, *n.* A dish of fish, pork, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed. — *v. t.* To make into, etc.

Chrism, krizm, *n.* (*Gr. & Rom. Cath. Churches.*) Oil consecrated by the bishop, formerly used in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. — **Chrisma'tion,** *n.* Act of applying, etc. — **Chrismatory,** -to-rĭ, *n.* A vessel to hold the chrism. — **Chris'om,** -um, *a.* Anointed with, etc. — *n.* A white vesture, so anointed, put on a child at baptism or on a dead infant.

Chrismatory.

Christ, krīst, *n.* THE ANOINTED, — an appellation of the Savior, synonymous with Heb. MESSIAH. — **Christen,** kris'n, *v. t.* [CHRISTENED (-nd), -ENING.] To baptize; to give a name, denominate. — **Christendom,** kris'n-dum, *n.* That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails.

opp. to heathen or Mohammedan lands; the whole body of Christians.— **Christian**, kris′chun, *n.* A believer in the religion of Christ; one born in a Christian country.—*a.* Pert. to Christ or his religion; professing Christianity; pert. to the church; ecclesiastical.— *Christian name.* The name given in baptism,—opp. to the surname.— **Christianity**, kris-chĭ-an′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The religion of Christians; Christ's teachings.— **Chris′tianiza′tion**, -chun-ĭ-za′shun, *n.* Conversion to Christianity.— **Christianize**, -chun-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make Christian.— **Christian science**, -sī′ens. A system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, of Concord, N. H., in 1866, and bases its teaching on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents.— **Christian scientist**, -si′en-tist. A believer in Christian science; one who practices its teachings.— **Christ′less**, krīst′-, *a.* Having no faith in Christ.— **Christmas**, kris′mas, *n.* The festival of Christ's nativity, Dec. 25th.— **Christ′mas-box**, *n.* A box in which presents are put at Christmas; a Christmas present.—**-tree**, *n.* An evergreen tree, hung with presents and decorations at Christmas.— **Christol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* A treatise concerning Christ.

Chromatic, kro-mat′ik, *a.* Relating to color. (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half-steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.— *Chromatic scale.* (*Mus.*) The scale consisting of 13 tones, including 8 scale-tones and 5 intermediate tones,— the intermediate tones having formerly been printed in colors.— **Chromat′ics**, *n.* Science of colors.— **Chro′molithog′raphy**, *n.* Lithography adapted for printing in oil colors.— **Chromo-lith′ograph**, **Chro′mo**, *n.* A lithographic picture in oil colors.

Chrome, krōm, **Chromium**, kro′mĭ-um, *n.* A hard, brittle, grayish-white metal, difficult of fusion.— **Chro′mic**, *a.* Pert. to, or obtained fr., etc.— **Chro′mate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt obtained by the union of chromic acid with a base.

Chronic, kron′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. or according to time; continuing for a long time.— **Chronicle**, kron′ĭ-kl, *n.* A register of events in the order of time; a history; record. *pl.* Two books of the Old Testament.—*v. t.* [CHRONICLED (-kld), -CLING.] To record in history; register.— **Chronol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of computing time by periods, and assigning to events their proper dates.— **Chronol′oger**, **-ogist**, *n.* One skilled in, etc.— **Chronolog′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; according to the order of time.— **Chronolog′ically**, *adv.* — **Chronom′eter**, *n.* A timekeeper; esp. a portable time-keeper of superior accuracy.

Chrysalid, kris′a-lid, **Chrys′alis**, *n.; pl.* CHRYSALIDES, -sal′ĭ-dez. A form into which the caterpillar or larve of butterflies, moths, and some other insects, passes, and from which the perfect insect emerges.— *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, etc.— **Chrysanthemum**, -an′the-mum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, including the sunflower, marigold, etc.

Chubb, chub, *n.* A thick, fresh-water fish of the carp family.— **Chub′bed**, **-by**, -bĭ, *a.* Like a chub; plump, short, and thick.— **Chub′biness**, *n.*

Chuck, chuk, *v. i.* To make a noise like a hen calling her chickens; to cluck, laugh mockingly,— in a broken, convulsive manner.—*v. t.* To call, as a hen.—*n.* Call of a hen; a sudden small noise; word of endearment.

Chuck, chuk, *v. t.* [CHUCKED (chukt), CHUCKING.] To strike gently; to throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. (*Mech.*) To place in, or hold by means of, a chuck.—*n.* A slight blow under the chin. (*Mach.*) A contrivance fixed to the mandril of a turning-lathe to hold the material to be operated upon.

Chuckle, chuk′l, *v. t.* [CHUCKLED (chuk′ld), CHUCKLING.] To call, as a hen her chickens; to cluck; to fondle, cocker.—*n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exultation or derision.—*v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner.

Chum, chum, *n.* A chamber-fellow, esp. in a college.—*v. i.* To occupy a chamber with another.

Chunk, chunk, *n.* A short, thick piece of anything.— **Chunk′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Short and thick.

Church, chĕrch, *n.* A building for Christian worship; a body of Christian believers worshiping together, or having the same rites and ecclesiastical authority; the collective body of Christians; ecclesiastical influence, authority, etc.—*v. t.* [CHURCHED (chĕrcht), CHURCHING.] To unite with in publicly returning thanks in church, as after childbirth — **Church′man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; an Episcopalian, as distng. fr. other Protestants.— **Church′manship**, *n.* State of being, etc.— **Church′ward′en**, -wawrd′n, *n.* An officer charged with the pecuniary interests of a church or parish.— **Church′yard**, *n.* Ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Churl, chĕrl, *n.* A rustic; a countryman or laborer; a rough, surly, ill-bred man; one illiberal or miserly; a niggard.

Churn, chĕrn, *n.* A vessel in which cream is shaken, to separate the butter from other parts.— *v. t.* [CHURNED (churnd), CHURNING.] To agitate, in order to make butter; to shake violently.—*v. i.* To agitate cream, etc.

Chute, shōōt, *n.* A rapid descent in a river; an opening in a dam for descent of logs, etc.; a shoot, a funnel or slide for loading or unloading grain, coal, etc.

Chyle, kīl, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A milky fluid, derived from chyme, and entering the circulation by the lacteal vessels.— **Chylifac′tion**, *n.* Act or process by which chyle is formed.— **Chylifac′tive**, -tiv, **Chyl′ifica′tory**, *a.* Forming into chyle.— **Chylifica′tion**, *n.* Formation of chyle by digestive processes.— **Chy′lous**, -lus, *a.* Consisting, or partaking of chyle.

Chyme, kīm, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The pulp formed by food in the stomach, mixed with the gastric secretions.— **Chymification**, kĭm′ĭ-fĭ-ka′shun, *n.* Process of becoming chyme.— **Chym′ify**, -fī, *v. t.* To form into chyme.— **Chymous**, kīm′us, *a.* Pert. to chyme.

Cicada, si-kā′dā, *n.; pl.* -DÆ, -de. (*Entom.*) A hemipterous insect, the male of which makes a shrill, grating sound; the harvest fly.

Cicatrice, sik′a-tris, *n.* A scar remaining after a wound is healed.— **Cicatrix**, sĭ-ka′triks, *n.; pl.* CICATRICES, sik-a-trī′sēz. Same as CICATRICE.— **Cic′atrize**, -trīz, *v. t.* [-TRIZED (-trīzd) -TRIZING.] To heal and induce the formation of a cicatrice in.—*v. i.* To heal or be healed.— **Cic′atriza′tion**, *n.* Process of, etc.

Cider, sī′dĕr, *n.* A drink made from apple juice.

Ci-devant, sēd-voN′, *a.* Former; previous.

Cigar, sĭ-gär′, *n.* A roll of tobacco, for smoking.— **Cigarette′**, -et′, *n.* A little cigar; tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

Cimeter, sim′e-tĕr, *n.* A short sword with a recurvated point, used by Persians and Turks.

Cimmerian, sim-me′rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people said to have dwelt in dark caves; intensely dark.

Cinchona, sin-ko′nā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, producing a medicinal bark, known as *Peruvian* or *Jesuit's bark;* the bark itself.

Cincture, sink′chĕr, *n.* A belt; girdle; that which encompasses; inclosure. (*Arch.*) A ring at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft from the base and from the capital.

Cinder, sin′dĕr, *n.* A small particle remaining after combustion; small coal, with ashes; ember; scale thrown off in forging metal.

Cinematograph, sin′e-mat′o-graf, *n.* A machine for taking successive photographs of moving objects; also, one for producing, by the rapidly successive projection of such pictures upon a screen, the effect of an animated scene.

Cinnabar, sin′na-bar, *n.* Red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver; vermilion.

Cinnamon, sin′na-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a tree of Ceylon, aromatic and of a pungent taste.

Cinque, sink, *n.* The number 5 upon dice or cards.— **Cinque′foil**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having leaves resembling the fingers of the hand. (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having 5 points or cusps.

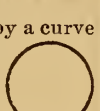
Cion, Scion, sī′un, *n.* A young shoot or sprout of a plant.

Cipher, sī′fēr, *n.* (*Arith.*) A character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold. A person of no worth; a combination of letters, as the initials of a name; an enigmatical character; a private alphabet for safe transmission of secrets. — *v. i.* [CIPHERED (-fērd), CIPHERING.] To practice arithmetic. — *v. t.* To write in occult characters; to represent.

Cipher.

Circean, sēr-se′an, *a.* Pert. to Circe, a fabled enchantress; magical; noxious.

Circle, sēr′kl, *n.* A plane figure, bounded by a curve line called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the *center;* the line bounding such a figure; a circumference. (*Astron.*) An instrument of observation, whose graduated limb consists of an entire circle. A round body; sphere; orb; compass; circuit; a company assembled about a central point of interest; a coterie; a series ending where it begins; a form of argument in which unproved statements are used to prove each other; a province or principality. — *v. t.* [CIRCLED (-kld), CIRCLING.] To revolve around; to encompass, inclose. — *v. i.* To move circularly. — **Cir′clet,** -klet, *n.* A little circle, as of gold, etc.; a round body; orb. — **Cir′cular,** -ku-lar, *a.* Pert. to a circle; round; repeating itself; illogical; inconclusive; adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic; mean; address to a number of persons having a common interest. — *n.* A circular letter, copies of which are sent to various persons. — **Cir′cularly,** *adv.* — **Cir′culate,** -lāt, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to pass round; to pass from place to place, hand to hand, etc. — *v. t.* To cause to pass, etc.; to diffuse; disseminate. — **Cir′culable,** -la-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Circula′tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; currency; circulating coin, bills, etc.; extent to which anything circulates. — **Cir′culator,** -tēr, *n.* — **Cir′culatory,** -rĭ, *a.* Circular; circulating.


Circle.

Circuit, sēr′kit, *n.* Act of moving or revolving around; a journeying from place to place in the exercise of one's calling; region passed over in such a journey, esp. that over which jurisdiction, as of a judge, etc., extends; that which encircles any thing, as a crown; distance around any space; space inclosed within a circle, or within certain limits. — *v. t.* To move or make to go round. — **Circuitous,** -ku′ĭ-tus, *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect.

Circumambient, sēr-kum-am′bĭ-ent, *a.* Surrounding; inclosing on all sides. — **Circumam′bulate,** -lāt, *v. i.* To walk round about. — **Circumam′bula′tion,** *n.* Act of, etc. — **Circumbend′ibus,** *n.* A circuitous route. [*Vulgar.*] — **Cir′cumcise,** -sīz, *v. t.* [-CISED (-sīzd), -CISING.] To cut off the foreskin of, in the case of males, or the internal labia, in females. (*Script.*) To render holy. — **Circumcision,** -sizh′un, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Script.*) Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification; the Jews, as disting. fr. uncircumcised races. — **Circumclusion,** -klu′zhun, *n.* Act of inclosing on all sides. — **Circumduct,** -dukt′, *v. t.* To lead about or astray. (*Law.*) To contravene; nullify. — **Circumduc′tion,** *n.* A leading about, an annulling. — **Circum′ference,** -fēr-ens, *n.* The line that encompasses a circular figure; periphery; space included in a circle; anything circular; external surface of a sphere or orbicular body. — **Cir′cumflex,** *n.* A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable; a character, or accent, denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked thus [~ or ⌢], and in Latin and some other languages, a long and contracted syllable, marked [^]. — *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. — **Circum′fluent,** -fluous, -flōō-us, *a.* Flowing around; surrounding in the manner of a fluid. — **Circumfuse,** -fūz′, *v. t.* To pour round, spread round. — **Circumja′cent,** -sent, *a.* Lying around; bordering on every side. — **Cir′cumlocu′tion,** -ku′shun, *n.* A circuit of words; periphrase. — **Circumnavigate,** -nav′ĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To sail around; pass round by water. — **Circumnav′igable,** -ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Cir′cumnav′iga′tion,** *n.* Act of, etc. — **Cir′cumnav′iga′tor,** -tēr, *n.* One who, etc. — **Circumpo′lar,** *a.* About or near the pole. — **Cir′cumposi′tion,** -zish′un, *n.* Act of placing in a circle, or state of being so placed. — **Cir′cumscribe,** -skrīb, *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd), -SCRIBING.] To inclose within a certain limit, hem in, limit, restrict, restrain. — **Circumscrip′tion,** -skrip′shun, *n.* Exterior line determining the form or magnitude of a body; limitation by conditions, restraints, etc.; bound; limit. — **Cir′cumspect,** -spekt, *a.* Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; watchful; vigilant. — **Circumspection,** -spek′shun, *n.* Attention to, etc.; deliberation; wariness; forecast. — **Circumspect′ive,** -iv, *a.* Looking round every way; careful of consequences. — **Cir′cumspect′ly,** *adv.* — **Cir′cumspect′ness,** *n.* — **Cir′cumstance,** -stans, *n.* The condition of things surrounding an event; something attending on a fact, though not essential thereto; a particular incident or adjunct. *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property. — *v. t.* [-STANCED (-stanst), -STANCING.] To place relatively, or in a particular situation. — **Circumstantial,** -stan′shal, *a.* Consisting in, or pert. to, circumstances, or particular incidents; abounding with, or exhibiting all of, the circumstances; minute; particular. — *n.* Something incidental to the main subject, but of less importance. — *C. evidence.* (*Law.*) Any evidence not direct and positive. — **Cir′cumstan′tiality,** -shĭ-al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of anything as modified by circumstances; particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness. — **Cir′cumstan′tially,** -shal-lĭ, *adv.* According to circumstances; in every particular. — **Cir′cumstan′tiate,** -shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to enter into details concerning. — **Circumvallate,** -val′lāt, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. — **Cir′cumvalla′tion,** *n.* (*Mil.*) Act of surrounding with a wall; a line of field works surrounding the camp of a besieging army. — **Circumvent′,** *v. t.* To gain advantage over, by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive, delude. — **Circumvention,** -ven′shun, *n.* Deception; fraud; imposture. — **Circumvent′ive,** -iv, *a.* Deceiving by artifices. — **Circumvest′,** *v. t.* To cover round as with a garment. — **Circumvolve,** -volv′, *v. t.* [-VOLVED (-volvd′), -VOLVING.] To roll round, cause to revolve. — *v. i.* To revolve.

Circus, sēr′kus, *n.; pl.* CIR′CUSES, -ez. (*Roman Antiq.*) An open or inclosed space, or the edifice inclosing it, for games and shows. A circular inclosure, for feats of horsemanship; the company of performers in a circus, with equipage.

Cirrus, sĭr′rus, *n.; pl.* CIR′RI, -rī. (*Bot.*) A tendril. (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud composed of thin filaments, resembling a brush or masses of woolly hair. (*Zoöl.*) A slender, fringe-like appendage.

Cisalpine, sis-al′pin, *a.* On the hither (Roman) side of the Alps, — *i. e.* south of the Alps. — **Cisatlan′tic,** *a.* On this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cist, sist, *n.* (*Arch.*) A chest or basket. (*Antiq.*) A Celtic tomb having a stone chest covered with slabs. — **Cis′tern,** *n.* A reservoir for water or other liquids.

Cistercian, sis-tēr′shan, *n.* One of an order of Benedictine monks established orig. at *Citeaux*, France.

Cit, Citadel, Citizen. See under CITY.

Cite, sīt, *v. t.* To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon; to quote, name, or repeat, as the words of another; to call or name, in proof or confirmation of. — **Cit′al,** *n.* Summons to appear; citation; quotation. — **Cita′tion,** *n.* Official call or notice to appear; paper containing such notice; act of citing a passage from another person; words quoted; enumeration; mention. — **Cit′atory,** -rĭ, *a.* Having the power or form of citation. — **Cit′er,** *n.*

Cithern, sith′ĕrn, **Cit′tern,** *n.* A musical instrument, like the guitar.

Citron, sit′run, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit; the preserved rind of the fruit. — **Cit′rate,** -rāt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base. — **Cit′ric,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, an acid in the juice of lemons and allied fruits. — **Cit′rine,** -rin, *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color. — *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz.

City, sit′ɪ, *n.* A large or corporate town; inhabitants of a city. — **Cit′izen**, -ɪ-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman of, etc., disting. fr. one not entitled to its franchises; a native born or naturalized inhabitant of a country. — **Cit′izenship**, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Cit**, *n.* A pert townsman. — **Cit′adel**, *n.* A fortress in a fortified city. — **Civic**, siv′ik, *a.* Pert. to, or derived fr., a city or citizen. — **Civ′il**, *a.* Pert. to a city or state, or to a citizen in his civic relations; lawful or political, as opp. to military; pert. to an organized community; civilized; having the manners of one dwelling in a city; courteous; complaisant. — *Civil death.* (*Law.*) That which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits. — *C. engineering.* Science of constructing public works. — *C. law.* The law of a state, city, or country; esp., the municipal law of the Roman empire. — *C. war.* A war between citizens of the same country. — *C. year.* The legal year, appointed by the government. — **Civ′illy**, -lɪ, *adv.* — **Civilian**, sɪ-vil′yan, *n.* One skilled in the civil law; one engaged in pursuits of civil life, not military or clerical. — **Civil′ity**, -ɪ-tɪ, *n.* Courtesy of behavior; politeness; good-breeding. *pl.* Acts of politeness; courtesies. — **Civ′ilize**, -ɪz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-ɪzd), -IZING.] To reclaim from a savage state; to educate, refine. — **Civ′ilized**, *a.* Reclaimed, etc.; cultivated. — **Civ′iliz′able**, *a.* — **Civ′iliza′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Civ′ism**, -izm, *n.* State of citizenship.

Cives, sīvz, **Chives**, chīvz, *n.*; *pl.* A species of garlic, growing in tufts.

Civet.

Civet, siv′et, *n.* A substance of a musky odor, used as perfume. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal producing civet, ranking between the weasel and fox, native of North Africa.

Clabber, klab′bēr, *n.* Milk turned so as to become thick or inspissated. — *v. i.* To turn thick.

Clack, klak, *v. i.* [CLACKED (klakt), CLACKING.] To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink, click; to talk rapidly and continually. — *v. t.* To cause to make a sudden noise; to clink; to utter rapidly and inconsiderately. — *n.* A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking; anything that causes a clacking noise; continual talk; prattle; prating.

Claim, klām, *v. t.* [CLAIMED (klāmd), CLAIMING.] To call for, challenge as a right, demand as due. — *v. i.* To be entitled to anything. — *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a right to demand; title to anything in possession of another; thing demanded; that to which one has a right. (*Mining.*) A space of ground worked under the law. — **Claim′ant**, *n.* One who claims. — **Cla′mant**, *a.* Crying earnestly; clamorously beseeching. — **Clam′or**, klam′ēr, *n.* Loud and continued shouting or exclamation; loud noise; uproar; vociferation. — *v. t.* [CLAMORED (-ērd), -ORING.] To salute or stun with noise. — *v. i.* To vociferate, make importunate demands. — **Clam′orous**, -us, *a.* Noisy; turbulent.

Clairvoyance, klâr-voi′ans, *n.* A power, attributed to mesmerized persons, of discerning objects not present to the senses. — **Clairvoy′ant**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — *n.* One who, etc.

Clam, klam, *n.* (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell-fish. *pl.* (*Ship Carp.*) Pincers for drawing nails. *pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of vise.

Clam, klam, *v. t.* [CLAMMED (klamd), CLAMMING.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter. — *v. i.* To be moist or sticky. — **Clam′my**, -mɪ, *a.* Soft and sticky. — **Clam′miness**, *n.*

Clamber, klam′bēr, *v. i.* [-BERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

Clamor, etc. See under CLAIM.

Clamp, klamp, *n.* A piece of timber or iron, to fasten work together; a mass of bricks heaped up to be burned, or of ore to be smelted, or of coal to be converted to coke. (*Ship-building.*) A plank on the inner part of a ship's side, to sustain the beams. One of a pair of pieces of soft material, to cover the jaws of a vise; a heavy footstep. — *v. t.* [CLAMPED (klampt), CLAMPING.] To unite or render firm by a clamp. — *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

Clamp.

Clan, klan, *n.* A tribe or collection of families, united under a chieftain, and bearing the same surname; a clique; a sect, society, or body of persons. — **Clan′nish**, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to unite.

Clandestine, klan-des′tin, *a.* Withdrawn from public notice; kept secret; underhand; sly; fraudulent.

Clang, klang, *v. t.* [CLANGED (klangd), CLANGING.] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound. — *v. i.* To produce, etc. — *n.* A ringing sound. — **Clangor**, klan′gor, *n.* A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. — **Clan′gorous**, -us, *a.* Making a clangor. — **Clank**, klank, *n.* The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies. — *v. t.* and *i.* [CLANKED (klankt), CLANKING.] To make, etc.

Clap, klap, *v. t.* [CLAPPED (klapt), CLAPPING.] To strike with a quick motion, making a noise by the collision; to thrust, drive, or put, hastily or abruptly; to manifest approbation of, by striking the hands together. — *v. i.* To come together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together in applause; to enter briskly. — *n.* A loud noise made by collision; a stroke; thrust; sudden explosion; striking of hands in approbation. — **Clap′per**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; the tongue of a bell. — **Clapboard**, klab′bērd, *n.* In Amer., a board thicker at one edge than at the other, for covering houses; in Eng., a stave. — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. — **Clap′trap**, *n.* A trick to gain applause. — *a.* Not genuine. — **Clap′perclaw**, *v. t.* To fight and scratch; to revile, scold.

Claque, klak, *n.* A collection of persons engaged to applaud a theatrical performance. — **Claquer**, klâ-kēr′, *n.* One employed, etc.

Clarence, klar′ens, *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage.

Clarendon, klar′en-dun, *n.* (*Print.*) A narrow, heavy-faced type, of all sizes.

☞ **This line is in Clarendon type.**

Clare-obscure, klâr′ob-skūr, **Claro-obscuro**, klä′ro-ob-skōō′ro, *n.* Light and shade in painting; a design of two colors.

Claret, klar′et, *n.* A French pale wine; a dark-red wine from Bordeaux, etc.

Clarify, klar′ɪ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make clear, purify from feculent matter, defecate, fine; to brighten or illuminate. — *v. i.* To become pure, as liquors; to grow clear or bright.

Clarion, klar′ɪ-un, *n.* A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill. — **Clar′ionet′**, **Clar′inet**, *n.* A wind reed instrument, used in military bands.

Clash, klash, *v. i.* [CLASHED (klasht), CLASHING.] To dash noisily together, come in collision, interfere. — *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *n.* A meeting with violence; contradiction, as between conflicting interests, purposes, etc.

Clasp, klâsp, *n.* A catch, for holding together the parts of anything; a close embrace. — *v. t.* [CLASPED (klâspt), CLASPING.] To shut or fasten together with a clasp; to embrace, grasp. — **Clasp′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clasps, as a tendril. — **Clasp′knife**, -nīf, *n.* A knife, whose blade folds into the handle.

Class, klâs, *n.* A group of individuals possessing common characteristics; a number of students of the same standing; an order or division of animate or inanimate objects. — *v. t.* [CLASSED (klâst), CLASSING.] To form into classes, rank together. — *v. i.* To be grouped or classed. — **Class′mate**, *n.* One in the same class. — **Clas′sic**, **-sical**, *a.* Of the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; orig. pert. to the best Greek and Roman writers, now, also, to the best modern authors; pert. to the Greeks and Latins; chaste; pure; refined. — **Clas′sic**, *n.* A work of acknowledged excellence; one learned in the classics. — **Clas′sify**, -sɪ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To distribute into classes, arrange, rank, systematize. — **Clas′sifica′tion**, *n.*

Clatter, klat′tēr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To make rattling sounds; to rattle with the tongue, prate. — *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise. — *n.* A repeated rattling noise.

Clause, klawz, *n.* A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, or sentence. (*Gram.*) A portion

of a sentence containing a finite verb and its adjunct.

Claustral. See under CLOISTER.

Clavicle, klav′ĭ-kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) The collar-bone.

Claw, klaw, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird; a talon. — *v. t.* [CLAWED (klawd), CLAWING.] To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails; to get off or escape.

Clay, kla, *n.* A soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water. (*Poetry and Script.*) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; the human body. — *v. t.* [CLAYED (klād), CLAYING.] To manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

Claymore, kla′mōr, *n.* A two-handed sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clean, klēn, *a.* Free from dirt, or from that which is injurious; without defects; adroit; dexterous; free from restraint or limitation; complete; sinless; pure. (*Script.*) Free from ceremonial defilement. — *adv.* Without limitation or remainder; quite; entirely; dexterously; adroitly. — *v. t.* [CLEANED (klēnd), CLEANING.] To free from dirt, purify, cleanse. — **Clean′ly,** klēn′lĭ, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly. — **Clean′ness,** *n.* — **Clean′ly,** klĕn′lĭ, *a.* Habitually clean, avoiding defilement; innocent; pure; cleansing; adroit; artful. — **Cleanlily,** klĕn′lĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a cleanly manner. — **Clean′liness,** *n.* — **Cleanse,** klenz, *v. t.* [CLEANSED (klenzd), CLEANSING.] To render clean. — *v. i.* To become clean.

Clear, klēr, *n.* (*Carp.*) Full extent; distance between extreme limits. — *a.* Free from opaqueness, blemish, guilt, obstacle, etc.; able to perceive clearly; acute; unbiased; distinctly heard; audible; manifest; plain; distinct. — *adv.* Plainly; quite; entirely. — *v. t.* [CLEARED (klērd), CLEARING.] To free from obscurity, etc.; to leap or pass by, or over, without touching or failure; to remove so as to leave something unobstructed. — *v. i.* To become clear from clouds or fog; to become disengaged. (*Banking.*) To make exchanges and settle balances. (*Naut.*) To obtain a clearance, and sail from port. — **Clear′ing-house,** *n.* (*Banking.*) The place where clearing is carried on. — **Clear′sighted,** -sīt′ed, *a.* Having acute sight. — **Clear′sightedness,** *n.* — **Clear′-starch,** *v. t.* To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands. — **Clear′-story,** -sto′rĭ, **Clerestory,** klēr′sto-rĭ *or* klēr′es-to-rĭ, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upper story or row of windows, esp. in a Gothic church, rising clear above adjoining parts of the building. — **Clear′-stuff,** *n.* Boards, etc., free from knots.

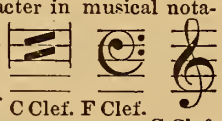
Cleat.

Cleat, klēt, *n.* (*Carp.*) A strip of wood nailed to something to strengthen or fasten it. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood, to belay ropes to. A piece of iron to render shoes more durable. — *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat.

Cleave, klēv, *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED (klēvd) *or* (*obs.*) CLAVE; *p. p.* CLEAVED; CLEAVING.] To adhere closely, stick, hold fast; to be united closely in interest or affection; to be adapted; to agree.

Cleave, klēv, *v. t.* [*imp.* CLEFT *or* (*obs.*) CLAVE *and* CLOVE; *p. p.* CLEFT *or* CLEAVED (klēvd); CLEAVING.] To part or divide by force, split, rive; to part or open naturally, divide. — *v. i.* To part, open, crack. — **Cleav′er,** *n.* One who, or that which, cleaves, — esp. a butcher's meat-chopper. — **Cleav′age,** -ej, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Crystallog.*) Quality of splitting or dividing naturally. — **Cleft,** *n.* An opening, or a piece, made by splitting; crack; crevice; chink. (*Far.*) A crack in the bend of the pastern.

Clef, klef, *n.* (*Mus.*) A character in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff.


C Clef. F Clef. G Clef.

Cleft. See under CLEAVE.

Clematis, klem′a-tis, *n.* A genus of climbing plants.

Clement, klem′ent, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; lenient; tender; indulgent. — **Clem′ency,** -sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.

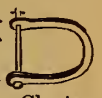
Clench. See CLINCH.

Clerestory. See under CLEAR.

Clergy, klēr′jĭ, *n.* The body of ecclesiastics, as disting. fr. the laity; in Eng., ministers of the established church; benefit of clergy. — *Benefit of clergy.* (*Eng. Law.*) Exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge — once extended to all who could read, but now abolished. — **Cler′gyable,** *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy. — **Cler′gyman,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An ordained minister. — **Cleric,** klĕr′ik, *n.* A clerk, or clergyman. — **Cler′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to the clergy; also to a clerk or copyist. — **Cler′icalism,** -izm, *n.* Clerical domination or influence. — **Clerk,** klērk, *n.* Orig., an educated person; scholar; in Eng., a lay parish officer, who leads in reading the responses of the Episcopal church service, and otherwise assists in it; a scribe; penman; accountant; an assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, etc. [Pron. *klark* in England.] — **Clerk′ly,** *a.* Scholarlike. — **Clerk′ship,** *n.* Condition or business of, etc.

Clever, klev′ĕr, *a.* Possessing skill, talent, or adroitness; showing skill in the doer; having fitness, propriety, etc.; well-shaped, handsome, good-natured, kind-hearted. [*Amer.*] — **Clev′erly,** *adv.* — **Clev′erness,** *n.*

Clevis, klev′is, **Clevy,** klev′ĭ, *n.* A draft-iron on the end of a cart-tongue or plow-beam.


Clevis.

Clew, Clue, klū, *n.* A ball of thread; thread used as a guide in a labyrinth; that which guides one in anything doubtful or intricate. (*Naut.*) The outer lower corner of a sail. — *v. t.* [CLEWED (klūd), CLEWING.] (*Naut.*) To draw up to the yard, as a sail. To direct, as by a thread.

Click, klik, *v. i.* [CLICKED (klikt), CLICKING.] To make a small, sharp noise, as by gentle striking; to tick. — *n.* A small, sharp sound; a peculiar articulation used by natives of Southern Africa. — *n.* A small piece of iron, falling into a notched wheel; a detent; pawl.

Client, klī′ent, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen under the protection of a patron. A dependent; one who applies to a lawyer for advice, direction, etc., in a question of law.

Cliff, klif, *n.* A high, steep rock; precipice.

Climacteric. See under CLIMAX.

Climate, klī′mat, *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) One of 30 zones of the earth, parallel to the equator. Condition of a place in relation to temperature, moisture, etc. — **Climat′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, or limited by climate. — **Cli′matize,** -tīz, *v. t.* [-TIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To acclimate. — *v. i.* To become acclimated. — **Climatol′ogy,** -jĭ, *n.* Science of, or a treatise on, climates.

Climax, klī′maks, *n.* (*Rhet.*) An arrangement in which a sentence rises, as if step by step, in importance, force, or dignity. The highest point. — **Climacteric,** klī-mak′tēr-ik *or* klim-ak-tĕr′ik, *a.* Pert. to a critical period of life. — *n.* A critical period in human life, or one in which change is supposed to take place in the constitution; any critical period. — *Grand* or *great climacteric.* The 63d year.

Climb, klīm, *v. i.* or *t.* [CLIMBED (klīmd) *or* (*obs. or vulgar*) CLOMB (klōm), CLIMBING.] To ascend by means of hands and feet; to mount laboriously or slowly.

Clime, klīm, *n.* Same as CLIMATE.

Clinch, Clench, klinch, *v. t.* [CLINCHED (klincht), CLINCHING.] To make or hold fast, grasp, gripe; to render firm, confirm, establish. — *n.* Act or process of, etc.; or that which serves to hold fast; a pun. (*Naut.*) A kind of knot and seizings to fasten a cable or gun to ring-bolts.

Cling, kling, *v. i.* [CLUNG, CLINGING.] To adhere closely, hold fast, esp. by winding round or embracing. — *v. t.* To cause to adhere to.

Clinic, klin′ik, **-ical,** *a.* Pert. to a bed; confined to bed by illness; bed-ridden. — **Clin′ic,** *n.* One confined, etc. — **Clinique,** -ēk′, *n.* An examination of diseased persons by medical professors in presence of their pupils. [F.]

Clink, klink, *v. t.* [CLINKED (klinkt), CLINKING.] To make a small, sharp, ringing sound. — *n.* A ringing sound. — **Clink′er,** *n.* Several bricks united by heat; scoria, or refuse of a furnace; vitrified matter ejected from a volcano.

Clip, klip, *v. t.* [CLIPPED (klipt), CLIPPING.] Orig., to embrace, encompass; to cut off, as with a single stroke; to curtail, cut short. — *v. i.* To move swiftly. — *n.* An embrace; a cutting; shearing; product

of a single shearing; a blow or stroke with the hand. — **Clip'per**, *n.* One who clips; esp. who cuts off edges of coin. (*Naut.*) A fast-sailing vessel, having the bow sharp and long. — **Clip'ping**, *n.* Act of embracing, cutting off, or curtailing; thing clipped off.

Clique, klēk, *n.* A narrow circle of persons; coterie.

Cloak, klōk, *n.* A loose, outer garment; a disguise or pretext. — *v. t.* [CLOAKED (klōkt), CLOAKING.] To cover with a cloak; to hide or conceal.

Clock, klok, *n.* An instrument for measuring time.

Clod, klod, *n.* A lump or mass, esp. of earth, turf, or clay; the ground, earth; the body as compared with the soul; a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt. — *v. i.* To collect into concretions; to clot. — *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

Clog, klog, *v. t.* [CLOGGED (klogd), CLOGGING.] To encumber, or load, esp. with something that sticks fast; to obstruct so as to hinder motion, choke up, embarrass, impede, hamper. — *v. i.* To become loaded or encumbered; to coalesce or adhere. — *n.* That which hinders motion; an embarrassment; a heavy shoe; wooden shoe.

Cloister, kloiś'tēr, *n.* A covered arcade; a monastic establishment. — *v. t.* [CLOISTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To confine in a cloister. — **Cloiś'tral, Claus'tral**, klaws'tral, *a.* Pert. to, or confined in, etc. — **Cloiś'terer**, *n.* An inmate of, etc.

Cloke. See CLOAK.

Close, klōz, *v. t.* [CLOSED (klōzd), CLOSING.] To bring together the parts of; to stop, shut; to bring to an end, conclude; to inclose, encompass, confine. — *v. i.* To come together, unite or coalesce; to end, terminate. — *n.* Union of parts; junction; termination; end; a grapple in wrestling. (*Mus.*) End of a strain of music; cadence. An inclosed place; esp. a field or piece of land; a passage from a street to a court, and the houses within; the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. — **Clo'sure**, -zhur, *n.* Act of shutting; a closing; that which shuts, incloses, or confines; end; conclusion. — *To close with.* To accede, consent, or agree; to grapple with. — **Close**, klōs, *a.* Shut fast; closed; tight; pent up; confined; secret; stagnant; without motion or ventilation; secretive; reticent; parsimonious; niggardly; dense; solid; compact; adjoining; near; intimate; confidential; adhering to rule; strict; accurate; precise; evenly balanced; doubtful. — *adv.* In a close manner. — **Clos'et**, kloz'et, *n.* A room for retirement or privacy; a small, close apartment, for utensils, articles of furniture, etc. — *v. t.* To shut up in a closet; to take into a private room for consultation.

Close.

Clot, klot, *n.* A concretion, esp. of a soft, slimy character; a coagulation. — *v. i.* To concrete or coagulate; to be formed into clots or clods; to become gross.

Cloth, kloth, *n.* A woven stuff of fibrous material; a profession, or the members of it, esp. the clerical profession. — **Clothe**, klōth, *v. t.* [CLOTHED (klōthd) *or* CLAD, CLOTHING.] To put garments upon, furnish with raiment; to cover or invest, as with a garment. — *v. i.* To wear clothes. — **Cloth'ing**, *n.* Raiment; covering. — **Cloth'ier**, -yēr, *n.* One who makes, sells, dresses, or fulls cloth.

Cloud, klowd, *n.* A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere; a mass of smoke or dust resembling vapor; a dark vein or spot in marble, etc.; that which has a lowering or threatening aspect; a great crowd or multitude. — *v. t.* To be overspread with clouds; to render dark or obscure; to variegate with colors. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy or obscure. — **Cloud'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Overcast or obscured with, or consisting of, clouds; lacking clearness; not easily understood; having the appearance of gloom; marked with veins or spots. — **Cloud'ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Cloud'iness**, *n.* — **Cloud'less**, *a.* Unclouded.

Clout, klowt, *n.* A piece of cloth, leather, etc., for a patch; the center of an archer's butt; an iron plate on an axletree. — *v. t.* To cover with cloth or other material; to patch, join in a clumsy manner; to guard with an iron plate.

Clove, klōv, *n.* A puugent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove tree.

Clove, klōv, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb.

Clover, klo'vēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the grass kind.

Clown, klown, *n.* A husbandman; rustic; an ill-bred man; the fool in a play, circus, etc. — *v. i.* To act as a clown. — **Clown'ish**, *a.* Like, etc.; ungainly; boorish. — **Clown'ishly**, *adv.* — **Clown'ishness**, *n.*

Cloy, kloi, *v. t.* [CLOYED (kloid), CLOYING.] To glut, or satisfy, satiate, surfeit.

Club, klub, *n.* A heavy staff, wielded with the hand; one of the suits of cards, having a figure like the clover-leaf. — *v. t.* To strike with a club. — **Club'-foot**, *n.* A short, deformed foot.

Club, klub, *n.* An association of persons for some common object, at joint expense. — *v. i.* and *t.* To combine to promote some common object; to pay one's proportion of a common expense.

Cluck, kluk, *v. i.* [CLUCKED (klukt), CLUCKING.] To make the noise of a brooding hen. — *v. t.* To call, as a hen does her chickens. — *n.* (*Pron.*) A peculiar articulation used by natives of South Africa.

Clue. Same as CLEW.

Clump, klump, *n.* A shapeless mass of wood, etc.; a cluster of trees; the compressed clay of coal strata.

Clumsy, klum'zĭ, *a.* Without grace of shape, manners, etc.; awkward; uncouth.

Clung. See CLING.

Cluster, klus'tēr, *n.* A number of similar things growing, joined, or collected together; a crowd. — *v. i.* [CLUSTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To grow in clusters, gather in a bunch or mass. — *v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

Clutch, kluch, *v. t.* [CLUTCHED (klucht), CLUTCHING.] To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand; to close tightly, clinch. — *v. i.* To catch, snatch. — *n.* A gripe; seizure; grasp. (*Mach.*) A projecting piece, for connecting shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure; the cross-head of a piston-rod. *pl.* The hands; hence, power; rapacity.

Clutch.

Clutter, klut'tēr, *n.* A confused collection; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* [CLUTTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To crowd together in disorder, fill with things in confusion. — *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

Clyster, klis'tēr, *n.* (*Med.*) An injection into the bowels.

Coach, kōch, *n.* A large, close, four-wheeled carriage. — *v. t.* To convey in a coach; to cram, or prepare for an examination.

Coadjutor, ko-ad-ju'tēr, *n.* One who aids another, or is empowered to perform the duties of another; assistant; co-worker. — **Coadju'trix**, *n.* A female assistant. — **Coad'jutant**, *a.* Mutually assisting.

Coagent, ko-a'jent, *n.* An assistant or associate.

Coagulate, ko-ag'u-lāt, *v. t.* To cause to change into a curd-like state, — said of liquids. — *v. i.* To undergo coagulation, thicken, curdle.

Coal, kōl, *n.* Wood charred, or partially burnt; charcoal. (*Min.*) A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, used for fuel. — *v. t.* [COALED (kōld), COALING.] To burn to coal, char; to mark with charcoal; to supply with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal, — said of steam-vessels. — **Coal'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, **Colliery**, kol'yēr-ĭ, *n.* A place where coal is dug. — **Coll'ier**, -yēr, *n.* A digger of, or dealer in, coal; a vessel for transporting coal. — **Coal'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Pert. to or containing coal. — **Celly**, kŏl'ĭ, *n.* Black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood. — *v. t.* [COLLIED (kol'id), -LYING.] To render black.

Coalesce, ko'a-les', *v. i.* [COALESCED (-lest'), COALESCING.] To grow together; unite into one mass; unite in society. — **Coalition**, -lish'un, *n.* Union in a body or mass; a temporary combination of persons, parties, states, etc., having different interests; confederacy; combination; conspiracy.

Coamings, Combings, kōm'ingz, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The raised borders or edges of the hatches.

Coaptate, ko-ap'tāt, *v. t.* To adjust, as parts to each other, — esp. (*Surg.*) to adjust the parts of a broken bone. — **Coaptation**, -ta'shun, *n.* Adaptation of, etc.

Coarse, kōrs, *a.* Large in bulk, or composed of large parts; not refined or nice; gross; rough; indelicate. — **Coarse'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **Coarse'ness**, *n.*

Coast, kōst, *n.* Orig. the exterior line, or border of a country; edge of the land next to the sea; sea-shore. — *v. i.* To approach; to sail by or near a coast; to sail from port to port in the same country; to slide down a hill on a sled, upon snow or ice. — **Coast'er**, *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port. — **Coast'-line**, *n.* Outline of a coast; shore line. — **Coast'wise**, *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

Coat, kōt, *n.* A man's outer garment; the habit or vesture of an order of men; an external covering, as fur or hair of a beast; a layer of any substance covering another; a tegument; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat. — *Coat of arms.* (*Her.*) A habit worn by knights over armor; an armorial device.

Coax, kōks, *v. t.* [COAXED (kōkst), COAXING.] To persuade by insinuating courtesy, flattery, or fondling; to wheedle, fawn.

Cob, kob, *n.* The top or head; hence, that which is large, round, etc.; a person at the top, or distinguished; a rich, covetous person; a lump or piece, as of stone; a spider; a short-legged and stout variety of horse; the spike on which grains of maize grow. — **Cob'ble**, **C. stone**, **Cob'stone**, *n.* A rounded fragment, as of coal, stone, etc. — **Cob'nut**, *n.* A large nut; a child's game played with nuts, also the nut winning the game. — **Cob'web**, *n.* A spider's net; a snare or device. — *v. t.* To cover with, or as with, cobwebs.

Cobalt, ko'bawlt, *n.* A reddish-gray metal, brittle, and difficult of fusion: its oxides are used in glass manufacture to produce the blue varieties called *smalt*.

Cobble, kob'bl. *n.* A fishing-boat. See COBLE. — A stone. See under COB.

Cobble, kob'bl, *v. t.* [COBBLED (-bld), COBBLING.] To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to do bunglingly. — **Cob'bler**, *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a beverage composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and broken ice.

Coble, kob'l, *n.* A boat used in herring fishery.

Cobra de capello, ko'brā-da-kā-pel'lo. The hooded snake, a venomous reptile of the East Indies.

Cochineal, koch'ĭ-nēl, *n.* A plant-louse found upon the Mexican cactus; the dried insects used as a scarlet dye-stuff, from which carmine is made.

Cochlea, kok'le-ā, *n.* (*Anat.*) The spiral cavity of the internal ear.

Cock, kok, *n.* The male of birds, esp. of domestic fowls; a vane shaped like a fowl, weathercock; a chief man, leader; an instrument to let out liquor from a cask, spout. — **Cockade**, -ād', *n.* A rosette or knot of ribbons, etc., on the hat. — **Cock'atoo'**, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind, having a crest of feathers which it can raise or depress. — **Cock'atrice**, -tris, *n.* The basilisk; a fabulous serpent, hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and whose breath or look was fatal. — **Cock'crow**, **-crow'ing**, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. — **Cock'er**, *n.* One who follows cockfighting; a dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting up woodcocks, etc. — **Cock'erel**, *n.* A young cock. — **Cock'fight**, **-fight'ing**, **-match**, *n.* A contest of game-cocks. — **-loft**, *n.* The top-loft; upper room. — **-pit**, *n.* An area where game-cocks fight. [See also under COCKBOAT.] — **Cocks'comb**, -kōm, *n.* The caruncle or comb of a cock. (*Bot.*) A plant of different genera. A vain, silly fellow; a fop. — **Cock'spur**, *n.* The spur on a cock's leg. (*Bot.*) A variety of hawthorn.

Cock, kok, *n.* A pile of hay. — *v. t.* [COCKED (kokt), COCKING.] To set up in piles.

Cock, kok, *n.* Act of turning or setting up; thing set up; the gnomon or style of a dial. — *v. t.* To set erect, turn up; to place upon the head jauntily. — **Cock'eye**, *n.* A squinting eye.

Cock, kok, *n.* The hammer of a gun-lock. — *v. t.* To draw back the cock, in order to fire. — **Cock'feather**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The feather above the notch, when the arrow is fitted to the string.

Cock, **Cockboat**, kok'bōt, *n.* A ship's small boat. — **Cock'bill**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Position of the anchor, when suspended from the cat-head, ready to drop. — **-pit**, *n.* A room under the lower gun-deck, used for the wounded during action. — **Cockswain**, kok'sn, *n.* The person who steers a boat.

Cockchafer, kok'chāf-ēr, *n.* (*Entom.*) The May-bug or dor-beetle. — **Cock'roach**, -rōch, *n.* An insect of several species, infesting houses, ships, etc.

Cocker, kok'ēr, *v. t.* [COCKERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To treat with tenderness, fondle, pamper.

Cockle, kok'l, *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed that grows among corn, corn-rose; the darnel. — (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell fish having a corrugated shell. — *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles, like ridges of the cockle-shell. — *v. i.* To take the form of wrinkles.

Cocoa tree.

Cockney, kok'nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS, -niz. An effeminate person; a resident of London. — *a.* Pert. to or like, etc.

Cocoa, ko'ko, *n.* (*Bot.*) A palm tree producing the cocoa-nut. A preparation made from cacao seeds; a beverage made from it. — **Cocoa shells**. The dried husks of cacao seeds.

Cocoon, ko-kōōn', *n.* An oblong case which contains the silkworm in its chrysalis state; the case constructed by an insect to contain its larve.

Cod, kod, *n.* A husk or envelope containing seeds; a pod; the scrotum. (*Ichth.*) A fish inhabiting the northern seas. — **Cod'ling**, *n.* A young cod. — **Cod'liver oil**. A fixed oil obtained from livers of the cod, very nutrient, and used medicinally for rheumatism, skin diseases, pulmonary consumption, etc.

Cod.

Coddle, kod'dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To parboil; to treat tenderly.

Code, kōd, *n.* A collection, system, or digest of laws. — **Co'dex**, *n.*; *pl.* CODICES, kod'ĭ-sēz. A manuscript; book: code. — **Cod'ify**, -ĭī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-ĭīd), -FYING.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws. — **Cod'ifica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Cod'icil**, -ĭ-sil, *n.* A supplement to a will.

Codger, kod'jēr, *n.* A mean person; curmudgeon; odd old person.

Coefficient, ko-ef-fish'ent, *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end. — *n.* That which unites, etc. (*Math.*) A known quantity put before letters or quantities, to show how often to take them.

Coequal, ko-ē'kwal, *a.* Equal with another: of the same rank, dignity, or power. — *n.* One who is, etc. — **Coequality**, -kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.

Coerce, ko-ērs', *v. t.* [COERCED (-ērst'), COERCING.] To restrain by force, constrain, repress, compel. — **Coercion**, -ēr'shun, *n.* Act or process of, etc.: restraint. — **Coer'cive**, -siv, *a.* Compelling, or able to compel; compulsory.

Coeternal, ko-e-tēr'nal, *a.* Equally eternal. — **Coeter'nity**, -tĭ, *n.* Equal eternity with another.

Coeval, ko-ē'val, *a.* Of equal age. — *n.* One of the same age.

Coexist, ko-egz-ist', *v. i.* To exist at the same time. — **Coexist'ence**, *n.* Existence at the same time with another. — **Coexist'ent**, *a.* Existing, etc.

Coextend, ko-eks-tend', *v. t.* To extend through the same space with another. — **Coexten'sion**, -shun, *n.* Equal extension. — **Coexten'sive**, -siv, *a.*

Coffee, kof'fe, *n.* The berries of a tree growing in warm climates of Asia and America; a drink made from the roasted berry, by decoction. — **Cof'fee-house**, *n.* A house for the sale of coffee and other refreshments. — **-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding coffee. — **-pot**, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or brought upon the table.

Coffee.

Coffer, kof'fēr, *n.* A chest, esp. for money. (*Arch.*) A sunken panel. (*Fort.*) A hollow work across a dry moat, serving as a parapet with embrasures. A lock to re-

ceive a barge. — *v. t.* [COFFERED (-fẽrd), -FERING.] To place in a coffer. — **Cof'fer dam.** (*Engin.*) A box of timber, to exclude water while constructing piers, etc.

Coffin, kof'fin, *n.* The case in which a body is inclosed for burial. (*Far.*) The hollow part of a horse's hoof. (*Print.*) A wooden frame inclosing the stone on which forms are imposed. —*v. t.* [COFFINED (-find), -FINING.] To put into, etc. — **Cof'fin-bone**, *n.* (*Far.*) A horse's foot-bone inclosed within the hoof.

Cog, kog, *v. t.* and *i.* [COGGED (kogd), COGGING.] To wheedle, deceive; to thrust in, by deception. — *n.* A tooth on a wheel, transmitting motion.

Cogent, ko'jent, *a.* Having great force; pressing on the mind; not easily resisted; convincing.

Cogitate, koj'ĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To engage in continuous thought, reflect. — **Cogita'tion**, *n.* Act of thinking; meditation; contemplation.

Cognac, kōn'yak, *n.* A brandy formerly made at *Cognac*, France. [Written improp. *Cogniac.*]

Cognate, kog'nāt, *a.* Allied by blood or birth; kindred in origin, formation, etc. — *n.* (*Law.*) One connected with another by kindred; one related to another on the female side; one of several things allied in origin.

Cognize, kog'nīz, *v. t.* To recognize, perceive. — **Cog'nizance**, kog'- *or* kon'ĭ-zans, *n.* Knowledge or notice; observation; recognition; judicial knowledge or jurisdiction. (*Law.*) An acknowledgment or confession. A badge, to indicate the party to which one belongs. — **Cognizant**, kog'- *or* kon'ĭ-zant, *a.* Having knowledge of.

Cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* A surname; the last of the 3 names of an ancient Roman, denoting his family.

Cohabit, ko-hab'it, *v. i.* Orig., to dwell with, or inhabit the same place or country; to live together as husband and wife.

Co-heir, ko-âr', *n.* A joint heir. — **Co-heiress**, ko-âr'es, *n.* A joint heiress.

Cohere, ko-hēr', *v. i.* [COHERED (-hērd'), COHERING.] To stick together; to follow regularly in the natural order; to cleave, fit. — **Coher'ence**, -ens, **-ency**, -sĭ, *n.* A sticking together; suitable connection; consistency. — **Coher'ent**, *a.* Sticking together; connected by some relation of form, order, etc.; consistent. — **Coher'ently**, *adv.* — **Coherer**, ko-hēr'ẽr, *n.* (*Elec.*) A device, used in wireless telegraphy, for detecting the presence of electric waves. It usually consists of a number of small conducting particles, as metallic filings, inclosed in a glass tube and forming a connection between two electrodes. — **Cohe'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of sticking together; attraction by which particles of homogeneous bodies unite; a state of connection or dependence. — **Cohe'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having the power of cohering. — **Cohe'siveness**, *n.*

Cohort, ko'hôrt, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of about 500 or 600 soldiers. Any band of warriors.

Coigne, koin, **Quoin**, koin *or* kwoin, *n.* A corner or external angle; corner-stone; a wedge.

Coil, koil, *v. t.* [COILED (koild), COILING.] To wind in rings, as a rope. — *n.* Rings formed by winding.

Coin, koin, *n.* A corner or external angle; a wedge to raise, lower, fasten, or level anything, as a cannon, printer's form, etc.; a piece of metal stamped with characters, making it legally current as money; that which serves for payment or recompense. — *v. t.* [COINED (koind), COINING.] To stamp and convert into money, mint, fabricate. — **Coin'age**, -ej, *n.* Act of coining; money coined; expense of coining; act or process of forming; invention; fabrication. — **Coin'er**, *n.* One who makes coin; a minter; counterfeiter; inventor or maker.

Coincide, ko'in-sīd, *v. i.* To fall together, agree in position, correspond, be identical. — **Coincid'er**, *n.* — **Coin'cidence**, -sĭ-dens, *n.* Act or condition of falling together; agreement or concurrence, esp. of events at the same time. — **Coin'cident**, *a.* Having coincidence; agreeing.

Coir, kwoir, *n.* Cocoa-nut fiber for matting, ropes, etc.

Coition, ko-ish'un, *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coke, kōk, *n.* Mineral coal charred, or deprived by fire of volatile matter. — *v. t.* [COKED (kōkt), COKING.] To convert into coke.

Colander, kul'en-dẽr, *n.* A vessel with a perforated bottom for straining liquids.

Colchicum, kol'kĭ-kum, *n.* A genus of plants, including the meadow saffron, whose bulbs are used medicinally for gout and rheumatism. [L.]

Cold, kōld, *a.* Destitute of warmth, physical or moral; bleak; chill; indifferent; spiritless; reserved. — *n.* Absence of warmth; sensation produced by escape of heat; chilliness. (*Med.*) A morbid state of the animal system produced by cold; catarrh. — **Cold'blood'ed**, -blud'ed, *a.* Having cold blood; without sensibility; hard-hearted; not thoroughbred, — said of animals. — **-chis'el**, *n.* A hard chisel for cutting cold metal. — **-short**, *a.* Brittle when cold. — **-sore**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A herpetic eruption, about lips or nostrils, attending catarrhal inflammation.

Cole, kōl, *n.* A plant of the cabbage family; esp. the species called also *rape*, which does not head like the cabbage. — **Cole'wort**, -wẽrt. *n.* Cabbage cut young, before the head is firm.

Coleus, ko'le-us, *n.* A plant of the mint family, having variegated leaves. — **Coleop'teral**, **-terous**, -op'tẽr-us, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath, as beetles.

Colic, kol'ik, *n.* (*Med.*) Acute pain in the bowels, growing more severe at intervals.

Coliseum. Same as COLOSSEUM.

Collaborator, kol-lab'o-ra'tẽr, *n.* An associate in labor, esp. literary or scientific; co-worker; assistant.

Collapse, kol-laps', *v. i.* [-LAPSED (-lapst'), -LAPSING.] To fall together suddenly, shrink up. — *n.* A falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. (*Med.*) A sudden failing of the vital powers.

Collar, kol'lar, *n.* Something worn round the neck. (*Arch.*) A ring or cincture; astragal of a column. (*Mech.*) A ring-like part of a machine, for holding something to its place. (*Naut.*) An eye in the bight of a shroud, to go over the mast head. — *v. t.* [COLLARED (-lard), -LARING.] To seize by the collar, put a collar on. — **Col'lar-beam**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber bracing two opposite rafters. — **-bone**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The clavicle, a bone joining the breast-bone and shoulder-blade.

Collate, kol-lāt', *v. t.* To compare critically; to gather and place in order, as sheets of a book for binding. (*Eccl.*) To present and institute in a benefice. — *v. i.* (*Eccl.*) To place in a benefice, as by a bishop. — **Collation**, -la'shun, *n.* Act of bringing together and comparing; act of bestowing. (*Eccl. Law.*) Presentation to a benefice by a bishop. An unceremonious repast or lunch. — **Colla'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Passing or held by collation. — **Colla'tor**, -tẽr, *n.* One who collates manuscripts or books. (*Eccl. Law.*) One who collates to a benefice.

Collateral, kol-lat'ẽr-al, *a.* On the side of; subordinately connected; indirect. (*Genealogy.*) Descending from the same ancestor, but not one from the other. — *n.* A collateral relation; security given in addition to a principal promise or bond.

Colleague, kol'lēg, *n.* One united with another in the discharge of some duty; partner; associate. — *v. t.* or *i.* To unite with in the same office.

Collect, kol-lekt', *v. t.* To gather into one body or place, bring together; to infer as a consequence, deduce. — *v. i.* To be assembled together, accumulate; to infer, conclude. — **Collect'ible**, -ĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being gathered or inferred. — **Collect**, kol'lekt, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer. — **Collecta'nea**, -ne-â, *n. pl.* Passages selected from various authors; anthology; chrestomathy. [L.] — **Collecta'neous**, -ne-us, *a.* Gathered; collected. — **Collection**, -lek'shun, *n.* Act of collecting; thing gathered; contribution; assemblage; crowd; mass; compilation; selection. — **Collect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; deducing consequences. (*Gram.*) Expressing an aggregate of individuals. Tending to collect. — **Collect'ively**, *adv.* In a body; unitedly. — **Collect'or**, -ẽr, *n.* One who collects or gathers. (*Com.*) An officer who receives customs, taxes, or toll. — **Collect'orship**, **-orate**, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of, etc.

College, kol'lej, *n.* A collection or society of men; a society of scholars incorporated for study or instruction; an establishment for students acquiring languages and science.

Collide, kol-līd′, *v. i.* To strike or dash together. — **Collison**, -lizh′un, *n.* Act of, etc.; a state of opposition; interference; clashing.

Collie, Colly, kol′ĭ, *n.* A Scotch shepherd's dog.

Collier, Colliery. See under COAL.

Colliquefaction, kol-lik′we-fak′shun, *n.* A melting together of bodies.

Collocate, kol′lo-kāt, *v. t.* To set or place; station. — **Collocation**, *n.* Act of placing; state of being placed, esp. with something else.

Colossus of Rhodes.

Collodion, kol-lo′dĭ-un, *n.* (*Chem.*) An adhesive solution of guncotton in ether and alcohol, used to close wounds, and in photography.

Collop, kol′lop, *n.* A slice of meat; piece of anything.

Colloquy, kol′lo-kwĭ, *n.* Mutual discourse; conference; dialogue. — **Colloquial**, *a.* Pert. to, or used in, common conversation. — **Colloquialism**, -izm, *n.* A common form of expression. — **Colloquist**, -kwist, *n.* Speaker in a conversation.

Collude, kol-lūd′, *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud, act in concert. — **Collusion**, -zhun, *n.* Secret agreement and coöperation for fraud; deceit; connivance. — **Collusive**, -siv, *a.* Fraudulently concerted.

Colocynth, kol′o-sinth, *n.* (*Med.*) The coloquintida, or bitter apple; the pith of a species of cucumber, — a strong cathartic.

Cologne, ko-lōn′, *n.* A toilet liquid, composed of alcohol and aromatic oils, — orig. made in *Cologne*.

Colon, ko′lon, *n.* (*Anat.*) The largest of the large intestines. (*Gram.*) A point [:] marking a pause greater than a semicolon, less than a period. [Gr.]

Colonel, kĕr′nel, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief commander of a regiment.

Colonnade, kol′on-nād′, *n.* (*Arch.*) A series of columns placed at regular intervals.

Colony, kol′o-nĭ, *n.* A company of people in a remote country, and subject to the parent state; the country colonized. — **Colonial**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Colonist**, *n.* A member of, etc. — **Colonize**, *v. t.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To plant a colony in; to people by colonies. — *v. i.* To settle in a distant country. — **Colonizer**, *n.* — **Colonization**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Colonizationist**, *n.* An advocate of, etc.; esp. of colonizing Africa by negro emigrants from America.

Coloquintida. Same as COLOCYNTH.

Color, kul′ĕr, *n.* A property of light causing the eye to distinguish differences in the appearance of objects; a hue or tint as distinguished from white; that used to give color; paint; pigments; false show; pretense. (*Phren.*) The organ indicating perception of color. See PHRENOLOGY. *pl.* A flag, ensign, or standard. — *v. t.* [COLORED (kul′ĕrd), -ORING.] To change the hue of; to give color to, dye, tinge, paint, stain; to give a specious appearance to, palliate, excuse. — *v. i.* To turn red, blush. — **Colorable**, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible. — **Colorature**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A variation or shading of notes for harmony. — **Colored**, -ĕrd, *a.* Having color or plausible appearance. — *Colored people.* Persons of negro descent. — **Colorific**, *a.* Communicating or producing color. — **Colorist**, *n.* A painter skilled in coloring. — **Colorless**, *a.* Destitute of color. — **Colorimeter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth of color, esp. in liquids. — **Color-blindness**, *n.* Imperfect perception of colors; Daltonism.

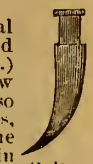
Colorado beetle, kol-o-rä′do-be′tl. The potato-bug, — a destructive yellow beetle, orig. fr. Colorado.

Colossus, ko-los′sus, *n.*; *L. pl.* -SI, -sī; *E. pl.* -SUSES, -ez. A gigantic statue; esp. that at the entrance of the harbor at Rhodes. — **Colossal, -sean**, *a.* Gigantic. — **Colosseum**, *n.* Vespasian's amphitheater in Rome. [Also written *Coliseum.*]

Colporteur, kol-pōr-tēr′, **Colporter**, *n.* One who peddles religious tracts and books. — **Colstaff**, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens on two persons' shoulders.

Colt, kōlt, *n.* The young of the horse kind; a young, foolish fellow. — **Colt's foot**, *n.* A plant whose leaves were once used medicinally.

Colter, Coulter, kōl′tĕr, *n.* The sharp fore iron of a plow, to cut the sod.



Colter.

Column, kol′um, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, etc., composed of base, shaft, and capital; a pillar. (*Mil.*) A body of troops in files with a narrow front. (*Naut.*) A body of ships in line, so as to follow in succession. (*Print.*) Figures, words, or lines set perpendicularly one above another. — **Columnar** *a.* Formed in or like, etc. — **Columella**, -lä. *n.* (*Bot.*) An axis, supporting the carpels or some fruits; the stem in mosses, which is the axis of the capsule.

Colza, kol′zä, *n.* A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps. [Sp.]

Coma, ko′mä, *n.* (*Med.*) Morbid propensity to sleep; lethargy. — **Comatose**, -tōs, **-tous**, -tus, *a.* Drowsy; lethargic.

Comb, kōm, *n.* An instrument with teeth, for adjusting hair, wool, etc.; the crest on a cock's head; the top, or crest of a wave; the structure of wax in which bees store honey. — *v. t.* [COMBED (kōmd), COMBING.] To separate, disentangle, cleanse, adjust, or lay straight. — *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To roll over, as the top of a wave; to break with white foam.

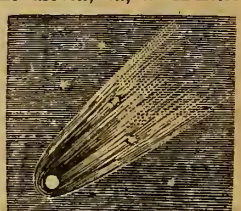
Combat, kom′bat *or* kum′bat, *v. i.* To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force. — *v. t.* To fight with, oppose by force, resist, oppose. — *n.* A struggle to resist or conquer. (*Mil.*) An engagement; conflict; encounter. — **Combatant**, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. — *n.* One who, etc.; a champion. — **Combater**, *n.* — **Combative**, -iv, *a.* Inclined to, etc. — **Combativeness**, *n.* Disposition to, etc. (*Phren.*) The organ indicating it. See PHRENOLOGY.

Combine, kom-bīn′, *v. t.* [-BINED (-bīnd′), -BINING.] To unite or join. — *v. i.* To form a union, confederate; to unite by affinity. — **Combinable**, *a.* Capable of, etc. — **Combination**, *n.* Union or connection; coalition; conspiracy. (*Math.*) Variation of any number of quantities in all possible ways.

Combustible, kom-bus′tĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; easily excited; quick; irascible. — *n.* A substance that will, etc. — **Combustibleness, -tibility**, *n.* — **Combustion**, -chun, *n.* A taking fire and burning; conflagration.

Come, kum, *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME; *p. p.* COME; COMING.] To move hitherward, draw near, approach; to arrive at some state or condition, occur, happen; to become evident, appear.

Comedy, kom′e-dĭ, *n.* A dramatic composition of an amusing character. — **Comedian**, *n.* An actor in, or writer of, etc. — **Comedienne**′, -ma′dĭ-en′, *n.* An actress in, etc. [F.] — **Comedietta**, -tä, *n.* A little comedy. [It.] — **Comic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; exciting mirth; laughable. — **Comically**, *adv.* — **Comicalness**, *n.* — **Comicality, -tĭ**, *n.* That which is, etc.



Comet.

Comely, kum′lĭ, *a.* Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned. — *adv.* In a becoming or graceful manner. — **Comeliness**, *n.*

Comestibles, ko-mes′tĭ-blz, *n. pl.* Eatables.

Comet, kom′et, *n.* A member of the solar system,

moving in an eccentric orbit, and consisting of a nucleus, an envelope, and a tail.

Comfort, kum′furt, *v. t.* To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression; to solace, invigorate, refresh, animate.—*n.* Strength and relief under affliction; support: a state of quiet enjoyment, or whatever causes it.—**Com′forter**, *n.* One who, etc. (*Script.*) The Holy Spirit. A woolen tippet; wadded quilt. — **Com′fortable**, *a.* Affording or enjoying, etc.; free from pain or distress.—*n.* A coverlet. — **Com′fortably**, *adv.* — **Com′fortableness**, *n.* — **Com′fortless**, *a.* Miserable; forlorn.

Comic, Comicality, etc. See under COMEDY.

Comity, kom′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility; good breeding.

Comma, kom′mȧ, *n.* A character [,] marking the smallest grammatical division of a sentence.

Command, kom-mȧnd′, *v. t.* To order with authority; to exercise supreme authority over; to have under influence, control, or vision; to exact or enforce, bid, direct, overlook, claim,—*v. i.* To have authority, possess chief power, govern.—*n.* An authoritative order; exercise of authority; right or possession of authority; ability to overlook, control, or watch; a body of troops under a particular officer.—**Command′er**, *n.* A leader; the chief officer of an army, or a division of it. (*Navy.*) An officer next above a lieutenant. A heavy, wooden mallet. —**Command′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, **-ry**, -rĭ, *n.* A manor belonging to an order of knights, and controlled by a *commander*; a preceptory; a lodge of the Freemasons called knights templars.—**Command′ing**, *a.* Fitted to control; imperious.—**Command′ment**, *n.* An authoritative order; precept. (*Script.*) One of the 10 laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

Commeasurable. Same as COMMENSURABLE.

Commemorate, kom-mem′o-rāt, *v. t.* To call to remembrance, or celebrate with honor and solemnity. —**Commem′ora′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a public celebration.

Commence, kom-mens′, *v. i.* [-MENCED (-menst′), -MENCING.] To begin, originate; to take the first university degree.—*v. t.* To enter upon, begin, begin to be or to appear.—**Commence′ment**, *n.* First existence of anything; rise; origin; beginning; the day when university degrees are conferred.

Commend, kom-mend′, *v. t.* To commit or intrust for care or preservation; to present as worthy of regard; to praise; to recommend to the kind reception of.—**Commend′able**, *a.* Capable or worthy of, etc. —**Commend′ably**, *adv.* — **Commenda′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; praise; applause; a message of respect; compliments.—**Commend′atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to commend; holding a benefice in commendam.—**Commen′dam**, *n.* (*Eccl. Law.*) A vacant benefice committed to the holder until a pastor is supplied. The holding of such a benefice.

Commensurate, kom-men′shōō-rāt, *a.* Having a common measure; commensurable; equal in measure or extent; proportional.—*v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.—**Commen′surately**, *adv.*—**Commen′sura′tion**, *n.* State of being commensurate.—**Commen′surable**, *a.* Having a common measure.

Comment, kom′ment, *v. i.* To explain by remarks, criticisms, etc.; to write annotations.—*n.* An explanatory remark, observation, etc.; annotation; stricture.—**Com′mentary**, -ta-rĭ, *n.* A series, collection, or book of comments, etc.; a memoir of particular transactions.—**Com′mentator**, **-menter**, *n.*

Commerce, kom′mērs, *n.* Exchange of merchandise between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic; social or personal intercourse; familiarity.—**Commercial**, -mēr′shal, *a.* Pert. to, or engaged in commerce; mercantile.

Commination, kom-mĭ-na′shun, *n.* A threat; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.—**Comminatory**, -min′a-to-rĭ, *a.* Threatening punishment.

Commingle, kom-ming′gl, *v. t.* [-MINGLED (-gld), -MINGLING.] To mingle together in one mass, or intimately; to blend.—*v. i.* To mix together, become blended.

Comminute, kom′mĭ-nūt, *v. t.* To reduce to minute particles, pulverize, grind.—**Comminu′tion**, *n.* Act of reducing to small particles; pulverization; attenuation by removing small particles.

Commiserate, kom-miz′ēr-āt, *v. t.* To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to be sorry for; to pity, feel for, condole.

Commissary, kom′mis-sa-rĭ, *n.* A deputy; commissioner. (*Mil.*) An officer in charge of a special department, esp. that of subsistence. — **Commissa′riat**, *n.* (*Mil.*) That department charged with supplying provisions for the soldiers; the body of officers in that department; office of a commissary.

Commit, kom-mit′, *v. t.* To give in trust; to do, perform, effect; to place beyond one's control; to pledge or bind,—used reflexively.—**Commit′tal**, *n.* Act of committing; a pledge. — **Commit′ter**, *n.* — **Commit′tible**, *a.* Capable of being, etc.—**Commission**, -mish′un, *n.* Act of committing, doing, or performing; a formal warrant of committing some trust to a person; a company of persons joined in the exercise of some duty. (*Com.*) The acting under authority of, or on account of, another; thing to be done as agent for another; brokerage or allowance made to an agent.—*v. t.* [-MISSIONED (-mish′und), -MISSIONING.] To give a commission to, appoint, depute.—**Commis′sioner**, *n.* One commissioned to execute some business for an employer; an officer in charge of some department of the public service.—**Commis′sionaire′**, -nâr′, *n.* A factor; commission-merchant; one stationed in a public resort to receive commissions or act as guide, messenger, etc. [F.]—**Commis′sion mer′chant.** One who transacts business on commission, as the agent of others, receiving a rate per cent. as his reward.—**Commit′tee**, -te, *n.* A select number of persons appointed to attend to any business, by a legislative body, court, or any collective body of men acting together.—**Commit′teeship**, *n.* Office of a committee.

Commix, kom-miks′, *v. t.* or *i.* [-MIXED (-mikst′), -MIXING.] To mix or mingle; blend.—**Commix′ture**, -chur, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; mass formed by mingling; compound.

Commode, kom-mōd′, *n.* A woman's head-dress; a chest of drawers; a bedroom convenience,—a close-stool.—**Commo′dious**, -dĭ-us, *a.* Affording ease and convenience; fit; comfortable.—**Commod′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce; goods, wares, etc.

Commodore, kom′mo-dōr, *n.* The commander of a squadron; leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Common, kom′un, *a.* Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; serving for the use of all; general; public; often met with; not distinguished by rank or character; commonplace; mean; vulgar.—*n.* An uninclosed tract of public ground. (*Law.*) The right of taking a profit in the land of another.—*v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground; to board together; eat at a table in common.—**Com′mons**, -munz, *n. pl.* The mass of the people; the commonalty; the lower house of the Eng. parliament; provisions, food, fare; a club where all eat at a common table.—**Com′monable**, *a.* Held in common; allowed to pasture on common land.—**Com′monage**, -ej, *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using anything in common with others.—**Com′monalty**, -al-tĭ, *n.* The common people; body of citizens.—**Com′moner**, *n.* One under the degree of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; one having a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, England.—**Com′monly**, *adv.* Usually; ordinarily; for the most part.—**Com′monness**, *n.*—**Com′monish**, *a.* Common-place; vulgar.—**Com′mon-place**, *a.* Common; trite; hackneyed.—*n.* (*Rhet.*) A general idea applicable to different subjects; a trite remark.—*v. t.* To enter in a common-place book, or to reduce to general heads.—**Com′mon-place′-book**, *n.* A book for recording things to be remembered.—**Commonweal**, -wēl′, **-wealth**, -wĕlth, *n.* Prop., a free state; a popular government; republic; whole body of citizens.

Commotion, kom-mo′shun, *n.* Violent motion; agitation; a popular tumult; perturbation or disorder of mind; excitement.

Commune, kom-mūn′, *v. i.* [-MUNED (-mūnd′), -MUNING.] To converse together familiarly, confer; to receive the communion, partake of the Lord's supper.—**Commune**, kom′mūn, *n.* A small territorial dis-

trict in France; municipal self-government. (*F. Hist.*) A socialistic political party in France, — esp. in Paris. — **Com'munism**, -nizm, *n.* Doctrine of community of property among all citizens of a state or society; socialism. — **Com'munist**, *n.* An advocate of, etc. — **Commu'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Common possession or enjoyment; a society of persons having common rights, interests, etc.; society at large; the public, or people in general. — **Commu'nicate**, -nĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To impart for common possession, bestow, confer; to reveal, or give, as information. — *v. i.* To share or participate; to have intercourse or means of intercourse. — **Commu'nicable**, *a.* That may be, etc. — **Commu'nicableness, -cabil'ity**, *n.* — **Commu'nication**, *n.* Act of communicating; intercourse; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated; commerce; correspondence; news. — **Commu'nicative**, -tiv, *a.* Inclined to communicate. — **Commu'nicativeness**, *n.* — **Commu'nicator**, -tĕr, *n.* — **Commu'nicatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Imparting knowledge. — **Communion**, -mūn'yun, *n.* Intercourse between persons; union in religious faith; fellowship; a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline; the celebration of the Lord's supper. — **Commu'nicant**, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.

Commute, kom-mūt', *v. t.* To put one for the other, exchange; to substitute, as a greater penalty for a less; to pay less for in gross than would be paid for separate trips. — *v. i.* To bargain for exemption; to arrange to pay in gross. — **Commu'table**, *a.* Capable of being exchanged. — **Commu'tabil'ity**, -ĭ-ti, *n.* — **Commuta'tion**, *n.* Change; barter. (*Law.*) Substitution of one penalty for another. Purchase of a right to go upon a certain route during a specified period, for less than the aggregate charge for separate trips; an outright sum given as equivalent for a *pro rata* payment.

Compact, kom-pakt', *a.* Closely and firmly united; solid; dense; brief; succinct. — *v. t.* To drive or press closely together, consolidate; to unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

Compact, kom'pakt, *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant; contract.

Company, kum'pa-nĭ, *n.* State of being a companion; act of accompanying; an assemblage or association of persons; guests, disting. fr. the members of a family; a corporation; a firm; partners whose names are not mentioned in the title of the firm. (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment. (*Naut.*) The crew of a ship. — *v. i.* To associate. — **Companion**, kom-pan'yun, *n.* One associated with another; comrade; ally; accomplice.

Compare, kom-pâr', *v. t.* [-PARED (-pârd'), -PARING.] To examine the mutual relations of; to represent as similar, for purposes of illustration; to liken. (*Gram.*) To inflect according to degrees of comparison. — *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal; to admit of comparison. — **Comparable**, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of comparison. — **Com'parably**, *adv.* — **Comparative**, -păr'a-tiv, *a.* Estimated by, or proceeding from, comparison; having power of comparing. (*Gram.*) Expressing a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive. — **Compar'atively**, *adv.* In a comparative manner; by comparison; relatively. — **Compar'ison**, -ĭ-sun *or* -ĭ-sn, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate. See PHRENOLOGY. (*Gram.*) Inflection of an adjective or adverb in its several degrees. (*Rhet.*) A simile or similitude.

Compartment, kom-pärt'ment, *n.* One of the parts into which a thing is divided.

Compass, kum'pas, *n.* A circuit; circumference; an inclosing limit; boundary; an inclosed space; area; extent; capacity. (*Mus.*) Range of notes comprehended by any voice or instrument. A magnetic instrument, to determine the cardinal points. — *v. t.* [COMPASSED (-past), -PASSING.] To go about or around; to inclose on all sides; to besiege or invest; to get within reach, or within one's power; to purpose, imagine, plot, gain, consummate. — *Mariner's compass.* One which has its needle permanently attached to a card, so that both move together, the card being divided into 32 parts, or points. — *To fetch a compass.* To go round in a circuit. — **Com'passable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Com'passes**, -ez, *n. pl.* An instrument to describe circles, measure figures, etc.

Mariner's Compass.

Compassion, kom-pash'un, *n.* A suffering with another; sorrow excited by another's distress; pity; sympathy. — **Compas'sionate**, *a.* Full of compassion; tender; merciful. — *v. t.* To have compassion for; commiserate. — **Compas'sionately**, *adv.* — **Compas'sionateness**, *n.* — **Compatible**, -pat'ĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of existing in harmony; consistent; agreeable; congruous.

Compatriot, kom-pa'trĭ-ut, *n.* A fellow-countryman.

Compeer, kom-pēr', *n.* An equal; companion; peer.

Compel, kom-pel', *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld'), -PELLING.] To drive irresistibly; to necessitate; to take by force or violence, constrain, coerce. — **Compulsion**, -pul'shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; constraint; restraint. — **Compul'sative**, -tiv, **-satory**, -to-rĭ, **-sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Compelling. — **Compul'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having power to, etc. — **Compul'sively**, **-sorily**, -rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* Forcibly. — **Compul'siveness**, *n.*

Compellation, kom-pel-la'shun, *n.* Manner of address; appellation. — **Compel'lative**, -la-tiv, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which one is addressed.

Compend, kom'pend, **Compend'ium**, -ĭ-um, *n.* A brief compilation; abridgment; epitome; summary. — **Compend'ious**, -ĭ-us, *a.* Summed up within narrow limits.

Compensate, kom'pen-sāt *or* kom-pen'sāt, *v. t.* To make equal return to, give an equivalent to, remunerate, requite; to be equivalent to in value or effect, counterbalance. — *v. i.* To make amends, supply an equivalent. — **Compensa'tion**, *n.* Act or principle of, etc.; an equivalent. (*Law.*) Payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount. — **Compen'sative**, -tiv, **-satory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Affording compensation.

Compete, kom-pēt', *v. i.* To contend, as rivals for a prize. — **Competition**, -tish'un, *n.* Common strife for the same object; emulation; opposition; jealousy. — **Compet'itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Producing or pert. to, etc. — **Compet'itor**, -ĭ-tĕr, *n.* One who claims what another claims; a rival.

Competent, kom'pe-tent, *a.* Answering to all requirements; having adequate power or right; fitted; qualified. — **Com'petence, -tency**, -ten-sĭ, *n.* State of being competent; sufficiency, esp. of means of subsistence. (*Law.*) Legal capacity or qualifications; right or authority.

Compile, kom-pīl', *v. t.* [-PILED (-pīld'), -PILING.] To put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents. — **Compila'tion**, *n.* Act of compiling; thing compiled; esp. a book.

Complacent, kom-pla'sent, *a.* Accompanied with pleasure; displaying satisfaction. — **Compla'cence, -cency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* A feeling of quiet pleasure; the cause of pleasure; kindness of manners; civility. — **Com'plaisant'**, -pla-zant', *a.* Desirous to please; kindly attentive; courteous; well-bred. [F.] — **Com'plaisant'ly**, *adv.* — **Com'plaisance'**, *n.* Kind compliance with others' wishes; urbanity; suavity. [F.]

Complain, kom-plān', *v. i.* [-PLAINED (-plānd'), -PLAINING.] To express distress or censure; to bring an accusation, make a charge, murmur, lament, repine. — **Complain'ant**, *n.* One who, etc. (*Law.*) A plaintiff. [F.] — **Complaint'**, *n.* Expression of grief, censure, etc.; cause of complaining; A malady; disease. (*Law.*) Allegation that some person has been guilty of a designated offense. [F.]

Complanate, kom'pla-nāt, *v. t.* To make level or even.

Complete, kom-plēt', *a.* Free from deficiency; perfect; finished; ended; entire; total. — *v. t.* To bring to a perfect state; to bring to pass, achieve. — **Complete'ness**, *n.* — **Comple'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; fulfillment; realization. — **Comple'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Making complete. — **Com'plement**, -plement, *n.* That which completes or supplies a deficiency; quantity required to make complete. (*Astron.*) Distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. (*Trigon.*) Difference between an arc or angle and 90°. (*Arith.*) Differ-

ence between a number and 10, 100, 1000, etc. (*Mus.*) Interval wanting to complete the octave. — **Complement'al**, *a.* Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency; fully completing. — **Complement'ary**, *a.* Serving to complete. — **Comple'tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Making complete. — *n.* Evening: the compline. — **Com'pline**, **-plin**, -plin, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The closing prayer of the Roman Catholic breviary, recited after sunset.

Complex, kom'pleks, *a.* Composed of two or more parts; complicated; intricate. — *n.* Assemblage; collection. — **Com'plexness**, **Complex'edness**, -ed-nes, **-ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Intricacy. — **Com'plexly**, *adv.* — **Complex'ure**, -ūr, *n.* Involution or complication of one thing with others. — **Complexion**, -plek'shun, *n.* State of being complex; connection of parts; frame or texture; hue of the skin, esp. of the face; general appearance. — **Complex'ional**, **-ionary**, *a.* Pert. to the complexion, or to the care of it. — **Com'plicate**, -plĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To fold or twist together, interweave; to render complex, involve. — *a.* Composed of parts united; complicated. — **Com'plicately**, *adv.* — **Com'plicateness**, **-cacy**, -ka-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Complica'tion**, *n.* Intricate or confused blending of parts; entanglement. — **Com'plicative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to involve. — **Complicity**, -plis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.

Compline. See under COMPLETE.

Complot, kom'plot, *n.* A confederacy in some evil design; conspiracy; cabal. — **Complot'**, *v. t.* and *i.* To plot together, conspire, join in a secret design.

Comply, kom-plī', *v. i.* [-PLIED (-plīd'), -PLYING.] To yield assent, accord, acquiesce. — **Compli'ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, or disposition to, etc.; concession; obedience. — **Compli'ant**, *a.* Pliant; yielding to request. — **Compli'antly**, *adv.* — **Com'pliment**, *n.* Compliance with the wishes of another; manifestation of approbation, regard, etc.; delicate flattery. — *v. t.* To flatter; express respect for. — *v. i.* To use compliments.

Component. See under COMPOSE.

Comport, kom-pōrt', *v. i.* To agree, accord, suit. — *v. t.* To behave, conduct, — with a reflexive pronoun.

Compose, kom-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To form by uniting, put together; to constitute; to originate, become the author of; to place in form, reduce to order; to free from disturbance, set at rest. (*Print.*) To place in proper order for printing, as type. — **Composed**, -pōzd', *p. a.* Free from agitation: calm; tranquil. — **Compos'edly**, **-ed-lĭ**, *adv.* — **Compos'edness**, *n.* — **Compos'er**, *n.* One who composes; an author, esp. of a piece of music. — **Composition**, -zish'un, *n.* Act of composing, esp. a literary work. (*Fine Arts.*) That combination of parts in which each has its due proportion. Arrangement of type for use in printing. State of being composed; thing formed by composing. (*Law.*) Adjustment of a debt, by compensation mutually agreed on. — *Composition of forces.* (*Mech.*) The finding of a single force equal to two or more given forces acting in given directions. — **Compos'ing-stick**, *n.* (*Print.*) An instrument of adjustable width, in which type is arranged into words and lines. — **Composite**, -pŏz'it, *a.* Made of distinct parts or elements; compounded. (*Arch.*) Belonging to an order of architecture made up of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian. See CAPITAL. — *Composite number.* (*Math.*) One which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity. — **Compos'itive**, -pŏz'ĭ-tiv, *a.* Compounded, or having power of compounding. — **Compos'itor**, -tĕr, *n.* One who sets in order. (*Print.*) One who sets type. — **Compo'nent**, *a.* Composing; serving or helping to form; constituting. — *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient. — **Compos'itæ**, -te, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A family of dicotyledonous plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads, — including the daisy, dandelion, and aster. — **Com'post**, -pōst, *n.* (*Agric.*) A mixture for fertilizing land. — *v. t.* To manure with compost. — **Compos'ure**, -zhur, *n.* Act of composing; thing composed; a settled state; calmness; tranquillity.

Composing-stick.

Compound, kom-pownd', *v. t.* To put together, as elements, or parts to form a whole; to combine or unite; to settle amicably, adjust by agreement. — *v. i.* To come to terms of agreement, settle by compromise. — **Com'pound**, *a.* Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts. — *n.* That which is compounded; mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts.

Comprehend, kom-pre-hend', *v. t.* To include by construction or implication; to take into the mind, apprehend the meaning of, understand. — **Comprehen'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing comprehended or inclosed within narrow limits; summary: epitome; capacity of the mind to understand; perception. — **Comprehen'sive**, -siv, *a.* Including much within narrow limits; extensive; full. — **Comprehen'sively**, *adv.* — **Comprehen'siveness**, *n.*

Compress, kom-pres', *v. t.* [-PRESSED (-prest'), -PRESSING.] To press together, bring within narrower limits, crowd, condense. — **Com'press**, *n.* (*Surg.*) A folded piece of linen, to make pressure on any part.

Comprise, kom-prīz', *v. t.* [-PRISED (-prīzd'), -PRISING.] To comprehend, include, embrace, imply.

Compromise, kom'pro-mīz, *n.* A mutual promise to refer a dispute to the decision of arbitrators; adjustment by mutual concessions. — *v. t.* [-MISED (-mīzd), -MISING.] To adjust by mutual concessions, compound; to commit, hazard, compromit. — **Com'promis'er**, *n.* — **Com'promit**, *v. t.* To pledge, promise; to put to hazard, by some act which cannot be recalled, bring into danger, compromise.

Comptroller. See under CONTROL.

Compulsion, **Compulsory**, etc. See under COMPEL.

Compunction, kom-punk'shun, *n.* Poignant grief or remorse; the sting of conscience.

Compute, kom-pūt', *v. t.* To determine by calculation, cast up, count, enumerate. — **Computa'tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; reckoning; account.

Comrade, kom'rad, *n.* A mate, companion, or associate.

Comtism, kont'izm, *n.* Positivism; the doctrine of the F. philosopher, August *Comte*, that all knowledge is experience of facts acquired through the senses, and that we know nothing of causes or laws, but only phenomena.

Con, kon. An abbr. of L. *contra*, against: in the phrase *pro and con*, for and against, it denotes the negative or contrary side of a question; as a substantive, it denotes one who is in the negative.

Con, kon, *v. t.* [CONNED (kond), CONNING.] Orig., to know; to study, try to fix in the mind, peruse.

Concatenate, kon-kat'e-nāt, *v. t.* To link together, unite in a series. — **Concat'ena'tion**, *n.* A series of links united, or of things depending on each other.

Concave, kon'kāv, *a.* Hollow and curved or rounded, — said of the interior of anything hemispherical. See LENS. — *n.* A hollow; arched vault. — *v. t.* [CONCAVED (-kāvd), -CAVING.] To make hollow.

Conceal, kon-sēl', *v. t.* [-CEALED (-sēld'), -CEALING.] To hide or withdraw from observation; to withhold from utterance, disguise, secrete. — **Conceal'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; place of hiding; secret place. (*Law.*) Suppression of truth.

Concede, kon-sēd', *v. t.* To yield or suffer to pass; to admit to be true, grant, admit, give up, surrender. — *v. i.* To make concession. — **Conces'sion**, -sesh'un, *n.* Act of granting; thing granted; boon; a privilege, or right granted by government.

Conceit, kon-sēt', *n.* That which is conceived in the mind; idea; thought; image; a quaint fancy; affected conception; opinion; estimation; esp. overestimation of one's self; vanity. — *v. t.* To conceive, imagine. — *v. i.* To form an idea, judge.

Conceive, kon-sēv', *v. t.* [-CEIVED (-sēvd'), -CEIVING.] To receive into the womb and breed; to form in the mind, as a purpose; to picture to the imagination, understand, believe, think. — *v. i.* To become pregnant; to have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think. — **Conceiv'able**, *a.* Imaginable. — **Conceiv'ableness**, *n.* — **Conceiv'ably**, *adv.* — **Concept**, kon'sept, *n.* An abstract general conception. — **Conception**, -sep'shun, *n.* Act of conceiving; state of being conceived; formation in the mind of an image, idea, etc.; apprehension; image, etc., formed; notion; a universal; power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind.

Concent, kon-sent′, *n.* Concert of voices; harmony.

Concenter, -tre, kon-sen′tēr, *v. i.* [-CENTERED *or* -TRED (-tērd), -TERING *or* -TRING.] To come to a point, or meet in a common center. — *v. t.* To draw to a center, bring to a point. — **Concentrate**, kon-sen′trāt *or* kon′sen-trāt, *v. t.* To bring to a common center, unite more closely, combine. — **Concentra′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Chem.*) Volatilization of part of a liquid, to increase the strength of the remainder. — **Concen′trative**, *a.* Serving to, etc. — **Concen′trativeness**, *n.* (*Phren.*) Power of concentrating intellectual force. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Con′centrator**, -tēr, *n.* (*Mining.*) A pneumatic apparatus for separating dry comminuted ore, according to the specific gravity of its particles. — **Concen′tric**, *a.* Having a common center.

Concern, kon-sērn′, *v. t.* [-CERNED (-sērnd′), -CERNING.] To relate or belong to, be of importance to; to take an interest in; to disturb, make uneasy. — *n.* That which relates to one, or affects the welfare; interest in, or care for, any thing. (*Com.*) Persons connected in business; a firm and its business. — **Concern′ing**, *prep.* Pert. to; regarding; with respect to.

Concert, kon-sērt′, *v. t.* To plan together; to plan, devise. — *v. i.* To act in harmony, form combined plans, take counsel. — **Con′cert**, *n.* Agreement in a plan; harmony; musical accordance or harmony; a musical entertainment. — **Concer′to**, *n.* A musical composition written for a principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra. [It.] — **Concertina**, -te′nȧ, *n.* A musical instrument of the accordion species.

Concession. See under CONCEDE.

Conch, konk, *n.* A marine shell. (*Arch.*) The domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir of a church; apsis. See APSIS. — **Concha**, kon′kȧ, *n.* (*Anat.*) The external ear, by which sounds are collected and transmitted to the internal ear. See EAR. [L.] — **Conchology**, -kol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of shells and animals inhabiting them; malacology. — **Conchol′ogist**, *n.* One versed in, etc.

Conch.

Conciliate, kon-sil′ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To win over; to gain from a state of indifference or hostility. — **Concil′ia′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; reconciliation. — **Concil′iator**, -tēr, *n.* — **Concil′iatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.

Concise, kon-sīs′, *a.* Expressing much in a few words; laconic; terse; succinct; condensed; brief and comprehensive; — used of style in reading or speaking. — **Concise′ly**, *adv.* — **Concise′ness**, *n* — **Concision**, -sizh′un, *n.* A cutting off; division; faction; circumcision.

Conclave, kon′klāv, *n.* A private apartment, esp. that where the cardinals meet to elect a pope; assembly to elect a pope; the body of cardinals; a private meeting.

Conclude, kon-klūd′, *v. t.* To close, as an argument, by inferring; to bring to an end; to make a final judgment or determination of; to infer, finish, end. — *v. i.* To come to an end, close; to form a final judgment. — **Conclu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Last part of anything; decision; deduction from premises; an experiment. (*Law.*) End of a pleading; an estoppel or bar by which one is held to a position which he has taken. — **Conclu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Pert. to a close; ending debate or question; final; decisive; definitive. — **Conclu′sively**, *adv.* — **Conclu′siveness**, *n.*

Concoct, kon-kokt′, *v. t.* To digest; to mature, perfect, ripen; to devise, plan, plot.

Concomitant, kon-kom′ĭ-tant, *a.* Accompanying, or conjoined; concurrent; attending. — *n.* One who is, etc.; an accompaniment.

Concord, kon′kôrd, *n.* A state of agreement; harmony; union. (*Gram.*) Agreement of words with one another, in gender, number, person, or case. (*Mus.*) A consonant chord; consonance; harmony. — **Concord′ance**, -ans, *n.* Agreement; accordance; a verbal index to a work, in which passages containing the same word are arranged alphabetically, with references to the text. — **Concord′ant**, *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; consonant. — **Concord′antly**, *adv.* — **Concor′dat**, *n.* A compact or agreement, — esp. between the pope and a sovereign for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters.

Concorporate, kon-kôr′po-rāt, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body. — *a.* United in, etc.

Concourse, kon′kōrs, *n.* A moving or running together; an assembly; crowd; place of meeting.

Concrete, kon′krēt, *a.* United in growth; formed by coalition of particles into one body; united in a solid form. (*Logic.*) Existing in a subject; not abstract. — *n.* A compound or mass formed by concretion. (*Arch.*) A mass of stone chippings, pebbles, etc., cemented by mortar. (*Logic.*) A term designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists; a concrete term. — **Concrete′**, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles into a mass. — *v. t.* To form into a mass. — **Concre′tion**, *n.* Act of concreting, mass or solid matter formed by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or other like natural process. (*Geol.*) A nodule, produced by aggregation of material around a center.

Concubine, kon′ku-bīn, *n.* A paramour; a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a wife of inferior condition.

Concupiscence, kon-ku′pis-ens, *n.* Unlawful desire, esp. of carnal pleasure; lust.

Concur, kon-kēr′, *v. i.* [-CURRED (-kērd′), -CURRING.] To meet in the same point; to act jointly; to unite in opinion, approve. — **Concur′rence**, *n.* A coming together; union; conjunction; joint rights, implying equality in different persons. — **Concur′rent**, *a.* Acting in conjunction; coöperating; associate; concomitant; joint and equal in authority. — *n.* Joint or contributory cause. — **Concur′rently**, *adv.*

Concussion, kon-kush′un, *n.* Act of shaking or agitating, esp. by the stroke of another body; state of being shaken; shock.

Condemn, kon-dem′, *v. t.* [-DEMNED (-demd′), -DEMNING (-dem′ning).] To pronounce to be wrong, blame, censure, pronounce judicial sentence against, pronounce unfit for service. — **Condem′ner**, *n.* — **Condem′nable**, *a.* Worthy of, etc.; blameworthy; culpable. — **Condemna′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; reason of a sentence; judgment. — **Condem′natory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Bearing condemnation.

Condense, kon-dens′, *v. t.* [-DENSED (-denst′), -DENSING.] To make more close, compact, or dense; to compress, consolidate, thicken. — *v. i.* To become close; to grow thick or dense. — **Conden′sate**, -sāt, *v. t.* & *i.* Same as *condense*. — **Condens′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. (*Mach.*) a vessel for condensing vapor into a liquid form. See STEAM ENGINE. — **Condens′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Condensa′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Conden′sative**, -tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to, etc.

Condescend, kon-de-send′, *v. i.* To let one's self down; to relinquish rank, or dignity of character; to recede willingly from one's rights; to deign, vouchsafe. — **Condescend′ingly**, *adv.* — **Condescension**, -sen′shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; complaisance; courtesy; affability.

Condign, kon-dīn′, *a.* Deserved; merited; suitable.

Condiment, kon′dĭ-ment, *n.* Something to give relish to food.

Condisciple, kon-dis-si′pl, *n.* A fellow-disciple; schoolfellow.

Condition, kon-dish′un, *n.* State or situation as regards external circumstances; quality; property; attribute; that which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else; stipulation; article; terms. — *v. i.* [-DITIONED (-dish′und), -TIONING.] To make terms, stipulate. — *v. t.* To contract, stipulate; to impose conditions on. — **Condi′tional**, *a.* Containing, implying, or depending on, etc.; not absolute. (*Gram.* & *Logic.*) Expressing a condition or supposition.

Condole, kon-dōl′, *v. i.* [-DOLED (-dōld′), -DOLING.] To express sorrow at the pain of another. [L. *con* and *dolēre*, to grieve.] — **Condol′er**, *n.* — **Condole′ment, -do′lence**, *n.* Expression of sympathy, etc.

Condone, kon-dōn′, *v. t.* [-DONED (-dōnd′), -DONING.] (*Eccl. Law.*) To pardon; to forgive for a violation of the marriage vow.

Condor, kon′dor, *n.* A large bird of the vulture family, found in the Andes; a gold coin of Chili and the U. S. of Colombia, worth 10 pesos, or more than $9.

Condor.

Condottiere, kon-dot-te-a′ra, *n.*; *pl.* -ERI, -a′re. In Italy, the leader of a band of mercenary soldiers, living by pillage; a brigand.

Conduce, kon-dūs′, *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst′), -DUCING.] To promote, answer, or further an end; to tend, contribute. — **Con′duct**, -dukt, *n.* Act or method of leading, commanding, etc.; skillful guidance; generalship; that which leads, guides, escorts, or brings safely; convoy; guard; warrant; manner of guiding one's self; behavior; deportment; demeanor. — **Conduct′**, *v. t.* To lead or guide, escort, attend; to lead as a commander, direct, control; to manage, regulate, carry. — *v. i.* To behave, act. — **Conduct′ible**, *a.* — **Conduct′ibil′ity**, *n.* — **Conduction**, -duk′shun, *n.* (*Physics.*) Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor. — **Conduct′ive**, -iv, *a.* Conducting. — **Conductiv′ity**, *n.* Quality or power of conducting or giving passage to molecular action. — **Conduct′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who conducts; a leader; guide; manager; one in charge of a railroad train. (*Physics.*) A substance, esp. a metallic rod, forming a medium for the transmission of some substance or fluid, esp. of heat or electricity. — **Conduct′ress**, *n.* A woman who, etc.

Conduit, kon′- *or* kun′dit, *n.* That which conducts or conveys; esp. a pipe, canal, etc.

Cone, kōn, *n.* A solid body, tapering to a point from a circular base. (*Bot.*) The conical fruit of evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, etc. — **Conic**, kon′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Formed like, resembling, or pert. to, etc. — *Conic section.* (*Geom.*) A curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane, — a parabola, hyperbola, or ellipse. — **Co′niform**, *a.* Cone-shaped; conical. — **Conif′erous**, -nif′ēr-us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing cones, as pines, etc. — **Co′noid**, -noid, *n.* Anything cone-shaped. (*Geom.*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. — **Co′noid, -noid′al**, *a.* Nearly, but not exactly, conical.

Cone.

Confect, kon′fekt, *n.* A sweetmeat; comfit. — **Confec′tion**, *n.* A preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; act of making confects. — **Confec′tioner**, *n.* One who makes or sells confections, candies, etc. — **Confec′tionery**, -ēr-y, *n.* Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies; place for making or selling, etc.

Confederate, kon-fed′ēr-āt, *a.* United in a league; engaged in a confederacy. — *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. — *v. t.* and *i.* To unite in a league. — **Confed′eracy**, -a-sy, *n.* A league or covenant; union between persons or states; persons, etc., united by a league. (*Law.*) An unlawful combination; conspiracy. — **Confedera′tion**, *n.* Act of confederating; league; compact for mutual support; parties to a league. — **Confed′erative**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Confer, kon-fēr′, *v. t.* [-FERRED (-fērd′), -FERRING.] To grant a permanent possession; to bestow, award. — *v. t.* To discourse or converse seriously; to compare views. — **Con′ference**, -ens, *n.* Act of conversing; interchange of views; meeting for consultation; interview.

Confess, kon-fes′, *v. t.* [-FESSED (-fest′), -FESSING.] To acknowledge or admit, as a crime, fault, debt, etc.; to own or recognize; to admit as true, assent to. (*Eccl.*) To declare (one's sins) to a priest, in order to receive absolution; to hear such confession; to disclose or reveal, as an effect its cause. — *v. i.* To make confession. — **Confes′sion**, -fesh′un, *n.* Acknowledgment; admission of a debt, obligation, or crime. (*Eccl.*) Act of disclosing sins to a priest. A formulary stating articles of faith. — **Confes′sional**, *n.* The seat where a confessor sits to hear confessions. — **Confes′sionalism**, -izm, *n.* The principle of making confession; principle of formulating the beliefs of a church into a confession of faith, and exacting acceptance thereof from its members. — **Confes′sionary**, -a-ry, *a.* Pert. to auricular confession. — **Confess′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who acknowledges his sins or obligations. (*Eccl.*) One who professes faith in the Christian religion. A priest who hears confessions.

Confide, kon-fīd′, *v. i.* To put faith, believe. — *v. t.* To give in charge. — **Confidant′**, *n. m.*, **-fidante′**, *n. f.*, -fy-dant′. A confidential friend. [OF.] — **Con′fidence**, -fy-dens, *n.* Act of confiding; belief in the reality of a fact or integrity of a person; that in which faith is put; feeling of security; self-reliance; assurance; expectation; hope; courage. — **Con′fidence-man**, *n.* One who appeals to another's confidence in order to swindle him; a plausible scoundrel. — **Con′fident**, *a.* Having confidence; trustful; self-reliant; having an excess of assurance; occasioning confidence. — **Con′fidently**, *adv.* — **Confiden′tial**, -shal, *a.* Enjoying confidence; communicated in confidence. — **Confiden′tially**, *adv.*

Configure, kon-fig′ūr, *v. t.* [-FIGURED (-ūrd), -URING.] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. — **Config′ura′tion**, *n.* External form. (*Astrol.*) Relative position or aspect of the planets. [F.]

Confine, kon′fīn, *n.* Common boundary; border; limit. — **Confine′**, *v. t.* [-FINED (-fīnd′), -FINING.] To restrain within limits; to bound, immure, restrict. — *v. i.* To have a common boundary; to border. — **Confine′ment**, *n.* Restraint within limits; imprisonment; detention by sickness, esp. by childbirth.

Confirm, kon-fērm′, *v. t.* [-FIRMED (-fērmd′), -FIRMING.] To make firm, give strength to, render fixed or certain; to render valid by formal assent. (*Eccl.*) To administer confirmation to. — **Confirm′able**, *a.* — **Confirma′tion**, *n.* Act of confirming, or establishing; that which confirms, convincing testimony; ratification. (*Eccl.*) A rite in Episcopal churches by which one baptized is admitted to the full privileges of the church. — **Confirm′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to confirm. — **Confirm′atory**, -to-ry, *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative; pert. to the rite of confirmation.

Confiscate, kon′fis-kāt *or* kon-fis′kāt, *v. t.* To appropriate, as a penalty, to public use. — *a.* Appropriated, etc.

Conflagration, kon-fla-gra′shun, *n.* A great fire.

Conflict, kon′flikt, *n.* Violent collision; a striving to oppose or overcome; the last struggle of life; pang; agony. — **Conflict′**, *v. i.* To strike or dash together, meet in collision, struggle, strive, battle.

Confluence, kon′flu-ens, *n.* The meeting or junction of streams; place of meeting; running together of people; crowd. — **Con′fluent**, *a.* Flowing together; running one into another; meeting in a common current or basin. (*Bot.*) United at the base. — *n.* A small stream flowing into a large one; place of meeting of streams, etc. — **Con′flux**, *n.* A flowing together of currents; assemblage; concourse.

Conform, kon-fôrm′, *v. t.* [-FORMED (-fôrmd′), -FORMING.] To shape in accordance with, make alike, bring into harmony or agreement with. — *v. i.* To conduct in accordance, comply, yield, render obedience. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) To be a conformist. — **Conforma′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; agreement; harmony; structure of a body; form; make. — **Conform′ist**, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the church of England. — **Conform′ity**, -y-ty, *n.* Correspondence in character, etc.; congruity. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) Compliance with the usages of the established church.

Confound, kon-fownd′, *v. t.* To mingle and blend, so as to be indistinguishable; to throw into confusion; to abash, dismay, defeat, ruin, intermingle.

Confraternity, kon-fra-tēr′ny-ty, *n.* A brotherhood. — **Confrere**, kon′frār, *n.* An associate.

Confront, kon-frunt′, *v. t.* To stand facing, or in front of; to face; to stand in direct opposition to, oppose; to set together for comparison, compare.

Confuse, kon-fūz′, *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd′), -FUSING.] To jumble together, render indistinct or obscure, dis-

order, abash, disconcert, perplex, distract. — **Confusion**, -fu′zhun, *n.* State of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error; loss of self-possession; shame; overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Confute, kon-fūt′, *v. t.* To put to silence; to prove to be false or defective, disprove, set aside, oppugn.

Congé, kon′zha *or* kon′je, *n.* Act of taking leave; parting ceremony; a bow or courtesy. (*Arch.*) A molding in form of a quarter round; a cavetto: apophygee. See MOLDING. — *v. i.* [CONGÉED (-zhād *or* -jēd), CONGÉING.] To take leave with civilities; to bow or courtesy.

Congeal, kon-jēl′, *v. t.* [CONGEALED (-jēld′), -GEALING.] To freeze, stiffen with cold, or from terror. — *v. i.* To grow hard or stiff.

Congener, kon′je-nēr, *n.* A thing of the same genus, or allied in kind.

Congenial, kon-jēn′yal, *a.* Partaking of the same feeling; kindred: sympathetic. — **Congen′ite**, -jen′-īt, **-ital**, *a.* Of the same birth; begotten together; dating from birth.

Conger, kon′gēr, **Con′ger-eel**, -ēl, *n.* A large species of sea-eel.

Congeries, kon-je′rĭ-ēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A collection of particles into one mass; a heap; combination.

Congest, kon-jest′, *v. t.* To collect into a mass or aggregate. — **Congestion**, -jes′chun, *n.* (*Med.*) An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body. — **Congest′ive**, -iv, *n.* Indicating, or attended by, accumulation of blood.

Conglomerate, kon-glom′ēr-āt, *a.* Gathered together in a mass; collected. (*Bot.*) Closely clustered together. (*Geol.*) Composed of stones, pebbles, etc.; cemented together. — *v. t.* To gather into a round body. — *n.* Collection; accumulation. (*Geol.*) A rock, composed of pebbles, cemented by mineral substance. — **Conglom′era′tion**, *n.* A gathering into, etc.; accumulation.

Congo, kon′go, **Con′gou**, -gōō, *n.* A black tea, a superior quality of Bohea.

Congratulate, kon-grat′u-lāt, *v. t.* To wish joy to on some happy event; to felicitate. — **Congratula′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Congrat′ulator**, *n.* — **Congrat′ulatory**, *a.* Expressive of, etc.

Congregate, kon′gre-gāt, *v. t.* To collect into an assemblage. — *v. i.* To come together; assemble; meet. — **Congrega′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.: collection of separate things; assembly of persons, esp. a religious assembly. — **Congrega′tional**, *a.* Pert. to a congregation, to the system of Congregationalism, or, esp., to that of the associated evangelical Trinitarian Congregational churches: independent. — **Congrega′tionalism**, -izm, *n.* A system of church government which vests ecclesiastical power in each local church, as a self-governing body; independency. — **Congrega′tionalist**, *n.*

Congress, kon′gres, *n.* A meeting of individuals; esp. of two persons of opposite sexes for sexual intercourse; an assembly, as of deputies, envoys, or commissioners; the assembly of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic: convention; convocation. — **Congressional**, -gresh′un-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Congres′sive**, -siv, *a.* Encountering; coming together. — **Con′gress-man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of the U. S. Congress.

Congruence, kon′grōō-ens, *n.* Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement. — **Congru′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; fitness; harmony. — **Con′gruous**, *a.* Having congruity; pertinent; appropriate. — **Con′gruously**, *adv.*

Conic, **Coniferous**, etc. See under CONE.

Conium, ko′nĭ-um, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, poison hemlock.

Conjecture, kon-jek′chur, *n.* Formation of an opinion on presumptive evidence; surmise. — *v. t.* and *i.* [-TURED (-churd), -TURING.] To infer on slight evidence, surmise, suspect, guess. — **Conjec′turable**, *a.* — **Conjec′tural**, *a.* Depending on, etc. — **Conjec′turally**, *adv.*

Conjoin, kon-join′, *v. t.* [-JOINED (-joind′), -JOINING.] To join together, associate, connect. — *v. i.* To unite, join, league. — **Conjoint′**, *a.* United; associated. — **Conjoint′ly**, *adv.*

Conjugal, kon′ju-gal, **-ju′gial**, -jĭ-al, *a.* Belonging to the marriage state: matrimonial; connubial; nuptial.

Conjugate, kon′ju-gāt, *v. t.* (*Gram.*) To inflect, as verbs. — *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another. — *a.* United in pairs; yoked together. (*Gram.*) Agreeing in derivation with other words. — **Conjuga′tion**, *n.* (*Gram.*) Act of inflecting, as a verb; a scheme exhibiting all the parts of a verb; a class of verbs inflected in the same manner through their various forms.

Conjunct, kon-junkt′, *a.* United; conjoined; concurrent. — **Conjunc′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Astron.*) Meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. (*Gram.*) A connective or connecting word. — **Conjunc′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Closely united; serving to unite. (*Gram.*) Following or introduced by a conjunction; contingent. — **Conjunc′tively**, **Conjunct′ly**, *adv.* — **Conjuncture**, -junk′chur, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; connection; combination; an occasion or crisis as the effect of the combination or concurrence of circumstances. — **Conjunc′tiva**, -tĭ-vȧ, *n.* (*Anat.*) The mucous membrane covering the eye-ball and inner surface of the lids. [L.]

Conjure, kon-jōōr′, *v. t.* [-JURED (-jōōrd′), -JURING.] To call on or summon solemnly, adjure. — **Conjur′er**, *n.* — **Conjure**, kun′jĕr, *v. t.* To affect, produce, excite, etc., as if by magic, or by supernatural power; to enchant, charm, bewitch. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts. — **Con′jurer**, *n.* One who conjures, or practices magic or legerdemain. — **Conjura′tion**, *n.* Earnest or solemn entreaty; practice of magic arts; incantation.

Connate, kon′nāt *or* kon-nāt′, *a.* Born with another; existing from birth. (*Bot.*) United in origin; united into one body. — **Connas′cence**, -sens, **-ency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* The common birth of two or more at the same time; a being produced with another; act of growing together, or at the same time. — **Connas′cent**, *a.* Produced at the same time. — **Connatural**, kon-nach′ēr-ral, *a.* Connected by nature; inborn; inherent; participating of the same nature.

Connate Leaf.

Connect, kon-nekt′, *v. t.* To knit or fasten together; to establish association between. — *v. i.* To become coherent, have close relation. — **Connect′edly**, *adv.* — **Connection**, -nek′shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; persons or things connected together; continuity; junction; dependence; relationship. — **Connect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Having power to connect. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A word that connects other words or sentences: a conjunction.

Connive, kon-nīv′, *v. i.* [-NIVED (-nīvd′), -NIVING.] To close the eyes upon, wink at, forbear to see. — **Conniv′ance**, *n.* Voluntary oversight; collusion.

Connoisseur, kon-is-sēr′, *n.* A critical judge or master of any art, esp. of painting, music, and sculpture.

Connubial, kon-nu′bĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to marriage or the marriage state; conjugal: nuptial.

Conoid, etc. See under CONE.

Conquer, kon′kĕr, *v. t.* [-QUERED (-kĕrd), -QUERING.] To acquire by force; to subdue, vanquish, surmount, master. — **Con′queror**, -ēr, *n.* — **Conquest**, kon′kwest, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing conquered. (*Feudal Law.*) Acquisition of property otherwise than by inheritance.

Consanguineous, kon-san-gwin′e-us, *a.* Of the same blood; related by birth. — **Consanguin′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Relationship by birth.

Conscience, kon′shens, *n.* The faculty which decides on the lawfulness of our actions and affections; moral faculty; moral sense; determination of conscience; truth; justice; honesty; reasonableness. — **Con′scienceless**, *a.* Having no conscience. — **Conscientious**, -shĭ-en′shus, *a.* Governed by strict regard to the dictates of conscience; scrupulous: just; upright. — **Conscien′tiously**, *adv.* — **Conscien′tiousness**, *n.* — **Con′scionable**, -shun-a-bl, *a.* Governed by conscience; just. — **Con′scious**, -shus, *a.* Possessing the faculty of knowing one's thoughts or mental operations; capable of perceiving sounds, acts, or sensations; made the object of consciousness; aware; apprised; sensible. — **Con′sciousness**, *n.* Knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; im-

mediate knowledge of any object; state in which one knows what is passing around one.

Conscript, kon′skript, *a.* Enrolled; written; registered. — *n.* One taken by lot, to serve as a soldier or sailor. — **Conscript′**, *v. t.* To enroll, by compulsion, for military service.

Consecrate, kon′se-krāt, *v. t.* To make, or declare to be sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to enroll among the gods or saints, apotheosize, canonize; to render venerable, dignify. — *a.* Consecrated; devoted; sacred. — **Consecra′tion**, *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating; dedication; canonization; apotheosis. — **Con′secrator**, *n.*

Consecution, kon-se-ku′shun, *n.* A sequel; train of things that follow one another. — **Consec′utive**, -u-tiv, *a.* Following in a train; uninterrupted in succession; following as a consequence or result. (*Mus.*) Following in the same order. — **Consec′utively**, *adv.* — **Con′sequence**, -se-kwens, *n.* That which flows out of, and follows, something on which it depends. (*Log.*) A conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction; connection of cause and effect. — **Con′sequent**, *a.* Following as a result or inference. (*Log.*) Following by necessary inference, or rational deduction. — *n.* That which follows, etc. (*Log.*) A conclusion or inference. (*Math.*) The second term of a ratio. — **Con′sequently**, *adv.* — **Consequential**, -kwen′shal, *a.* Following, etc.; assuming an air of consequence; pompous. — **Consequen′tially**, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; logically; by consequence; in a regular series; with assumed importance.

Consensus, kon-sen′sus, *n.* Agreement; accord. — **Consent′**, *n.* Agreement in opinion or sentiment; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed by another; accord; concurrence; free-will. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion or sentiment; to yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent, accede, comply, permit, acquiesce. — **Consent′er**, *n.*

Conserve, kon-sĕrv′, *v. t.* [SERVED (-sĕrvd′), -SERVING.] To save, preserve, protect; to prepare with sugar, etc., for preservation, as fruits, etc. — *n.* Anything conserved, esp. a sweetmeat, of fruit, etc., prepared with sugar. — **Conserv′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Conserv′ant**, *a.* Preserving from destruction or decay. — **Conserv′ancy**, -sĭ, **Conserva′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Conserv′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Preservative; disposed to maintain existing institutions. — *n.* One who, or that which, preserves from ruin, injury, or radical change; one who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs. — **Conserv′atism**, -tizm, *n.* Disposition or tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change. — **Conserv′atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury. — *n.* A place for preserving things, esp. a greenhouse for plants; that which preserves from injury; a public place of instruction in learning or art.

Consider, kon-sid′ĕr, *v. t.* [SIDERED (-sid′ĕrd), -ERING.] To think on with care, fix the mind on; to have regard to, take into view or account; to estimate, think, view. — *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully, deliberate. — **Consid′erable**, *a.* Possessing consequence; of some distinction; noteworthy; respectable; of importance or value; moderately large. — **Consid′erableness**, *n.* Some degree of importance, etc. — **Consid′erably**, *adv.* — **Consid′erate**, *a.* Given to consideration or sober reflection; mindful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others. — **Consid′erately**, *adv.* — **Consid′erateness**, *n.* — **Consid′era′tion**, *n.* Act of considering; careful thought; deliberation; appreciative regard; claim to notice; some degree of consequence; ground of opinion; influence. (*Law.*) The material cause of a contract; compensation; equivalent.

Consign, kon-sīn′, *v. t.* [SIGNED (-sīnd′), -SIGNING.] To give, transfer, or deliver, formally; to commit, intrust. (*Com.*) To give into the hands of an agent for superintendence, sale, etc. To assign, appropriate. — **Consign′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Com.*) Thing consigned; goods sent to a factor for sale; the writing by which a thing is consigned.

Consist, kon-sist′, *v. i.* To be in a fixed or permanent state; to be, exist, subsist; to be consistent or harmonious. — **Consist′ent**, *a.* Possessing firmness or fixedness; having agreement with itself at different times, or harmony among its parts; accordant; congruous; uniform.

Console, kon-sōl′, *v. t.* [SOLED (-sōld′), -SOLING.] To cheer in distress, comfort, soothe. — **Consol′er**, *n.* — **Consol′able**, *a.* — **Consola′tion**, *n.* Act of comforting or state of being comforted; that which comforts. — **Consolatory**, -sŏl′a-to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to comfort; pert. to consolation.

Console, kon′sōl, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bracket; a projecting ornament on the keystone of an arch.

Console.

Consolidate, kon-sol′ĭ-dāt, *v. t.* To make solid, unite or press together into a compact mass; to unite, as various particulars, into one body, condense, compress. — *v. i.* To grow firm and hard, unite and become solid. — *a.* Consolidated.

Consommé, kon-som-ma′, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A broth made very strong by boiling.

Consonant, kon′so-nant, *a.* Having agreement; congruous; consistent. (*Mus.*) Harmonizing together; accordant. — *n.* An articulation which is uttered with a more open sound called a vowel; a letter representing such articulation. — **Con′sonance, -nancy**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A pleasing accord of sounds produced simultaneously. Agreement; unison; harmony.

Consort, kon′sôrt, *n.* A companion or partner; esp. a wife or husband; spouse. — **Consort′**, *v. i.* To unite or keep company; associate. — *v. t.* To join, as in affection, company, etc.

Conspectus, kon-spek′tus, *n.* A general sketch or outline of a subject; synopsis; epitome. — **Conspic′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Obvious to the eye; manifest; noted; illustrious.

Conspire, kon-spīr′, *v. i.* [SPIRED (-spīrd′), -SPIRING.] To covenant for an evil purpose, plot together; to concur to one end, agree, combine, league. — *v. t.* To plot, concur in. — **Conspiracy**, -spĭr′a-sĭ, *n.* A combination of persons for evil; concurrence to one event; combination; plot. — **Conspir′ator**, -tĕr, *n.*

Constable, kun′sta-bl, *n.* A high officer in medieval monarchical establishments. (*Law.*) An officer of the peace, bound to execute warrants of judicial officers.

Constant, kon′stant, *a.* Not liable to change; steadfast; permanent; perpetual; resolute; firm. (*Math.* & *Physics.*) Remaining unchanged or invariable. — *n.* That which is not subject to change. (*Math.*) A quantity whose value always remains the same in the same expression. — **Con′stantly**, *adv.* — **Con′stancy**, -sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; freedom from change; firmness of mind, esp. under sufferings, in attachments, or in enterprise; stability; resolution.

Constellation, kon-stel-la′shun, *n.* A group of fixed stars; assemblage of splendors or excellencies.

Consternation, kon-stĕr-na′shun, *n.* Amazement or terror that confounds the faculties; horror; amazement.

Constipate, kon′stĭ-pāt, *v. t.* To stop, as a passage, by filling it, and preventing motion through it; to render costive. — **Constipa′tion**, *n.* Act of crowding; state of being crowded; condensation; costiveness.

Constitute, kon′stĭ-tūt, *v. t.* To cause to stand, establish, enact; to give formal existence to, compose, form; to appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment. — **Con′stituter**, *n.* — **Constit′uent**, -u-ent, *a.* Serving to form, etc.; component; elemental; having power to elect or appoint. — *n.* The person or thing which establishes, etc.; component part; element; one who assists to appoint or elect a representative to an office. — **Constitu′tion**, *n.* Act of constituting; formation; state of being; natural condition; conformation; principles or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized body of men; an authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment. — **Constitu′tional**, *a.* Pert. to or inherent in the constitution; in accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a government or society; regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, etc.; for the benefit of the constitution. — *n.* Exercise for the constitution, or health.

Constrain, kon-strān′, *v. t.* [STRAINED (-strānd′), -STRAINING.] To secure by bonds, bring into a nar-

row compass, hold back by force, urge with irresistible power, necessitate. — **Constrain′able**, *a.* — **Constrain′edly**, *adv.* — **Constraint**, -strānt′, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which constrains; compulsion; urgency. — **Constrict′**, *v. t.* To draw together into a narrow compass, contract. — **Constric′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Constrict′ive**, -iv, *a.* Serving to bind. — **Constrict′or**, -ẽr, *n.* That which, etc.; esp. a serpent which surrounds its prey with its folds and crushes it. — **Constringe**, -strinj′, *v. t.* [-STRINGED (-strinjd′), -STRINGING.] To draw together, contract. — **Constrin′gent**, *a.* Having the quality of contracting.

Construct, kon-strukt′, *v. t.* To put together the constituent parts of; to devise and put in an orderly arrangement. — **Con′struct**, *a.* Formed by, or pert. to, construction, interpretation, or inference. — **Construct′er**, *n.* — **Construc′tion**, *n.* Act of constructing; act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; composition; manner of putting together the parts of anything. (*Gram.*) Syntactical arrangement. The method of construing or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; interpretation; sense. — **Construct′iveness**, *n.* Tendeney to, etc. (*Phren.*) The faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Construe**, -stroo̅′, *v. t.* [-STRUED (-stroo̅d′), -STRUING.] To exhibit the construction of, as of a sentence or clause; to interpret, translate.

Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan′shal, *a.* Having the same essence. — **Con′substan′tia′tion**, *n.* Identity of substance. (*Theol.*) The actual presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

Consul, kon′sul, *n.* One of the 2 chief magistrates of the Roman republic, after the expulsion of the kings; one of the 3 supreme magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804; an officer appointed by a government to protect the interests of its citizens abroad.

Consult, kon-sult′, *v. i.* To seek opinion or advice, take counsel, deliberate. — *v. t.* To ask advice of; to deliberate upon. — **Consult′er**, *n.* — **Consulta′tion**, *n.* Act of consulting or deliberating; a meeting, esp. of lawyers or of doctors, to consult.

Consume, kon-sūm′, *v. t.* [-SUMED (-sūmd′), -SUMING.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire; to swallow up, absorb, dissipate. — *v. i.* To waste away slowly. — **Consum′able**, *a.* — **Consump′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Med.*) A gradual decay or diminution of the body; esp. a disease seated in the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, etc. — **Consump′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having the quality of consuming; destructive; affected with, or inclined to, consumption.

Consummate, kon′sum-māt *or* -sum′māt, *v. t.* To bring to completion, raise to the highest point or degree, perfect, achieve. — **Consum′mate**, *a.* Carried to the utmost extent; complete; perfect. — **Consum′mately**, *adv.* — **Consumma′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; completion; close; perfection.

Contact, kon′takt, *n.* A close union of bodies; a touching or meeting. — **Contagion**, -ta′jun, *n.* Transmission of disease from one person to another, by contact; a medium or agency to transmit disease; pestilential influence; act or means of propagating influence or effect. — **Conta′gious**, -jus, *a.* (*Med.*) Communicable by contact or approach; infectious; catching. Containing or generating contagion; pestilential; communicable from one to another. — **Contig′uous**, -u-us, *a.* In contact; adjoining. — **Contig′uously**, *adv.* — **Contig′uousness**, **-tigu′ity**, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Contin′gent**, -jent, *a.* Liable, but not certain to occur; dependent on what is unknown; incidental; casual. (*Law.*) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur. — *n.* A contingency; what falls to one in an apportionment; quota; proportion.

Contain, kon-tān′, *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd′), -TAINING.] To hold within fixed limits, comprehend, comprise; to be able to hold, inclose. — *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity. — **Content′**, *a.* Having the desires limited by present enjoyment; satisfied; at rest. — *v. i.* To satisfy the mind of, appease, please, gratify. — *n.* Satisfaction; moderate happiness; that which contents. — **Con′tent** *or* **Content′**, *n.*, gen. in *pl.* That which is contained; power of containing; capacity. — **Content′ed**, *a.* Content; satisfied. — **Content′edly**, *adv.* — **Content′edness**, *n.* — **Content′ment**, *n.* Satisfaction of mind; acquiescence; that which affords satisfaction; gratification. — **Con′tinent**, *n.* (*Geog.*) One of the large bodies of land on the globe. The main land of Europe, as disting. fr. the islands, esp. fr. England. — *a.* Restraining the indulgence of desires or passions, esp. as to sexual intercourse; temperate; chaste.

Contaminate, kon-tam′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To soil, stain, or corrupt by defiling contact; to pollute, defile, taint. — *a.* Having defilement; corrupt.

Contemn, kon-tem′, *v. t.* [-TEMNED (-temd′), -TEMNING (-tem′ning).] To consider and treat as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain, despise, scorn. — **Contempt′**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Law.*) Disobedience of the rules of a court of justice or legislative body. — **Contempt′ible**, *a.* Worthy of, etc.; abject; vile; mean; base; pitiful. — **Contempt′ibleness**, *n.* — **Contempt′ibly**, *adv.* — **Contempt′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Manifesting, etc.; scornful; insolent; fastidious. — **Contempt′uously**, *adv.*

Contemplate, kon′tem-plāt *or* -tem′plāt, *v. t.* To look at on all sides, regard with care, meditate on, study; to have in view, as contingent or probable, look forward to, ponder, plan, purpose. — *v. i.* To think studiously, muse, meditate. — **Contem′plative**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. or addicted to, etc.; studious; thoughtful; having the power of thought or meditation. — **Contem′platively**, *adv.* — **Contem′plativeness**, *n.*

Contemporaneous, kon-tem′po-ra′ne-us, *a.* Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time; contemporary. — **Contem′porary**, -po-ra-rĭ, *a.* Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time. — *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Contempt, Contemptuous, etc. See under CONTEMN.

Contend, kon-tend′, *v. i.* To strive in opposition, or in debate, engage in discussion, dispute. — **Conten′tion**, *n.* A violent effort to obtain or resist; strife in debate; struggle; quarrel; feud; competition; discord. — **Conten′tious**, -shus, *a.* Apt to contend; involving contention; quarrelsome; litigious; perverse; peevish.

Content, Contentment, etc. See under CONTAIN.

Conterminate, kon-tẽr′mĭ-nāt, **-minal**, **-minous**, -nus, *a.* Having the same bounds or boundaries; contiguous.

Contest, kon-test′, *v. t.* To make a subject of dispute; to strive earnestly to maintain; to dispute, controvert, oppose. (*Law.*) To resist, as a claim, by course of law. — *v. i.* To engage in dispute, strife, etc.; to emulate. — **Con′test**, *n.* Earnest dispute; strife; combat; battle; debate; difference; strife. — **Contest′able**, *a.* — **Contest′ant**, *n.* One who, etc.

Context, kon′tekst, *n.* The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a particular passage.

Contiguous, Contingent, etc. See under CONTACT.

Continent. See under CONTAIN.

Continue, kon-tin′u, *v. i.* [-TINUED (-tin′ūd), -TINUING.] To remain in a given place or condition; to be permanent or durable, steadfast or constant; to endure, last, persevere, persist, stay. — *v. t.* To prolong, persist in. — **Contin′uer**, *n.* — **Contin′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Without break, cessation, or interruption; constantly prolonged; extended. — **Contin′ual**, *a.* Proceeding without interruption; very frequent; often repeated; of frequent recurrence; perpetual; incessant. — **Contin′ually**, *adv.* — **Contin′ua′tion**, *n.* Act of continuing, or the state of being continued; that which extends, increases, supplements, etc. — **Contin′uative**, -tiv, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A statement expressing permanence or duration. (*Gram.*) A connective; conjunction.

Contort, kon-tôrt′, *v. t.* To twist together, writhe. — **Contor′tion**, *n.* A twisting; partial dislocation of a limb. — **Contor′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Expressing contortion.

Contour, kon-too̅r′, *n.* Bounding line; outline; periphery.

Contraband, kon′trà-band, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden. — *n.* Prohibited merchandise or traffic.

Contract, kon-trakt′, *v. t.* To draw together or nearer, reduce to less compass; to bring on, be liable to; to

make a bargain for; to betroth, affiance. (*Gram.*) To unite into one long vowel or diphthong. — said of concurrent vowels. — *v. i.* To be drawn together or reduced in compass; to make an agreement, covenant, bargain. — **Con′tract**, *n.* An agreement between parties, imposing obligations and conferring rights upon each; covenant; compact; stipulation; obligation; a formal writing containing such agreement. (*Gram.*) A word in which concurrent vowels are contracted. — **Contrac′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Math.*) Process of shortening any operation. Anything in a state of abbreviation. (*Gram.*) The shortening of a word, by uniting concurrent vowels or omitting a vowel or syllable. — **Contract′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. one who contracts to perform work upon specified terms.

Contradict, kon-trȧ-dikt′, *v. t.* To assert the contrary of, deny; to be contrary to, oppose. — **Contradict′er**, *n.* — **Contradic′tion**, *n.* An assertion of the contrary to what has been said; opposition or repugnancy; incongruity; contrariety. — **Contradic′tious**, -shus, *a.* Filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict. — **Contradict′ive**, -iv, *a.* Contradictory. — **Contradict′ory**, *a.* Affirming the contrary; implying denial; inconsistent; repugnant. (*Logic.*) Opposed in every possible respect. — *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency. — **Contradict′orily**, *adv.*

Contradistinguish, kon-trȧ-dis-tin′gwish, *v. t.* [-TINGUISHED (-gwisht), -GUISHING.] To distinguish by contrast. — **Con′tradistinc′tion**, *n.*

Contralto, kon-tral′to, *n.* (*Mus.*) The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; alto or counter-tenor; the voice or singer performing this part. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Contrary, kon′trȧ-rĭ, *a.* Opposite; different; contradictory; given to opposition; perverse; wayward. (*Logic.*) Opposed in quality only. — *n.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another.

Contrast, kon-trȧst′, *v. t.* To set in opposition, in order to show superiority or give effect. — *v. i.* To stand in opposition; exhibit contrast. — **Con′trast**, *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; comparison by contrariety of qualities.

Contratenor, kon′trȧ-ten-ēr, *n.* (*Mus.*) A middle part between tenor and treble; counter-tenor; contralto.

Contravene, kon-trȧ-vēn′, *v. t.* [-VENED (-vēnd′), -VENING.] To meet in the way of opposition, come in conflict with, contradict, obstruct, oppose. — **Contraven′tion**, -ven′shun, *n.* Act of, etc.

Contretemps, kon-tr-ton′, *n.* An unexpected accident, creating confusion; mishap.

Contribute, kon-trib′ūt, *v. t.* To give to a common stock or for a common purpose. — *v. i.* To give a part, lend assistance. — **Contrib′utor**, -tēr, *n.* — **Contrib′utable**, *a.* — **Contribu′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing contributed. (*Mil.*) Imposition levied on a conquered people. (*Law.*) Payment, by several jointly liable, of their shares of a loss by one of the number, or payment by him for all, with reference to their common liability.

Contrite, kon′trīt, *a.* Broken down with grief or penitence; repentant; humble; sorrowful. — **Contri′tion**, -trish′un, *n.* State of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin; compunction; self-reproach; remorse.

Contrive, kon-trīv′, *v. t.* [-TRIVED (-trīvd′), -TRIVING.] To form by exercise of ingenuity, devise, invent, plan, plot. — *v. i.* To make devices, plan. — **Contriv′er**, *n.* — **Contriv′able**, *a.* — **Contriv′ance**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing contrived; an act of cunning; scheme; invention; project; artifice; shift.

Control, kon-trōl′, *n.* Orig., a register kept to check another register; that which serves to check, restrain, or hinder; power to check; restraining influence; direction; superintendence. — *v. t.* [-TROLLED (-trōld′), -TROLLING.] To restrain, govern, overpower, counteract. [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*.] — **Control′ler**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Controller, Comptreller**, kon-trōl′ẽr, *n.* An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to control or verify the accounts of other officers.

Controversy, kon′tro-vēr-sĭ, *n.* Maintenance of opinions discordant with those of others; dispute; debate; hostility. — **Con′trovert**, *v. t.* To make matter of controversy; to contest; to debate, deny. — **Con′troverter, -vertist, -ver′sialist**, -vēr′shal-ist, *n.* One who, etc.; a disputant; polemic. — **Controvert′ible**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Controvert′ibly**, *adv.* — **Controver′sial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; disputatious. — **Controver′sially**, *adv.*

Contumacy, kon′tu-ma-sĭ, *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness. (*Law.*) Willful contempt of, and disobedience to, lawful summons or rules of court. — **Contumacious**, -ma′shus, *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority.

Contumely, kon′tu-me-lĭ, *n.* Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; reproach. — **Contume′lious**, -lĭ-us, *a.* Overbearingly contemptuous; insolent; reproachful. — **Contume′liously**, *adv.*

Contuse, kon-tūz′, *v. t.* [-TUSED (-tūzd′), -TUSING.] To beat, pound, or bray together; to bruise by beating. — **Contu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Conundrum, ko-nun′drum, *n.* A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance between unlike things is proposed for discovery; a puzzling question, whose answer involves a pun.

Convalesce, kon-va-les′, *v. i.* [-LESCED (-lest′), -LESCING.] To recover health and strength after sickness. — **Convales′cence**, -sens, **-cency**, *n.* Recovery, etc.; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness. — **Convales′cent**, *a.* Recovering, etc. — *n.* One recovering, etc. — **Convales′cently**, *adv.*

Convene, kon-vēn′, *v. i.* [-VENED (-vēnd′), -VENING.] To come together, meet in the same place, assemble, unite. — *v. t.* To cause to assemble, call together, convoke; to summon judicially to meet or appear. — **Conven′able**, *a.* — **Conven′er**, *n.* — **Conven′ient**, -yent, *a.* Adapted to an end; fit; becoming; affording convenience; commodious. — **Conven′iently**, *adv.* — **Conven′ience**, -yens, **-iency**, *n.* State of being, or that which is, convenient; an accommodation. — **Con′vent**, *n.* A community of recluses devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns; a house occupied by such a community; abbey; monastery; nunnery. — **Conven′tion**, *n.* Act of coming together; arbitrary custom; usage; an assembly of delegates for a deliberative purpose; an informal or preliminary compact, as between belligerents, etc. — **Conven′tional**, *a.* Formed by agreement; stipulated; growing out of, or depending on, custom; sanctioned by usage.

Converge, kon-vērj′, *v. i.* [-VERGED (-vērjd′), -VERGING.] To tend to one point, incline and approach nearer together.

Converse, *n.* and *a.* See under CONVERT.

Converse, kon-vērs′, *v. i.* [-VERSED (-vērst′), -VERSING.] To keep company, or have familiarity; to commune; to talk familiarly, chat. — **Con′versant**, *a.* Having customary intercourse; familiar by use or study; versed; having concern or relation. — **Conversa′tion**, *n.* Familiar intercourse; close acquaintance; informal talk; discourse; colloquy; conference. — **Conversa′tional**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; colloquial.

Convert, kon-vērt′, *v. t.* To change from one form, substance, religion, party, use, etc., to another; to turn, transmute, appropriate. — *v. i.* To be turned or changed; to undergo a change, be transmuted. — **Con′vert**, *n.* One converted from one opinion or practice to another; esp. one who turns from sin to holiness; proselyte; neophyte; pervert. — **Convert′er**, *n.* — **Con′verse**, -vērs, *n.* (*Logic.*) A proposition produced by interchanging the terms of another. (*Math.*) A change in the form of a proposition, inverting its order and making the conclusion the premise. — *a.* Turned about; reciprocal. — **Con′versely**, *adv.* — **Conver′sion**, *n.* Act of changing from one condition to another; transmutation; change from one side, party, etc., to another. (*Law.*) An appropriation of property. (*Logic.*) Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition. (*Math.*) A change of the form of a proposition. (*Mil.*) A change of front. (*Theol.*) A radical change of heart or moral character.

Convex, kon′veks, *a.* Rising or swelling into a rounded form. — *n.* A convex body. See LENS.

Convey, kon-vā′, *v. t.* [-VEYED (-vād′), -VEYING.] To carry from one place to another; to transfer to another, make over; to communicate. — **Convey′able**, *a.* — **Convey′ance**, *n.* Act of conveying; transmis-

sion; transference; instrument or means of conveying. (*Law.*) A written instrument by which property or title is conveyed from one to another.— **Convey'ancer**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who draws up conveyances of property.— **Convey'ancing**, *n.* (*Law.*) Act or practice of, etc.— **Convoy'**, *v. t.* [-VOYED (-void'), -VOYING.] To accompany for protection.— **Con'voy**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a protecting force accompanying ships or property; the ship or fleet protected; property convoyed; a drag or brake upon wheels of a vehicle when going down hill.

Convict, kon-vikt', *v. t.* To prove guilty of an offense charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision; to show by proof; to confute, confound. — **Con'vict**, *n.* One proved guilty of crime; malefactor; felon; criminal. — **Convic'tion**, *n.* Act of proving, finding, or adjudging guilty; act of convincing of error; confutation; state of being convinced, esp. of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.— **Convict'ive**, -iv, *a.* Fitted to, etc.— **Convince'**, *v. t.* [-VINCED (-vinst'), -VINCING.] To overcome by argument, satisfy by proof, persuade, convict.

Convivial, kon-viv'ĭ-al, *a.* Relating to an entertainment; festal; jovial; social; gay.— **Conviv'ial'ity**, *n.* Good humor attending festive occasions.

Convoke, kon-vōk', *v. t.* [-VOKED (-vōkt'), -VOKING.] To call together, convene.— **Convoca'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; assembly or meeting.

Convolve, kon-volv', *v. t.* [-VOLVED (-volvd'), -VOLVING.] To roll together, twist.— **Con'volute**, -lūt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Rolled together, or one part on another.— **Convolu'tion**, *n.* Act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; state of being, etc.

Convoy. See under CONVEY.

Convulse, kon-vuls', *v. t.* [-VULSED (-vulst'), -VULSING.] To draw or contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of the body; to agitate, rend.— **Convul'sion**, -shun, *n.* (*Med.*) Unnatural contraction of the muscular parts. Any violent and irregular motion; commotion; disturbance; spasm.— **Convul'sive**, -siv, *a.* Producing, or attended with, etc.

Cony, kō'nĭ *or* kun'ĭ, *n.* A rabbit.

Coo, kōō, *v. i.* [COOED (kōōd), COOING.] To make a low sound, as pigeons.

Cook, kōōk, *v. t.* [COOKED (kōōkt), COOKING.] To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to concoct, tamper with, alter. — *v. i.* To prepare food for the table. — *n.* One who, etc.— **Cook'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Art or practice of, etc.

Cooky, kōōk'ĭ, *n.* A small, thin, sweet cake.

Cool, kōōl, *a.* Moderately cold; producing coolness; calm, or free from excitement by passion; dispassionate; self-possessed; manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling; negligent of propriety in minor matters; impudent. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* [COOLED (kōōld), COOLING.] To make cool or cold; to moderate the excitement of; to allay, as passion; to calm, moderate. — *v. i.* To become less hot; lose heat; to become more moderate.— **Cool'er**, *n.* That which cools or abates heat or excitement; a vessel in which liquors, etc., are cooled.— **Cool'ish**, *a.* Somewhat cool.— **Cool'ly**, *adv.* In a cool manner.— **Cool'ness**, *n.*

Cooly, -lie, kōō'lĭ, *n.* An East Indian porter; a laborer transported from the East, for service elsewhere.

Coop, kōōp, *n.* A barrel or cask; a grated box or inclosure for small animals, esp. poultry. — *v. t.* [COOPED (kōōpt), COOPING.] To confine in a coop, or in a narrow compass; to crowd, confine, imprison.— **Cooper**, kōōp- *or* kōōp'ēr, *n.* One who makes barrels, tubs, etc. — *v. t.* To do cooper's work upon.

Coöperate, ko-op'ēr-āt, *v. i.* To act or operate jointly with another.— **Coöp'era'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; concurrent effort or labor.— **Coöp'erative**, -tiv, *a.* Operating jointly.— **Coöp'erator**, -tēr, *n.*

Coördinate, ko-ôr'dĭ-nāt, *a.* Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. — *v. t.* To make coördinate, or equal in rank, to harmonize. — *n.* A person or thing of the same rank with another. *pl.* (*Math.*) Lines, or other elements of reference, by which the position of a point is defined with respect to fixed lines, or planes, called *coördinate axes* and *coördinate planes.*

Coot, kōōt, *n.* A short-tailed water-fowl, frequenting lakes and still waters; a stupid fellow; simpleton.

Copal, ko'pal, *n.* A resinous substance from 2 East India and S. Amer. trees— used in manufacture of varnishes.

Copartner, ko-pärt'nēr, *n.* A joint partner; associate; partaker.— **Copart'nership**, *n.* Joint interest or concern; an unincorporated business association.

Cope, kōp, *n.* A covering for the head; anything extended over the head, as the vault of the sky; a sacerdotal cloak. (*Founding.*) The top part of a flask.

Cope, kōp, *v. i.* [COPED (kōpt), COPING.] To strive, contend, esp. on equal terms or with success; to match, equal. — *v. t.* To match one's self against.

Copernican, ko-pēr'nĭ-kan, *a.* Pert. to Copernicus, a Prussian astronomer who taught the solar system now received.

Copier. See under COPY.

Copious, ko'pĭ-us, *a.* Large in quantity or amount; abundant; rich; full; exuberant.

Copper, kop'pēr, *n.* A metal of reddish color, ductile, malleable, and tenacious; a coin, also a vessel, esp. a boiler, made of copper. — *v. t.* [COPPERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To cover or sheathe with copper.— **Cop'peras**, *n.* Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a green salt, of a styptic, astringent taste.

Coppice, kop'pis, **Copse**, kops, *n.* A wood of small growth; underwood; brushwood.— **Copse**, *v. t.* To trim or cut, as brushwood.

Copt, kopt, *n.* A descendant of the ancient Egyptians; an Egyptian Christian, esp. of the ancient Monophysite church.— **Cop'tic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — *n.* The language of, etc.

Copula, kop'u-lá, *n.* (*Logic.*) The word uniting the subject and predicate of a proposition.— **Cop'ulate**, -lāt, *v. t.* To unite in sexual embrace.— **Copula'tion**, *n.* Act of coupling; coition.— **Cop'ulative**, -tiv, *a.* Serving to couple. (*Gram.*) Uniting the sense as well as the words. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction.— **Cop'ulatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; copulative.

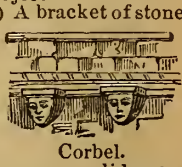
Copy, kop'ĭ, *n.* A writing like another writing; transcript; book printed according to the original; one of a series of repetitions of an original work. (*Print.*) Manuscript, etc., for the compositor. Anything to be imitated; a model; pattern. — *v. t.* [COPIED (kop'id), COPYING.] To write, print, engrave, etc., after an original; to imitate, transcribe, model after. — *v. i.* To do a thing in imitation of something else.— **Cop'yright**, -rīt, *n.* An author's exclusive right to print, publish, and vend his own works, for his own benefit, during a certain time. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

Coquette, ko-ket', *n.* A vain, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration, and gain matrimonial offers, intending to reject her suitor.— **Coquet'**, *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love, with a view to disappoint. — *v. i.* To trifle in love.— **Coquet'ry**, -rĭ, *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.— **Coquet'tish**, *a.* Practicing coquetry; befitting a coquette.

Coral, kor'al, *n.* The solid secretion of zoöphytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps, consisting almost purely of carbonate of lime; a piece of coral; spawn of the lobster, which has the color of coral.

Corban, kôr'ban, *n.* An alms-basket. (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or sacrifice devoted to God; vow by which one bound himself not to give to, or receive from another, some particular object.

Corbeil, Corbel, kôr'bel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bracket of stone, wood, or iron, often carved in the form of a basket, head, etc., projecting from a wall to support a cornice, parapet, end of an arch, or other structure or mass; the vase or tambor of the Corinthian column.— **Cor'bel**, *v. t.* To furnish with corbels.


Corbel.

Cord, kôrd, *n.* A string, or small rope; a solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile 8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 4 ft. broad, — orig. measured with a cord. — *v. t.* To bind with a cord; to pile up, as wood, for sale by the cord.— **Cordelière**, -lyâr', *n.*

A black, knotted silk handkerchief. [F.] — **Cordon,** kôr′doN *or* kôr′don, *n.* A ribbon borne as a badge of honor. (*Arch.*) The edge of a stone on the outside of a building. (*Fort.*) The projecting coping of the scarp-wall. (*Mil.*) A series of military posts. [F.] — **Corduroy,** kôr′du-roi, *n.* A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

Cordate, kôr′dāt, **-dated,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a heart. — **Cordial,** kôr′dĭ-al *or* kôr′jal, *a.* Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; affectionate; tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate. — *n.* Anything that comforts and exhilarates. (*Med.*) That which invigorates, esp. medicine which does so. (*Com.*) Aromatized spirit, employed as a beverage. — **Cordial′ity,** *n.* Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness.

Cordovan, kôr′do-van, *n.* Spanish leather, or goatskin tanned and dressed; cordwain. — **Cordwainer,** kôrd′wān-ēr, *n.* A worker in cordovan leather; shoemaker.

Core, kōr, *n.* The heart or inner part of a thing, esp. of fruit. (*Founding.*) The internal mold which forms a hollow in casting. — *v. t.* [CORED (kōrd), CORING.] To take out the core or inward parts of.

Coriander, ko-rĭ-an′dēr, *n.* A plant whose seeds are considered in medicine as stomachic and carminative.

Corinthian, ko-rin′thĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Corinth. (*Arch.*) Pert. to the Corinthian order of architecture, profusely ornamented. See CAPITAL.

Cork, kôrk, *n.* The outer bark of the cork tree, of which stoppers are made; a stopper for a bottle, jug, etc. — *v. t.* [CORKED (kôrkt), CORKING.] To stop or furnish with cork.

Cormorant.

Cormorant, kôr′mo-rant, *n.* A voracious web-footed sea-bird, of the pelican family; a glutton, or gluttonous servant.

Corn, kôrn, *n.* A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain; the various cereal or farinaceous grains growing in ears, and used for food; in Scot., oats; in the U. S., maize, or Indian corn; plants which produce corn; a small, hard particle; a grain. — *v. t.* [CORNED (kôrnd), CORNING.] To preserve with salt in grains, cure by salting; to form into small grains, granulate; to feed with grain; to render intoxicated.

Corn, kôrn, *n.* A hard, horn-like induration of the skin, esp. on the toes.

Cornea, kôr′ne-â, *n.* (*Anat.*) The strong, horny, transparent membrane forming the front part of the eye ball. See EYE.

Cornelian, kôr-nēl′yan, *n.* A kind of chalcedony. [Often spelled *carnelian.*]

Corner, kôr′nēr, *n.* The point where converging lines meet; angle; space between converging lines or walls which meet; an inclosed or retired place; a part; an embarrassed position. (*Stock Exchange.*) The condition of a stock or commodity when a future delivery, in excess of the amount in the market, has been undertaken by parties who are therefore compelled to settle with the buyers at fictitious rates; a scarcity of a commodity, created for the purpose of increasing profits. — *v. t.* [CORNERED (-nērd), -NERING.] To drive into a corner, or into a position of difficulty or necessary surrender; to get control of, — said of stocks.

Cornet, kôr′net, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument blown with the mouth; a species of trumpet; a certain organ stop or register. A cap of twisted paper, used by grocers. (*Mil.*) The standard-bearer in a cavalry troop.

Cornice, kôr′nis, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molded projection finishing the part to which it is affixed.

Cornucopia, kôr-nu-ko′pĭ-â, *n.*; *pl.* -PIÆ, -pĭ-ē. The horn of plenty, overflowing with fruits and flowers, — an emblem of abundance.

Corol, kor′ol, **Corolla,** ko-rol′lâ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The inner part of a flower, surrounding the organs of fructification and composed of leaves, called *petals.* — **Cor′ollary,** -la-rĭ, *n.* That which follows over and above a proposition demonstrated; an inference; deduction; consequence.

Corolla.

a, many-petaled; *b*, single petaled.

Corona, ko-ro′nâ, *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ, -ne. (*Arch.*) A large, flat member of a cornice. (*Anat.*) The upper surface, as of a tooth. (*Astron.*) A luminous appearance surrounding the moon during a total eclipse of the sun. (*Bot.*) A crown-like margin of the top of a flower; an appendage at the top of some petals or seeds. (*Meteorol.*) A circle, around a luminous body. — **Corona′tion,** *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign. — **Cor′oner,** *n.* An officer of the law appointed to inquire into a violent death. — **Cor′onet,** *n.* An inferior crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental head dress. (*Far.*) The upper part of a horse's hoof. — **Coro′nis,** *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) A sign of contraction ['] placed over a word.

Coronet.

Corporal, kôr′po-ral, *n.* (*Mil.*) The lowest officer of an infantry company. (*Naut.*) An officer under the master at arms.

Corporal, kôr′po-ral, *a.* Pert. to the body; having a body or substance; not spiritual; material; bodily. — *n.* (*Eccl.*) A linen cloth, to cover the elements in the eucharist. — **Cor′porally,** *adv.* — **Cor′porate,** *a.* United in an association, and endowed by law with rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated; pert. to a corporation. — **Cor′porately,** *adv.* In a corporate capacity. — **Corpora′tion,** *n.* A body politic or corporate, authorized to act as a single person, and with the capacity of a perpetual succession. — **Cor′porator,** *n.* A member of a corporation. — **Corpo′real,** *a.* Having a body; consisting of a material body; material. — **Corps,** kōr, *pl.* kōrz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A body of men, esp. of troops; an organized division of an army. — **Corps-d'armée,** kōr′där′mā′, *n.* A portion of a grand army possessed of all constituents of an independent army. [F., body of the army.] — **Corpse,** kôrps, **Corse,** kôrs, *n.* The dead body of a human being. — **Corse′let,** *n.* A light breastplate. (*Entom.*) The part of a winged insect answering to the breast of other animals. [F.] — **Cor′set,** *n.* An article of women's dress, inclosing the waist; stays. — *v. t.* To inclose in, etc. — **Cor′pulent,** *a.* Having an excessive quantity of flesh; fat; pursy; obese. — **Corpuscle,** kôr′pus-l, *n.* A minute particle, or physical atom. (*Anat.*) An animal cell.

Corral, kor′ral, *n.* A yard or inclosure, esp. for cattle, etc. — **Corral′,** *v. t.* To surround and inclose; to pen, as cattle.

Correct, kor-rekt′, *a.* Conformable to truth, rectitude, propriety, etc.; free from error; accurate; exact; regular. — *v. t.* To make or set right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, etc.; to reprove or punish for faults; to obviate or remove, counteract or change, rectify, punish, chasten. — **Correct′ness,** *n.* — **Correc′tion,** *n.* Act of correcting; emendation of errors; change for the better; amendment; punishment; discipline; what is substituted in the place of what is wrong; counteraction of what is inconvenient. — **Corrigendum,** -rĭ-jen′dum, *n.*; *pl.* -GENDA, -dâ. A word or thing to be corrected. — **Cor′rigible,** -rĭ-jĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc.; deserving chastisement. — **Cor′rigibleness,** *n.*

Correlate, kor-re-lāt′, *v. i.* To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be mutually related. — *v. t.* To bring into mutual relation; to make, or regard as, coincident. — **Correl′ative,** -tiv, *a.* Having or indicating, etc.; reciprocal. — *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other. (*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

Correspond, kor-re-spond′, *v. i.* To be adapted, be congruous; to have intercourse or communication, esp. by letters; to agree, fit, write. — **Correspond′ent,** *a.* Having correspondence; suitable; conformable. — *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters. — **Corre-**

spond'ently, -ingly, *adv.* In a corresponding manner; suitable. — **Correspond'ence, -ency,** *n.* Mutual adaptation of one thing to another; congruity; fitness; friendly intercourse; esp. by letters; letters between correspondents.

Corridor, kor'ĭ-dōr, *n.* (*Arch.*) A passage-way to apartments independent of each other.

Corrigendum, Corrigible, etc. See under CORRECT.

Corroborate, kor-rob'o-rāt, *v. t.* To make more certain, confirm. — **Corrob'ora'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; confirmation. — **Corrob'orative,** -tiv, *a.* Corroborating; confirmatory. — *n.* A corroborant. — **Corrob'oratory,** -to-rĭ, *a.* Corroborative.

Corrode, kor-rōd', *v. t.* To eat away or consume by degrees; to canker, gnaw, rust, wear away. — **Corro'sive,** -siv, *a.* Eating away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; acrimonious; fretting or vexing. — *n.* That which, etc.

Corrugate, kor'rōo-gāt, *v. t.* To form or shape into wrinkles or folds. — *a.* Shaped into wrinkles; furrowed; contracted. — **Corruga'tion,** *n.* A contraction into wrinkles. — **Cor'rugant,** *a.* Able to, etc.

Corrupt, kor-rupt', *v. t.* To change from soundness to putrescence; to putrefy; to change from good to bad, vitiate, debase, entice, bribe. — *v. i.* To become putrid or tainted, rot; to become vitiated, lose purity. — *a.* Changed, etc.; spoiled; tainted; depraved; perverted. — **Corrupt'ible,** *a.* Capable of being, etc. — *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body. — **Corrupt'ibleness, -ibil'ity,** *n.* Susceptibility of corruption. — **Corrupt'ibly,** *adv.* — **Corrup'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; product of corruption; putrid matter; putrescence; defilement; contamination. (*Law.*) Taint or impurity of blood, by which one is disabled from inheriting or transmitting any estate.

Corse, Corselet, etc. See under CORPORAL.

Corsair, kôr'sâr, *n.* A pirate; piratical vessel.

Cortege, kôr'tāzh', *n.* A train of attendants.

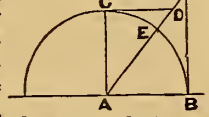
Corundum, ko-run'dum, *n.* (*Min.*) The earth alumina, as found in a crystalline state.

Coruscate, kor'us-kāt *or* ko-rus'kāt, *v. i.* To throw off vivid flashes of light; to glitter, gleam, sparkle.

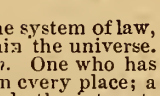
Corvet, kôr'vet, Corvette, kor-vet', *n.* (*Naut.*) A sloop of war, ranking below a frigate, and carrying not more than 20 guns.

Corypheus, kor'ĭ-fe'us, *n.* The chief or leader of a Greek dramatic chorus; any chief or leader.

Co-secant, ko-se'kant, *n.* (*Geom.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. In the figure, AD is the secant of the arc CE, and the co-secant of the complement of that arc, or BE. — **Co'sine,** -sīn, *n.* The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. In the figure, BF is the sine of the arc CF, and the co-sine of EF, the complement of that arc. — **Co-tan'gent,** *n.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. In the figure, CD is the tangent of the arc CE, and the co-tangent of EB, the complement of that arc.



Co-secant, Co-tangent.



Co-sine.

Cosmetic, koz-met'ik, **-ical,** *a.* Improving beauty, esp. of the complexion. — **Cosmet'ic,** *n.* An external application, to improve the complexion.

Cosmos, koz'mos, *n.* The universe; the system of law, harmony, and truth combined within the universe. — **Cosmopol'itan, -mop'olite,** -līt, *n.* One who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; one who regards the interests of mankind rather than of his own class or country; a liberal.

Cost, kost, *n.* Amount paid for anything; charge; expense; whatever, as labor, self-denial, suffering, etc., is requisite to secure benefit; loss of any kind; detriment; suffering. *pl.* (*Law.*) Expenses in litigation. — *v. t.* [COST, COSTING.] To require to be given, expended, or laid out for; to require to be borne, cause to be suffered. — **Cost'ly,** -lĭ, *a.* Of great cost; expensive; sumptuous. — **Cost'liness,** *n.*

Costal, kos'tal, *a.* Pert. to the side of the body or ribs.

Costive, kos'tiv, *a.* Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; constipated.

Costume, kos-tūm' *or* kos'tūm, *n.* An established manner or style, esp. of dress; adaptation of accessories, as in a picture, poem, etc., to the circumstances described.

Cot, kot, Cote, kōt, *n.* A small house; cottage; hut; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts; a cover for a sore finger. — **Cot, Cott,** kot, *n.* A sleeping place of small size; a little bed; cradle; folding bedstead. — **Cot'tage,** -tej, *n.* A small dwelling; cot; hut. — **Cot'tager, Cot'ter,** *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

Co-tangent. See under CO-SECANT.

Cotemporaneous, etc. See CONTEMPORANEOUS.

Coterie, ko-te-re', *n.* A set of persons who meet familiarly; a club.

Cotillon, Cotillion, ko-til'yun, *n.* A dance of 8 persons; quadrille; tune regulating the dance.

Cotton, kot'tn, *n.* The fibrous down enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant: thread or cloth made of cotton. — *a.* Made of, etc. — *v. i* To rise with a regular nap. — *Cotton flannel.* A twilled cotton fabric, with a long plush nap; Canton flannel. — **Cotton'y,** -ĭ, *a.* Downy; soft, like cotton; containing, or like, cotton; cheap looking. — **Cot'ton-gin, -jin,** *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton. — **-plant,** *n.* A plant of several species, growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce. — **-seed,** *n.* The seed of, etc., — yielding oil and oil-cake. — **-waste,** *n.* The refuse of cotton factories. — **-wood,** *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of the poplar kind. — **-wool,** *n.* Cotton in its raw state.

Cotton-plant.

Cotyledon, kot-ĭ-le'don, *n.* (*Bot.*) A seed-lobe of a plant, which involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes.

Couch, kowch, *v t* [COUCHED (kowcht), COUCHING.] To lay down or deposit; to compose to rest; to put in language, phrase, state. — *v. i.* To lie down, as on a bed, repose; to lie down for concealment, hide; to bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, etc. — *n.* A place for rest or sleep; a layer of barley prepared for malting. (*Painting, Gilding,* etc.) A preliminary layer, as of color, size, etc.

Cougar, kōō'gar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of panther found in southern N. Amer.; the puma or S. Amer. lion.

Cough, kawf, *n.* A violent effort of the lungs to throw off irritating matter. — *v. i.* [COUGHED (kawft), COUGHING.] To expel air from the throat or lungs with force or noise. — *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a cough, eject by a cough, expectorate.

Could, kōōd, *imp.* of *can.* See CAN.

Coulter. Same as COLTER.

Council, kown'sil, *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice; congress; diet; convention; convocation. — **Coun'cil-man,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city. — **Coun'cilor,** -ẽr, *n.* A member of a council.

Counsel, kown'sel, *n.* Mutual advisement, instruction, or interchange of opinions; exercise of deliberate judgment; result of consultation; deliberate purpose; one who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a case. — *v. t.* [COUNSELED (-seld), -SELING.] To advise, admonish, or instruct. — **Coun'selor,** -ẽr, *n.* One who, etc.; an adviser; one who is consulted and gives advice on questions of law; a barrister. — **Coun'selorship,** *n.*

Count, kownt, *v. t.* To number, enumerate, reckon, compute; to consider as belonging to one, esteem, ascribe. — *v. i.* To number or be counted; hence, to swell the number, add strength or influence; to depend, rely. (*Law.*) To plead orally. — *n.* Act of numbering, or amount ascertained by numbering; reckoning. (*Law.*) A statement of a plaintiff's case in court. (*Crim. Law.*) One of several charges in an indictment. — **Counter,** kown'tẽr, *n.* One who counts, or keeps an account; that which indicates a number; a piece of coin-shaped metal, wood, etc., used in reckoning; a table on which money is counted, and goods laid for examination by purchasers. — **Count'er-jump'er,** *n.* A salesman in a

shop. — **Count'able**, *a.* — **Count'less**, *a.* Innumerable. — **Count'ing-house**, **-room**, *n.* Place for keeping accounts, etc., and transacting business.

Count, kownt, *n.* A nobleman in Europe, equal in rank to an English earl. — **Count'ess**, *n.* The consort of an earl or count. — **Coun'ty**, -tĭ, *n.* Orig. an earldom; a territorial division of a state, for purposes of administration, justice, etc.; a shire.

Countenance, kown'te-nans, *n.* Appearance or expression of the face; aspect; mien; the face; features; encouraging aspect; favor; aid. — *v. t.* [-NANCED (-nanst), -NANCING.] To encourage by a favoring aspect; to sanction, approve, support.

Counter. See under COUNT, *v. t.*

Counter, kown'tĕr, *a.* Contrary; opposite. — *adv.* Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction. [This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.] — *n.* (*Naut.*) An arched space in the stern of a vessel. (*Mus.*) Counter-tenor. (*Far.*) That part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck. The back-leather or heel part of a boot; heel stiffening of a shoe.

Counteract, kown-tĕr-akt', *v. t.* To act in opposition to, hinder, defeat, frustrate. — **Counterac'tion**, *n.* Action in opposition; resistance. — **Counteract'ive**, -iv, *a.* Tending to, etc.

Counterbalance, kown-tĕr-bal'ans, *v. t.* [-BALANCED (-anst), -ANCING.] To oppose with an equal weight, act against with equal power or effect, countervail. — *n.* Equal opposing weight; equivalent.

Counter-brace, kown'tĕr-brās, *n.* (*Naut.*) The brace of the foretopsail on the leeward side of a vessel.

Counter-extension, kown'tĕr-ex-ten'shun, *n.* (*Surg.*) Fixation of the upper portion of a limb while extension is practiced on the lower portion, as in cases of fracture or luxation.

Counterfeit, kown'tĕr-fit, *v. t.* To put on a semblance of, esp. for a bad purpose; to imitate without right, and to deceive or defraud; to forge. — *v. i.* To dissemble, feign. — *a.* Having resemblance to; fabricated to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine; false, spurious, hypocritical. — *n.* That which, etc.; a likeness; counterpart; one who personates another; an impostor; cheat.

Counter-indication, kown'tĕr-in'dĭ-ka'shun, *n.* (*Med.*) Any symptom which forbids the use of a particular remedy in disease.

Counter-irritate, kown'tĕr-ir'ri-tāt, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To produce counter-irritation in. — **Coun'ter-ir'ritant**, *n.* That which, etc. — **Coun'ter-irrita'tion**, *n.* Irritation excited in one part of the body to relieve irritation in another part.

Counter-jumper. See under COUNT, *v. t.*

Countermand, kown-tĕr-mand', *v. t.* To revoke, as a former command. — **Coun'termand**, *n.* Revocation of a former command.

Counter-mark, kown'tĕr-märk, *n.* An additional mark on goods, to afford security or proof. (*Far.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses when the crown is worn smooth, to disguise their age. — **Countermark'**, *v. t.* To apply, etc.

Counter-mine, kown'tĕr-mīn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A gallery under ground, from which to destroy the mines of the enemy; means of counteraction. — **Countermine'**, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To oppose by a counter-mine. To frustrate by secret and opposing measures. — *v. i.* To make a counter-mine or counter-plot.

Counterpane, kown'tĕr-pān, **-point**, *n.* A coverlet for a bed.

Counterpart, kown'tĕr-pärt, *n.* A part corresponding to another part; copy; duplicate; a thing that may be applied to another so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression; hence a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite. (*Mus.*) The part arranged in connection with another.

Counterpoint, kown'tĕr-point, *n.* A cover for a bed. [See COUNTERPANE.] — (*Mus.*) The art of composing music in parts; the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody.

Counterpoise, kown-tĕr-poiz', *v. t.* To act against with equal weight, counterbalance. — **Coun'terpoise**, *n.* A weight sufficient to balance another; equal power acting in opposition; relation of two such forces; equilibrium; equiponderance.

Counter-revolution, kown'tĕr-rev-o-lu'shun, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

Countersign, kown'tĕr-sīn, *v. t.* To sign in addition and opposite to the signature of a principal, — to attest the authenticity of a writing. — *n.* The signature of a secretary, etc., to attest authenticity. (*Mil.*) A private signal or phrase, which must be given to pass a sentry. — **Coun'ter-sig'nal**, *n.* A corresponding signal.

Countersink, kown'tĕr-sink, *v. t.* To form, as a depression, to receive the head of a screw or bolt below the surface; to cause to sink, as a screw or bolt, even with or below the surface. — *n.* A depression for receiving the head of a screw; a tool for forming such depression.

Countervail, kown-tĕr-vāl', *v. t.* [-VAILED (-vāld'), -VAILING.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to balance, compensate. — **Coun'tervail**, *n.* Equal weight, strength, or value; compensation; requital.

Countervallation, kown'tĕr-val-la'shun, *n.* (*Fort.*) A chain of redoubts around a fortress, to prevent sorties by the garrison; construction of such works.

Countess. See under COUNT, *n.*

Counting-house, **Countless**, etc. See under COUNT, *v. t.*

Country, kun'trĭ, *n.* A region; region of one's birth, residence, or citizenship; rural regions, as opp. to town; inhabitants of a region. (*Law.*) A jury, as representing the citizens of a country; one's constituents, or the public. — *a.* Pert. to the territory away from a city; rural; rustic; destitute of refinement; rude. — **Coun'trified**, -trĭ-fīd, *a.* Having the appearance and manners of, etc.; uncouth.

County. See under COUNT, *n.*

Coupé, kōō-pa', *n.* A compartment in a French diligence, or in a railroad carriage; a four-wheeled close carriage for two persons.

Couple, kup'l, *n.* Two things of the same kind connected or taken together; a betrothed or married pair; brace. — *v. t.* [COUPLED (kup'ld), COUPLING.] To link or connect together, join; to unite as male and female, marry. — *v. i.* To come together as male and female, form a sexual union, embrace. — **Coup'ler**, *n.* — **Coup'let**, *n.* Two lines of verse that rhyme with each other. — **Coup'ling**, *n.* Act of bringing or coming together; connection; sexual union. (*Mach.*) That which couples one thing with another, as a hook, chain, etc.

Coupon, kōō'pon *or* -pon, *n.* (*Com.*) An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond, to be cut off for payment when interest is due.

Courage, kur'ej, *n.* The quality enabling one to encounter danger without fear; bravery; daring; resolution. — **Coura'geous**, -a'jus, *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, etc.; bold; hardy; enterprising. — **Coura'geously**, *adv.*

Courant, kōō-rānt', **-ran'to**, *n.* A piece of music in triple time; a lively dance; a newspaper. — **Cou'rier**, -rĭ-ĕr, *n.* A messenger sent in haste, usually on public business; an express; an attendant on travelers, who makes arrangements for them on the way. [F.] — **Course**, kōrs, *n.* Act of moving from one point to another; path traversed; motion considered with reference to its direction; line of progress; progress from point to point without change of direction; also, one of a succession of motions in different directions considered as one act; orderly progress; methodical action; conduct; behavior; a succession of practices connectedly followed; part of a meal served at one time. (*Arch.*) A continued level range of brick or stones throughout the face of a building. *pl.* The menstrual flux. (*Naut.*) The principal sails of a ship. See SAILS. — *v. t.* [COURSED (kōrst), COURSING.] To run, hunt, or chase after, pursue; to run through or over; to cause to run. — *v. i.* To run, as if in a race or in hunting. — **Cours'er**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. a swift horse.

Court, kōrt, *n.* An inclosed space; yard or area; residence of a sovereign, nobleman, etc.; palace; persons composing the retinue of a sovereign, etc.; assembling of the retinue of a sovereign; attention to one in power; conduct designed to gain favor; politeness; civility. (*Law.*) A legal tribunal, including judges, jury, lawyers, sheriffs, etc.; the judge in

a case, as disting. fr. the counsel. The session of a judicial assembly; any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. — *v. t.* To seek the favor of, strive to please, pay court to; to seek in marriage, woo; to solicit. — **Courteous**, kĕrt′yus, *a.* Of court-like or elegant manners; pert. to, or expressive of, courtesy; well-bred; polite; complaisant. — **Court′eously**, *adv.* — **Court′eousness**, *n.* — **Courtesy**, kĕrt′e-sĭ, *n.* Elegance of manners; act of civility or respect; urbanity; affability; good-breeding; favor or indulgence, as disting. fr. right. — **Courtesy**, kĕrt′sĭ, *n.* A gesture of respect or civility by women. — *v. i.* [COURTESIED (-sid), -SYING.] To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility or respect. — **Courtier**, kōrt′yĕr, *n.* One who frequents courts; one who courts favor. — **Court′ly**, *a.* Pert. to a court; court-like; high-bred; dignified and elegant; disposed to favor the great; fawning; obsequious; sycophantic. — **Court′liness**, *n.* High-breeding; elegance of manners. — **Court′ship**, *n.* Act of soliciting favor by complaisance or flattery; act of wooing in love. — **Courtesan**, kĕrt′e-zan, *n.* Orig. a follower of the court; a prostitute; harlot; strumpet.

Cousin, kuz′n, *n.* One collaterally related more remotely than brother or sister; a title given by a king to a nobleman, esp. to one of the council. — **Cous′in-ger′man**, -jĕr′man, *n.*; *pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. A first cousin; cousin in the first generation. — **Cous′inly**, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

Cove, kōv, *n.* A small inlet, creek, or bay; recess in the sea-shore; a strip of prairie extending into woodland; recess in a mountain side; a boy or man. — *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To arch over.

Covenant, kuv′e-nant, *n.* A mutual agreement in writing and under seal; contract; stipulation; a writing containing terms of agreement. (*Theol.*) The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, etc. (*Law.*) A form of action for violation of a contract. — *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement, bind one's self by contract, agree, bargain, stipulate. — *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

Cover, kuv′ĕr, *v. t.* [COVERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To overspread or envelop; to brood or sit on; to hide from sight, conceal; to place under shelter, protect, defend; to extend over, be sufficient for, comprehend or include, account for or solve, counterbalance; to copulate with, — said of the male; to keep under aim, or aim at point-blank. — *n.* Anything laid, set, or spread over another; an envelope; lid; thing which veils or conceals; screen: disguise; condition of concealment, shelter, or defense. (*Hunting.*) Woods, underbrush, etc., which shelter game. A table-cloth and furniture; esp. table furniture for one person at a meal. — **Cov′erer**, *n.* — **Cov′erlet**, *n.* The uppermost cover of a bed. — **Cov′ert**, *a.* Covered over: hid; sheltered. (*Law.*) Under cover, authority, or protection, as a married woman. — *n.* A place which covers and protects; shelter; defense; feathers covering the bases of birds' quills. [OF.] — **Cov′erture**, -ĕr-chur, *n.* Covering; shelter; defense. (*Law.*) Condition of a woman during marriage, — *i. e.*, under the cover or protection of her husband.

Covet, kuv′et, *v. t.* To wish for eagerly, inordinately, or unlawfully; to long for, hanker after, lust after. — **Cov′etable**, *a.* — **Cov′eter**, *n.* — **Cov′etiveness**, -ĭv-nes, *n.* (*Phren.*) Excessive desire of accumulating property; acquisitiveness. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Cov′etous**, -us, *a.* Very desirous; excessively eager; avaricious; penurious; miserly. — **Cov′etously**, *adv.* — **Cov′etousness**, *n.*

Covey, kuv′ĭ, *n.* An old bird with her brood of young; a small flock of birds; a company; set.

Cow, kow, *n.*; *pl.* Cows; *old pl.* KINE. The female of bovine animals.

Cow, kow, *v. t.* [COWED (kowd), COWING.] To depress with fear, sink the spirits or courage.

Coward, kow′ard, *n.* One who lacks courage; a timid or pusillanimous man; craven; poltroon; dastard. — *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base; pert. to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, cowardice. — **Cow′ardice**, -is, *n.* Want of courage. — **Cow′ardly**, -lĭ, *a.* Wanting courage; befitting a coward; timorous; pusillanimous; mean; base. — *adv.* In the manner of, etc. — **Cow′ardliness**, *n.*

Cower, kow′ĕr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch, esp. through fear.

Cowl, kowl, *n.* A monk's hood or habit; a cap for chimney-tops. A vessel for water, carried on a pole, or cowl-staff, between two persons.

Cowry, kow′rĭ, *n.* A small shell, used for money in Africa and the East Indies.

Coxcomb, koks′kōm, *n.* A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, on the cap of a licensed fool; the cap itself; a vain superficial pretender to accomplishments; a fop. (*Bot.*) A plant producing red flowers like a cock's comb. — **Cox′combry**, -kōm-rĭ, *n.* The manners of, etc.

Coxswain. See COCKSWAIN, under COCKBOAT.

Coy, koi, *a.* Shrinking from approach or familiarity; shy; modest; bashful.

Coyote, koi-ōt′, *n.* The prairie wolf.

Coz, kuz, *n.* A contr. of *cousin*.

Cozen, kuz′n, *v. t.* [COZENED (kuz′nd), -ENING.] To cheat, beguile, deceive.

Cozy, Cosey, ko′zĭ, *a.* [COZIER, COZIEST.] Snug; comfortable; easy. — *n.* A woolen covering to retain heat in a tea-pot. — **Co′zily**, *adv.*

Crab, krab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal, having the body covered by a crust-like shell or carapax; it has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. (*Bot.*) A wild apple; the tree producing it, — named from its astringent taste. (*Mech.*) A crane for moving heavy weights, esp. ships. — **Crab′-apple**, *n.* A small, sour kind of apple. — **-tree**, *n.* The tree bearing, etc. — **-louse**, *n.* A kind of louse infesting the human body. — **Crab′bed**, *a.* Harsh; rough; peevish; morose; difficult; perplexing; cramped or scrawled, — said of handwriting.

Crab.

Crack, krak, *v. t.* [CRACKED (krakt), CRACKING.] To break without entire separation of the parts; to fissure; to rend with grief or pain, distress, disorder, derange; to cause to sound abruptly and sharply; to snap; to utter smartly and sententiously; to cry up, extol. — *v. i.* To be fractured without quite separating; to go to pieces, be ruined or impaired; to utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound. — *n.* A partial separation of parts, etc.; a chink; crevice; a sound as of anything suddenly rent; craziness of intellect. — *a.* Of superior excellence. — **Crack′-brained**, -brānd, *a.* Impaired in intellect. — **Crack′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cracks; a small firework, exploding with a sharp noise; a kind of hard biscuit. — **Crackle**, krak′l, *v. i.* To make slight cracks, or small, abrupt, snapping noises, frequently repeated. — **Crack′le**, **Crack′lin**, *n.* A kind of china, having the glaze or enamel apparently cracked in all directions. — **Crack′ling**, *n.* Small, abrupt cracks or reports; rind of roasted pork.

Cradle, kra′dl, *n.* A rocking bed for infants; place in which anything is nurtured or protected during immaturity; infancy. (*Agric.*) A light framework added to a scythe, to receive grain as cut, and lay it in swaths. (*Engraving.*) An instrument for preparing plates for mezzotints. (*Ship-building.*) A framework of timbers to support a vessel when out of water. (*Surg.*) A case for a broken bone. — *v. t.* [CRADLED (kra′dld), CRADLING.] To lay, or rock in a cradle; to nurse in infancy; to cut and lay with a cradle, as grain. — *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle. (*Mining.*) A machine rocked by the hand for washing out auriferous earth.

Craft, kraft, *n.* Dexterity in manual employment; the employment itself; a trade; cunning, art, or skill: artifice; guile. (*Naut.*) Vessels of any kind. — **Craft′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Skillful at deceiving; cunning; sly; shrewd. — **Craft′ily**, *adv.* — **Craft′iness**, *n.* — **Crafts′man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One skilled in a manual occupation; an artificer; mechanic.

Crag, krag, *n.* A steep, rugged, broken rock. (*Geol.*) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the tertiary age.

Crake, krāk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of rail frequenting corn, etc., whose cry is a grating croak.

Cram, kram, *v. t.* [CRAMMED (kramd), CRAMMING.] To stuff, crowd, fill to superfluity; to fill with food beyond satiety; to qualify for examination by hasty preparation. — *v. i.* To eat greedily, stuff; to make a hasty review of studies.

Cramp, kramp, *n.* A restriction or restraint; an iron instrument to hold together timbers, stones, etc.; a piece of wood on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched. (*Med.*) A spasmodic contraction of a muscle. — *v. t.* [CRAMPED (krampt), CRAMPING.] To hold tightly pressed together, restrain from free action; to form on a cramp, as boot legs; to afflict with cramp.

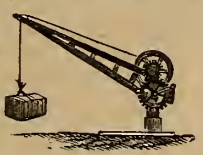
Cran, kran, *n.* A measure by which fresh herrings are sold, holding about 37½ gallons.

Cranberry, kran′ber-rĭ, *n.* A red, sour berry, used for making sauce, etc.

Cranch. See CRAUNCH.

Crane, krān, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A wading bird, having long bill, legs, and neck. A machine for moving heavy weights; an arm turning on a vertical axis, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire; a siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood or iron with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in. — *v. t.* [CRANED (krānd), CRANING.] To cause to rise; to raise, as if by a crane. — *v. i.* To stretch the neck in order to observe something; to balk at a dangerous leap, etc., show timidity. — **Crane's′bill**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The geranium, which has an appendage of the seed-vessel resembling the beak of a crane. (*Surg.*) Long-beaked pincers. — **Cran′age**, *n.* Right of using a crane in loading; price paid for the use.

Crane.



Crane.

Cranium, kra′nĭ-um, *n.*; *pl.* -NIA, -ā. (*Anat.*) The skull of an animal; brain-pan. — **Cra′nial**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Craniol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind; phrenology. [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] — **Craniol′ogist**, -jist, *n.* One versed in, etc.; a phrenologist.

Crank, krank, *n.* (*Mach.*) A bent axis, serving as a handle to communicate circular motion, or to change circular into reciprocating motion, or the reverse. A bend, turn, or winding; a conceit consisting in a change of the form or meaning of a word; a fit of temper; a whim, absurd notion; one full of cranks, or deranged. — *a.* (*Naut.*) Liable to careen or be overset, as a ship. Full of spirit; brisk.

Cranny, kran′nĭ, *n.* A small, narrow opening; fissure; crevice; chink; a secret, retired place: hole. — *v. i.* To make crannies; to haunt or enter by crannies. — **Cran′nied**, -nid, *a.* Full of, etc.

Crape, krāp, *n.* A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted, used for mourning garments. — **Crap′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Resembling crape.

Crash, krash, *v. t.* [CRASHED (krasht), CRASHING.] To break to pieces violently. — *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound, as of many things breaking at once. — *n.* Mingled sound of things breaking. Coarse linen cloth.

Crass, kras, *a.* Gross; dense; coarse. — **Crass′itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* Grossness; thickness. — **Crass′ament**, *n.* Thick part of a fluid, esp. of blood; a clot.

Cratch, krach, *n.* A manger or open frame for hay; a crib. — *Cratch-cradle.* Form of the cratch, made upon the fingers with string; cat's-cradle.

Crate, krāt, *n.* A hamper of wicker-work, for crockery.

Crater, kra′tĕr, *n.* The aperture or mouth of a volcano. — **Crater′iform**, *a.* Cup-shaped.

Craunch, Cranch, krānch, *v. t.* [CRAUNCHED (krāncht), CRAUNCHING.] To crush with the teeth, chew noisily, crunch.

Cravat, kra-vat′, *n.* A neck-cloth.

Crave, krāv, *v. t.* [CRAVED (krāvd), CRAVING.] To ask with earnestness and humility; to long for, beg, beseech, implore.

Craven, kra′vn, *n.* One vanquished in battle; a weak-hearted fellow; coward; dastard. — *a.* Cowardly with meanness; spiritless.

Craw, kraw, *n.* The crop or stomach of fowls.

Craw-fish, Cray-fish, kraw′-, kra′fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous fresh-water animal, resembling the lobster, but smaller.

Crawl, krawl, *v. i.* [CRAWLED (krawld), CRAWLING.] To move slowly, as a worm; or on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep; to advance slowly and feebly; to have a sensation as if insects were creeping about the body. — *n.* Act or motion of crawling.

Crayon, kra′un, *n.* A piece of chalk, or other soft substance, for drawing; drawing made with pencil or crayon. — *v. t.* [CRAYONED (-und), -ONING.] To sketch, as with, etc.

Craze, krāz, *v. t.* [CRAZED (krāzd), CRAZING.] Orig. to break into pieces, crush; to confuse, impair; to derange the intellect of, render insane. — *n.* State of craziness; insanity; a strong habitual desire or passion. (*Pottery.*) A defect in the glaze of earthenware, causing it to crack. — **Cra′zy**, -zĭ, *a.* Broken; decrepit; disordered in intellect; deranged. — **Cra′zy bone.** The end of the elbow, a blow upon which benumbs the arm.

Creak, krēk, *v. i.* [CREAKED (krēkt), CREAKING.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by friction of hard substances. — *v. t.* To produce a creaking sound with. — *n.* The sound produced.

Cream, krēm, *n.* The unctuous substance forming a scum on the surface of milk; the best part of a thing. — *v. t.* [CREAMED (krēmd), CREAMING.] To skim or take off by skimming, as cream; to take off the best part of. — *v. i.* To become covered with cream, or thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream.

Crease, krēs, *n.* A mark made by folding. — *v. t.* [CREASED (krēst), CREASING.] To make a crease in.

Creasote. See CREOSOTE.

Create, kre-āt′, *v. t.* To bring into being, cause to exist, originate; to be the occasion of, produce; to make. — **Crea′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.: esp., of bringing the world into existence; constitution; formation; thing created, as the universe. — **Crea′tionism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrine that the soul is immediately created by God, — opp. to traducianism. — **Crea′tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. the Supreme Being. — **Crea′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to create, or creating. — **Crea′tiveness**, *n.* — **Creature**, kre′chur, *n.* Thing created; esp. a being created with life: animal; man; one who owes his fortune to another; a servile dependent.

Creche, kresh, *n.* An asylum for very young children during their mothers' working hours.

Creed, krēd, *n.* A summary of what is believed; esp. of Christian belief. — **Cre′dence**, -dens, *n.* Reliance of the mind; trust; belief; credit or confidence. — **Cre′dent**, *a.* Believing; giving credit. — **Creden′tial**, -shal, *a.* Giving a title to credit. — *n.* That which, etc.; *pl.* testimonials or certificates showing that one is entitled to credit, or has authority of official powers. — **Cred′ible**, *a.* Capable of being believed; worthy of belief. — **Cred′ibleness, -ibil′ity**, *n.* — **Cred′ibly**, *adv.* — **Cred′it**, *n.* Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; faith; reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; reputation; authority derived from character or reputation; influence derived from the confidence or favor of others; interest. (*Com.*) Trust given or received; expectation of future payment; mercantile reputation. (*Book-keeping.*) The side of an account on which are entered values received; items entered on such side of an account. — *v. t.* To confide in the truth of; put trust in, believe; to enter upon the credit side of an account, set to the credit of. — **Cred′itable**, *a.* Deserving or possessing, etc.; reputable; estimable. — **Cred′itableness**, *n.* — **Cred′itably**, *adv.* — **Cred′itor**, -ēr, *n.* One who gives credit in business matters; one to whom money is due. — **Cred′ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily convinced or imposed upon; unsuspecting. — **Cred′ulously**, *adv.* —

Cred′ulousness, Credu′lity, -lĭ-tĭ, *n.* Readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creek, krēk, *n.* A small inlet, bay, or cove; a small river or brook; any turn or winding.

Creel, krēl, *n.* A wicker basket, for carrying fish.

Creep, krēp, *v. i.* [CREPT, CREEPING.] To move along, as a reptile does; to move on hands and knees, crawl; to move slowly, feebly, timorously, or stealthily; to steal in, insinuate one's self; to fawn; to grow, as a vine, clinging to other support; to have a sensation of insects crawling upon the body. — **Creep′er,** *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; a vine; a fixture with iron points worn on the shoe to prevent slipping. (*Ornith.*) A small bird, allied to the wren. *pl.* An instrument with hooks or claws to drag the bottom of wells, etc. — **Creep′ingly,** *adv.* By creeping; slowly; sneakingly; ignobly.

Cremate, kre-māt′, *v. t.* To burn, esp. a corpse.

Creole, krē′ōl, *n.* One born in America, or the West Indies, of European ancestors; one born in tropical America, or adjacent islands, of any color.

Creosote, krē′o-sōt, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke, and strong antiseptic properties, obtained from distillation of wood.

Crepitate, krep′ĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To burst with a sharp sound, crackle, snap.

Crept. See CREEP.

Crescent, kres′ent, *a.* Increasing; growing; shaped like the new moon. — *n.* The increasing moon; moon in her first or last quarter; figure of the new moon, borne in the Turkish flag; the flag itself; the Turkish power.

Cress, kres, *n.* (*Bot.*) A salad plant of various species.

Cresset, kres′set, *n.* An open lamp, on a beacon, lighthouse, etc., or carried on a pole.

Crest, krest, *n.* A tuft, or other natural ornament, on an animal's head, as the comb of a cock; the plume or other decoration on a helmet; the helmet itself; the head, as typical of high spirit; pride; courage. (*Her.*) An appendage placed over the shield. The rising part of a horse's neck: see HORSE. The foamy, feather-like top of a wave. (*Fort.*) The top line of a slope. — *v. t.* To furnish or adorn with a crest; to serve as a crest for.

Crest. (*Her.*)

Cretaceous, kre-tā′shus, *a.* Having the qualities of, or abounding with, chalk.

Cretin, kre′tin, *n.* (*Med.*) An idiot of a kind frequent in the valleys of the Alps, generally afflicted also with goiter.

Cretonne, kre-ton′, *n.* A fabric having a warp of hemp and woof of flax.

Crevasse, kre-vas′, *n.* A crevice or split, as in a glacier; a breach in the levee or embankment of a river. — **Crev′ice,** -is, *n.* A narrow opening from a split; a cleft; fissure; rent.

Crew, krōō, *n.* A company of people associated together; throng; assemblage; a ship's company; the seamen belonging to a vessel.

Crew. See CROW.

Crewel, krōō′el, *n.* Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

Crib, krib, *n.* The manger or rack of a stall; stall for cattle; inclosed bedstead for a child; bin for storing grain, salt, etc.; a literal translation of a classic author. — *v. t.* [CRIBBED (kribd), CRIBBING.] To shut in a narrow habitation; to pilfer or purloin. — *v. i.* To crowd together, be confined. — **Crib′bage,** -bej, *n.* A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly from his opponent's. — **Crib′bage-board,** *n.* A board with holes, to score the game at cribbage with pegs. — **Crib′bing,** *n.* (*Mining.*) A plank lining of a shaft, etc. (*Far.*) A horse's trick of gnawing the crib.

Cribble, krib′bl, *n.* A coarse sieve or screen. — *v. t.* [CRIBBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle; to sift.

Crick, krik, *n.* A spasmodic affection, esp. of the neck or back.

Cricket, krik′et, *n.* An orthopterous insect, having a chirping note; a game with bat, ball, and wicket; a low stool. — *v. i.* To play at cricket.

Cried, Crier. See under CRY.

Crime, krīm, *n.* A violation of law, divine or human, esp. a gross offense; sin: vice. — **Crim′inal,** krĭm′ĭ-nal, *a.* Guilty of, involving, or pert. to crime. — *n.* One guilty of, etc. — *Crim. con.*, abbr. of *Criminal conversation.* (*Law.*) Adultery. — **Crim′inally,** *adv.* — **Criminal′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Guiltiness. — **Crim′inate,** *v. t.* To charge with, or convict of, crime.

Crimp, krimp, *a.* Easily crumbled. — *v. t.* [CRIMPED (krimpt), CRIMPING.] To form into ridges, waves, or plaits; to pinch and hold, seize, decoy. (*Cookery.*) To cause to contract, or to render crisp, as the flesh of a fish, by gashing it, when living, with a knife. — *n.* One who decoys. — **Crimple,** krimp′l, *v. t.* [CRIMPLED (-ld), -LING.] To cause to shrink or draw together, contract, curl, corrugate.

Crimson, krim′zn, *n.* A deep-red color tinged with blue. — *a.* Of a deep red color. — *v. t.* [CRIMSONED (-znd), -SONING.] To dye with crimson. — *v. i.* To become crimson; to blush.

Cringe, krinj, *v. t.* [CRINGED (krinjd), CRINGING.] To cause to shrink, contract, draw together. — *v. i.* To draw one's self together as in fear or servility; to bow obsequiously, fawn. — *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

Crinite, krī′nīt, *a.* Resembling a tuft of hair. — **Crin′oline,** -lin, *n.* A lady's stiff petticoat, — orig. of hair-cloth, afterwards expanded by hoops. — **Crinose′,** -nōs′, *a.* Hairy.

Crinkle, kriŋk′l, *v. t.* [CRINKLED (-kld), -LING.] To form with short turns or wrinkles. — *v. i.* To run in and out in short bends.

Cripple, krip′l, *n.* One who creeps, halts, or limps. — *v. t.* [CRIPPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To deprive of the use of the limbs, esp. of the legs and feet; to lame, deprive of strength or use, disable.

Crisis, krī′sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. The decisive moment; turning-point. (*Med.*) The change of a disease which indicates recovery or death.

Crisp, krisp, *a.* Formed into stiff curls or ringlets; having windings or indentations; brittle; friable; effervescing; sparkling, — said of liquors. — *v. t.* [CRISPED (krispt), CRISPING.] To curl, as the hair; to wreathe, as branches of trees; to wrinkle or curl on the surface or edges. — *v. i.* To form little curls.

Criss-cross, kris′-kros, *n.* A mark formed by two lines crossing, usually at right angles; a child's game played on paper or a slate. — *adv.* In opposite directions; with opposition or hindrance.

Critic, krit′ik, *n.* One skilled in judging of the merits of literary or art works; a connoisseur; a harsh judge; carper. — **Crit′ical,** *a.* Having skill to judge of literary or artistic matters; exact; nicely judicious; captious; pert. to criticism; characterized by thoroughness and a reference to principles; pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis or turning-point; decisive; of doubtful issue; attended with risk. — **Crit′ically,** *adv.* — **Crit′icalness,** *n.* — **Crit′icise,** -sīz, *v. t.* [-CISED (-sīzd), -CISING.] To examine and judge as a critic; to animadvert on. — *v. i.* To act as a critic, pass judgment, animadvert. — **Crit′iciser,** *n.* — **Crit′icism,** -sizm, *n.* Art of judging of beauties and faults; judgment passed or expressed; detailed examination and review. — **Critique′,** krĭ-tēk′, *n.* Art of criticism; critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art; thorough analysis of any subject. [F.] — **Crite′rion,** -rĭ-un, *n.*; *pl.* -RIA, -rĭ-ȧ, *or* -RIONS. A standard of judging; approved or established rule, principle, or test, by comparison with which a judgment is formed.

Croak, krōk, *v. i.* [CROAKED (krōkt), CROAKING.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow; to forebode evil, grumble. — *v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice. — *n.* The sound of a frog, raven, etc. — **Croak′er,** *n.* One who croaks, complains, or habitually forebodes evil; a small Amer. fish, which croaks when caught.

Crochet, kro-shā′, *n.* A kind of netting made with a small hook. — *v. t.* To do netting with, etc.

Crock, krok, *n.* An earthen vessel; pot; pitcher; cup; smut collected on pots, kettles, etc.; soot; lampblack. — *v. t.* To blacken with soot, or with the coloring matter of cloth. — *v. i.* To give off crock, smudge, blacken. — **Crock′ery,** -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Earthenware; vessels of clay, glazed and baked; pottery.

Crocodile, krok′o-dīl, *n.* A large amphibious reptile of Africa and Asia.

Crocodile.

Crocus, kro′kus, *n.* A genus of early flowering plants; a mineral powder of a deep yellow or red color.

Crone, krōn, *n.* An old woman, — usually in contempt; more rarely an aged man. — **Cro′ny**, -nĭ, *n.* Intimate companion; associate; familiar friend.

Crook, krŏŏk, *n.* A bend, turn, or curve; device used as a subterfuge; trick; artifice; an instrument bent at the end, esp. a shepherd's or bishop's staff. — *v. t.* [CROOKED (krŏŏkt), CROOKING.] To turn from a straight line, make crooked, bend, turn from rectitude, pervert. — *v. i.* To be bent or curved. — **Crook′ed**, *p. a.* Characterized by a crook or curve; bent; not straightforward; perverse. — **Crook′edly**, *adv.* — **Crook′edness**, *n.*

Croon, krōōn, *n.* A low, continued moan; murmur; a simple piece of music; plain, artless melody. — *v. t.* [CROONED (krōōnd), CROONING.] To sing in a low tone, hum; to soothe by singing softly. — *v. i.* To make a continuous noise in a low, hollow tone, as cattle do when in pain; to moan; to hum, sing, or murmur softly.

Crop, krop, *n.* The protuberant stomach of a bird, situated in the breast; the craw; the top of any thing, esp. of a plant; that which is cropped or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind of grain, fruit, etc., or in a single season; fruit; harvest. — *v. t.* [CROPPED (kropt), CROPPING.] To cut off the ends of, bite or pull off, pluck. — *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To appear above the surface, as a seam or bed of coal; to come to light, be manifest, — with *out*. — **Crop′per**, *n.* A kind of pigeon having a large crop; a hurt by a fall from a horse. (*Mech.*) A machine for facing cloth by means of spiral knives. — **Crops**, *n. pl.* The region above the shoulder in the ox. — **Crop′eared**, -ērd, *a.* Having the ends of the ears cut off.

Croquet, kro-ka′, *n.* A game in which wooden balls are driven by mallets through hoops arranged on a lawn.

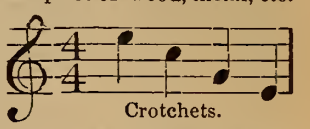
Croquette, kro-ket′, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A ball of minced meat, seasoned, and fried.

Crosier, kro′zhēr, *n.* The official staff of an archbishop, or bishop.

a. *b.*
Crosiers.
a. Bishop's.
b. Archbishop's.

Cross, kros, *n.* A gibbet, consisting of two timbers placed transversely; the theological and religious import of the death of Christ; the Christian doctrine; the gospel; the symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity; affliction regarded as a test of virtue; trial; vexation; disappointment. (*Arch.*) A cross-shaped ornament. The cross-like mark signed by those unable to write; a mixing of breeds or stock, esp. in cattle-breeding; product of such intermixture. (*Surv.*) An instrument for laying off offsets perpendicular to the main course. — *a.* Lying athwart; transverse; intersecting; adverse; contrary; perverse; unfortunate; peevish or fretful; ill-humored; mutually inverse; interchanged. — *v. t.* [CROSSED (krost), CROSSING.] To put across or athwart; to draw something, as a line, across; to pass from one side to the other of; to run counter to, thwart, clash or interfere with; to debar; to make the sign of the cross upon; to cancel, erase; to mix the breed of. — *v. i.* To lie or be athwart; to pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place; to interbreed. — **Cross′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In a cross way; peevishly. — **Cross′ness**, *n.* — **Cross′wise**, *adv.* In the form of a cross; across. — **Cross′ing**, *n.* Act by which anything is crossed; act of interbreeding; intersection of roads; paved walk across a street. — **Cross′-exam′ine**, *v. t.* [EXAMINED (-ind), -INING.] (*Law.*) To examine for the purpose of eliciting facts not brought out in direct examination or controverting the direct testimony. — **-exam′ina′tion**, *n.* Examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party. — **Cross′let**, *n.* A small cross. (*Her.*) A cross whose arms are terminated with small crosses, or again crossed near the end. — **Crucial**, krōō′shal, *a.* Formed like, or pert. to, a cross; severe; searching, as if by suffering on the cross. — **Cru′cify**, -sĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-CIFIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To fasten to a cross, destroy the power of, subdue completely. — **Crucifixion**, -fik′shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; death on the cross, intense suffering. — **Cru′cifix**, *n.* Figure of a cross, with Christ upon it. — **Cru′ciform**, *a.* Cross-shaped. (*Bot.*) Having 4 equal petals, disposed crosswise. — **Crucigerous**, -sij′ēr-us, *a.* Bearing, or marked with, etc. — **Crusade**, -sād′, *n.* A mediæval military expedition to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans; any expedition for a religious purpose; a hot-headed or fanatical enterprise.

Crotch, kroch, *n.* Place of division, as of a trunk into branches; fork; a forked piece of wood, metal, etc. — **Crotch′et**, *n.* A forked piece of wood; crotch. (*Mus.*) The 3d principal note, equal in duration to ½ a minim, marked with a hook, the stem of which may turn up or down according to its situation. (*Print.*) A bracket. See BRACKET. A crooked or perverse fancy; whim; conceit. — **Crotch′ety**, -ĭ, *a.* Given to crotchets; whimsical.


Crotchets.

Croton-bug, kro′tun-bug, *n.* (*Entom.*) A kind of cockroach. — **-oil**, *n.* (*Med.*) A vegetable oil of hot, biting taste, — a powerful drastic cathartic.

Crouch, krowch, *v. i.* [CROUCHED (krowcht), CROUCHING.] To bend down, stoop or lie low, bend obsequiously, stoop meanly, fawn, cringe.

Croup, krōōp, *n.* The buttocks of quadrupeds, esp. of a horse; place behind the saddle. — **Crupper**, **Croupper**, krŭp′ĕr *in Amer.*; krŭp′ĕr *in Eng.*, *n.* The rump of a horse; a strap under a horse's tail holding the saddle back. — *v. t.* To fit with, etc. — **Croupier**, krōō′pĭ-ēr *or* krōō-pēr′, *n.* One at the lower end of the table as an assistant-chairman at a dinner; one who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table. [F.]

Croup, krōōp, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration.

Crow, kro, *n.* A large bird, usually black, uttering a harsh, croaking note; an iron lever with a claw shaped like a crow's beak; the voice of the cock. — *v. i.* [*imp.* CREW *or* CROWED; *p. p.* CROWED (krōd) *or* (*obs.*) CROWN (krōn); CROWING.] To make the shrill sound of a cock; to shout in exultation or defiance; to brag; to utter a sound of joy, as an infant. — **Crow′-bar**, *n.* A bar of iron, used as a lever. — **-foot**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; crow-toe. (*Naut.*) Cordage suspending an awning. — **Crow's′-feet**, *n. pl.* Wrinkles at the outer corners of the eyes. — **-nest**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A look-out place on a mast.

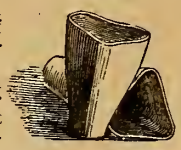
Crowd, krowd, *v. t.* To press or drive together; to fill by pressing, encumber by excess of numbers or quantity; to press by solicitation, dun, treat discourteously. — *v. i.* To press together in numbers, swarm; to urge or press forward. — *n.* A number of persons or things closely pressed together; the lower orders of people; throng; multitude; vulgar; rabble.

Crown, krown, *n.* A wreath encircling the head, esp. as a badge of merit, dignity, or power; a jeweled cap or fillet worn on the head as an emblem of sovereignty; any object sought for as a prize; anything imparting beauty, dignity, or distinction; one entitled to a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign; regal or imperial power; sovereignty; royalty; a coin bearing the image of a crown; topmost part of anything; the part of a hat above the brim and the flat circular part at the top. (*Arch.*) The highest member of a cornice; summit of any part of a building. (*Bot.*) An appendage at the top of the claw of some petals; the head of a root: see ROOT. (*Naut.*) That part of an anchor where the arms join the shank; also, bights formed by turns of a cable. — *v. t.* [CROWNED (krownd), CROWNING.] To invest with a crown, or with royal dignity; to adorn, dignify; to

form the topmost part of, complete, perfect. (*Mil.*) To effect a lodgment upon. — **Crown'er**, *n.*

Crucial, Crucify, Crucifix, etc. See under CROSS.

Crucible, krōō'sĭ-bl, *n.* A chemical vessel or melting-pot, capable of enduring great heat without injury.



Crucible.

Crude, krōōd, *a.* In its natural state; not cooked or prepared for use; raw; unripe; immature; not reduced to order or form; undigested; hasty and ill-considered; displaying superficial and undigested knowledge. (*Paint.*) Coarsely done; not accuratcly colored. — **Crude'ly**, *adv.* — **Crude'ness, Cru'dity**, -dĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being, or that which is, etc.

Cruel, krōō'el, *a.* Disposed to give pain; causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery; savage; inhuman; pitiless. — **Cru'elly**, -el-lĭ, *adv.* — **Cru'elty**, -tĭ, *n.* Character of being, etc.; a cruel deed.

Cruet, krōō'et, *n.* A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster.

Cruise. See CRUSE.

Cruise, krōōz, *v. i.* [CRUISED (krōōzd), CRUISING.] To go back and forth on the ocean; to wander hither and thither on land. — *n.* A voyage without settled course.

Cruller, krul'lēr, *n.* A kind of crisp sweet-cake boiled in fat.

Crumb, krum, *n.* A small fragment or piece, esp. of bread; the soft part of bread. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small pieces. — **Crum'ble**, -bl, *n.* A very small fragment; small crumb. — *v. t.* [CRUMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall or break into, etc., decay, perish. — **Crum'bly**, -blĭ, *a.* Easily crumbled; brittle. — **Crum'my**, -mĭ, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft; not crusty.

Crumpet, krum'pet, *n.* A kind of soft bread-cake, not sweetened.

Crumple, krum'pl, *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To press into wrinkles or folds, rumple. — *v. i.* To shrink irregularly, wrinkle.

Crunch, krunch, *v. t.* [CRUNCHED (kruncht), CRUNCHING.] To chew with violence and noise, craunch; to grind or press noisily.

Cruor, krōō'ōr, *n.* Gore; coagulated blood.

Crupper. See under CROUP.

Crural, krōō'ral, *a.* Pert. to the leg; shaped like a leg or root.

Crusade. See under CROSS.

Cruse, krōōs, *n.* A small cup or bottle. — **Cru'set**, *n.* A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

Crush, krush, *v. t.* [CRUSHED (krusht), CRUSHING.] To press and bruise between hard bodies; to overwhelm by pressure; to overcome completely, subdue, ruin. — *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external force; to be condensed. — *n.* A violent compression. — **Crush'er**, *n.*

Crust, krust, *n.* The hard, external covering of anything; any concretion. — *v. t.* To cover with a hard case, or crust; to incrust, envelop. — *v. i.* To gather into a hard crust; to concrete or freeze at the surface. — **Crust'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of the nature of crust; hard; of a harsh exterior or rough manner; surly; morose. — **Crusta'cea**, -she-à, *n. pl.* One of the classes of articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, which have a crust-like shell covering the body and legs.

Crutch, kruch, *n.* A staff with a cross-piece, to be placed under the arm for support in walking.

Cry, krĭ, *v. i.* [CRIED (krīd), CRYING.] To speak, call, or exclaim loudly; to vociferate, proclaim; to weep and sob; to bawl, as a child; to utter inarticulate sounds, as animals. — *v. t.* To utter loudly or vehemently; to advertise by outcry. — *n.* A loud utterance; outcry; clamor; expression of triumph, wonder, pain, distress, etc.; public advertisement by outcry; a pack of hounds. — **Cri'er**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. an officer who proclaims the orders of a court or gives public notice by proclamation.

Cryolite, krĭ'o-līt, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found only in the gneiss of Greenland, which melts easily; commercial ore of aluminium.

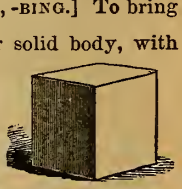
Crypt, kript, *n.* A subterranean cell or cave; esp. a vault under a church, for burial purposes. (*Arch.*) The space under a building; subterranean chapel; hiding-place. — **Cryp'tic, -tical**, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult. — **Cryp'togam**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flowerless plant, or one which does not fructify by means usual to others. — **Cryptog'amy**, -mĭ, *n.* Concealed fructification. — **Cryptog'raphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Art of writing in secret characters; secret characters or cipher. — **Cryptol'ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Secret or enigmatical language. — **Cryp'tonym**, -nim, *a.* A concealed name, known only to the initiated.

Crystal, kris'tal, *n.* (*Chem. and Min.*) The regular form which a substance assumes in solidifying; a fine kind of glass; glass of a watch case. — *a.* Of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent. — **Crys'talline**, -līn, *a.* Of crystal; having a texture produced by crystallization; resembling crystal; pure; clear; pellucid. — *Crystalline humor*, or *lens.* A white, transparent, firm substance, formed like a convex lens, in the vitreous humor of the eye: see EYE. — **Crys'tallize**, -līz, *v. t.* [-LIZED (-līzd), -LIZING.] To cause to form crystals, or assume crystalline form. — *v. i.* To be converted into, etc. — **Crys'talliza'tion**, *n.* Act of, or thing formed by, etc. — **Crystallog'raphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Doctrine or science of, or treatise on, crystallization.

Ctenoid, ten'oid, *n.* A fish having unenameled scales, jagged at the edges.

Cub, kub, *n.* A young animal, esp. the young of the bear. — *v. t.* or *i.* [CUBBED (kubd), -BING.] To bring forth (animals).

Cube, kūb, *n.* (*Geom.*) A regular solid body, with six equal square sides. (*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as, 4×4 =16×4=64, the cube of 4. — *v. t.* [CUBED (kūbd), CUBING.] To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice. — *Cube root.* (*Arith.*) The number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces a certain cube: thus, 3 is the cube root of 27. — **Cu'bic, Cu'bical**, *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube. — *Cubic equation.* An equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube. — *C. foot.* A solid foot, equivalent to a cubical solid, which measures a foot in each of its dimensions. — *C. number.* A number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number. — **Cu'bically**, *adv.* — **Cu'bicalness**, *n.* — **Cu'bature**, -chur, *n.* Process of determining the cubic contents of a body. — **Cu'biform**, *a.* Cube-shaped. — **Cu'boid, -boid'al**, *a.* Having nearly the form of, or resembling, a cube. — **Cu'bo-cube**, *n.* (*Math.*) The 6th power. — **Cu'bo-cu'bo-cube**, *n.* 9th power



Cube.

Cubeb, ku'beb, *n.* A small, spicy, tropical berry, stimulant and purgative.

Cubit, ku'bit, *n.* (*Anat.*) The fore-arm. A measure of length, — the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger.

Cuckoo, kōōk'ōō, *n.* A bird, named from its note, which lays its eggs in other birds' nests. — **Cuck'oo-spit, spit'tle**, *n.* An exudation or spume on some plants, esp. about the joints of lavender and rosemary. — **Cuck'old**, *n.* A man whose wife is unfaithful. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of.

English Cuckoo.

American Cuckoo.

Cucumber, ku'kum-bēr, *n.* A creeping plant and its fruit.

Cud, kud, *n.* Food brought up into the mouth by

ruminating animals from their 1st stomach, and chewed a 2d time; a piece of chewing tobacco; quid.

Cuddle, kud′dl, *v. i.* [CUDDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To lie close or snug; to squat, crouch, snuggle. — **Cud′dy**, -dĭ, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small cabin in a boat. A very small apartment.

Cudgel, kuj′el, *n.* A short, thick stick; club. — *v. t.* [CUDGELED (-eld), -ELING.] To beat.

Cue, ku, *n.* A tail; esp. a tail-like twist of hair at the back of the head; last words of an actor's speech, regarded as a hint for the succeeding player to speak; hint or intimation; the part one is to perform; a straight rod used in playing billiards.

Cuff, kuf, *n.* A blow with the open hand; a stroke; box; buffet. — *v. t.* [CUFFED (kuft), CUFFING.] To strike with the flat of the hand, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl. — *n.* The fold at the end of a sleeve.

Cuirass, kwe-ras′, *n.* A piece of armor, covering the body from neck to girdle. — **Cuirassier**, -sēr′, *n.* A soldier armed with, etc. [F.]

Cuish, kwis, *n.* Defensive armor for the thighs.

Cuisine, kwe-zēn′, *n.* The kitchen: style of cooking; cookery. — **Cu′linary**, -na-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to the kitchen or cookery.

Cul-de-sac, kōōld′sak′, *n.* A street closed at one end; a trap. (*Mil.*) A position in which an army has no exit but to the front. (*Nat. Hist.*) A bag-shaped cavity, or organ, open only at one end. [F.]

Cull, kul, *v. t.* [CULLED (kuld), CULLING.] To separate, select, or pick out.

Cullender. See COLANDER.

Culminate, kul′mi-nāt, *v. i.* To reach the highest point of altitude, or of rank, size, numbers, etc. — *a.* Growing upward, as disting. fr. lateral growth. — **Culmina′tion**, *n.* Attainment of, etc.; passage across the meridian; transit.

Culpable, kul′pa-bl, *a.* Deserving censure; worthy of blame; faulty; censurable. — **Cul′pableness**, -bil′ity, -tĭ, *n.* — **Cul′pably**, *adv.* — **Cul′prit**, *n.* One accused or convicted of crime; a criminal.

Cultus, kul′tus, **Cult**, *n.* Homage; worship; a system of religious belief, worship, or rites. — **Cul′tivate**, *v. t.* To till, fertilize; to direct special attention to, foster, cherish; to improve by labor, care, or study; to civilize, refine. — **Cul′tivable**, *a.* — **Cultiva′tion**, *n.* Art or practice of, etc.; tillage; fostering care; civilization: state of being cultivated; advancement in physical, intellectual, or moral condition: refinement; culture. — **Cul′tivator**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc.; an implement used in the tillage of growing crops, to loosen the surface of the earth. — **Culture**, kul′chur, *n.* Act of, etc.; cultivation; refinement of mind or manners. — *v. t.* [CULTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To cultivate.

Cultivator.

Culter, kul′tēr, *n.* A colter. See COLTER. — **Cul′trate**, -trated, *a.* (*Bot. & Ornith.*) Sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning knife.

Culvert, kul′vērt, *n.* An arched drain for water under a road, canal, etc.

Cumber, kum′bēr, *v. t.* [-BERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To hang or rest on as a troublesome weight; to be burdensome or oppressive to; to clog, obstruct, embarrass, impede. — **Cum′bersome**, -sum, *a.* Burdensome or hindering; not easily managed; oppressive; vexatious. — **Cum′bersomely**, *adv.* — **Cum′brance**, -brans, *n.* Encumbrance. — **Cum′brous**, -brus, *a.* Rendering action difficult; giving trouble. — **Cum′brously**, *adv.* — **Cum′brousness**, *n.* — **Cu′mulate**, -lāt, *v. t.* To heap together; amass. — **Cumula′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a heap. — **Cu′mulative**, -tiv, *a.* Forming a mass; aggregated; augmenting; gaining or giving force by successive additions. (*Law.*) Given by the same testator to the same legatee, — said of a legacy. — **Cu′mulus**, *n.* (*Meteor.*) One of the four primary forms of clouds, — being massed, and often bringing rain. [L.] — **Cu′mulo-stra′tus**, *n.* A form of cloud between cumulus and stratus, which is in layers.

Cumin, kum′in, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, resembling fennel, and having aromatic seeds.

Cunctative, kunk′ta-tiv, *a.* Causing or prone to delay; tardy.

Cuneal. ku′ne-al. **-neate, -neated, -neat′ic, -niform, -ne′iform**, *a.* Having the form of a wedge; pert. to the wedge-shaped characters in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

Cunning, kun′ning, *a.* Well-instructed; skillful; experienced; given to underhand maneuvering; artfully deceitful; sly; crafty; exhibiting skill or craft; ingenious; curious. — *n.* Faculty or act of using stratagem; deceit; art.

Cup, kup, *n.* A small drinking vessel; contents of a cup; cupful; a drink composed of wine iced and flavored: that which must be endured; portion; lot. (*Surg.*) A cupping-glass. *pl.* Repeated potations; revelry; drunkenness. — *v. t.* [CUPPED (kupt), CUPPING.] To supply with cups. (*Surg.*) To bleed by scarification and a cupping-glass. — **Cup′ping**, *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass. — **Cup′ping-glass**, *n.* A glass cup to be applied to the skin, to draw blood by exhausting the air. — **Cup′bearer**, *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment. — **Cup′board**, kub′ērd, *n.* A closet with shelves, for cups, plates, etc. — **Cu′pel**, *n.* A small vessel used in refining precious metals: a shallow crucible. — **Cupel′**, *v. t.* To separate by means of a cupel; refine. — **Cu′pola**, -lȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -LAS, -lȧz. (*Arch.*) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. The round top of a furnace: the furnace itself.

Cupola.

Cupidity, ku-pid′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Eager desire for possession, esp. of wealth; covetousness; lust.

Cupreous, ku′pre-us, *a.* Of or resembling copper; coppery. — **Cuprif′erous**, -ēr-us, *a.* Containing or affording copper.

Cur, kēr, *n.* A worthless or degenerate dog; a worthless, snarling fellow. — **Cur′rish**, *a.* Like a cur; quarrelsome; churlish. — **Cur′rishly**, *adv.*

Curable, Curate, Curator, etc. See under CURE.

Curacoa, kōō-ra-sō′, *n.* A cordial, flavored with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, first made in the island of *Curaçoa*.

Curare, -ri, ku-ra′re, *n.* A South American vegetable poison used by Indians upon arrows, etc., — destroying control by the nerves of the voluntary muscles. [Written *urari, woorali, wourari*, etc.]

Curb, kērb, *n.* A check or hindrance; esp. a chain or strap upon a horse's bit, which may be drawn tightly against the lower jaw; a wall to hold back a mass of earth in its place; a wall set within or round the mouth of a well; a curb-stone. — *v. t.* [CURBED (kērbd), CURBING.] To bend to one's will, restrain, confine; to furnish with a curb, as a well; to restrain by a curb, as a bank of earth. — **Curb′roof**, *n.* A roof having a double slope: gambrel roof; mansard roof. — **-stone**, *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stonework to prevent its giving way.

Curd, kērd, *n.* The coagulated or thickened part of milk, eaten as food, also of any liquid. — *v. t.* To curdle; congeal. — *v. i.* To become coagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey. — **Cur′dle**, -dl, *v. i.* and *t.* [CURDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To change into curd, coagulate or concrete; to thicken, congeal.

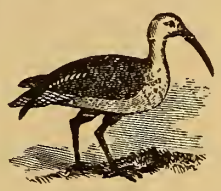
Cure, kūr, *n.* Spiritual charge; care of souls; office of a curate; curacy; medical care; remedial treatment of disease; successful remedial treatment; restoration to health; remedy; restorative. — *v. t.* [CURED (kūrd), CURING.] To heal, restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to remedy, remove; to prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc. — *v. i.* To effect a cure, be healed. — **Cur′able**, *a.* That may be, etc. — **Cur′ableness**, -abil′ity, *n.* — **Cure′less**, *a.* Incurable. — **Cur′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. — **Cura′tor**, -tēr, *n.* A superintendent, as of a museum, etc.; trustee; guardian. [L.] — **Cu′rate**, -rāt, *n.* One who has the cure of souls; orig., any clergyman; now, an

assistant to a rector or vicar. — **Cu'racy**, -sĭ, *n.* Office or employment of, etc. — **Cu'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous; exhibiting care; artfully constructed; eager to learn; habitually inquisitive; inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness; singular. — **Cu'riously**, *adv.* — **Cu'riousness**, *n.* — **Curies'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; scrupulousness; disposition to inquire, investigate, or seek after knowledge; inquisitiveness; that which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention. — **Curé**, ku-ra', *n.* A curate; parson. [F.]

Curfew, kĕr'fu, *n.* The ringing of a bell at nightfall, orig. a signal to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

Curl, kĕrl, *v. t.* [CURLED (kĕrld), CURLING.] To twist or form into ringlets or coils; to deck as with curls; to raise in waves or undulations; to ripple. — *v. i.* To bend into ringlets, as hair; to move in curves, spirals, or undulations. — *n.* A ringlet, esp. of hair; an undulating or curving line; flexure; sinuosity; a disease in potatoes, in which the leaves seem curled and shrunk up. — **Curl'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl. — **Curl'iness**, *n.*

Curlew, kĕr'lu, *n.* A wading bird, of the snipe kind



Curlew.

Curmudgeon, kĕr-muj'un, *n.* An avaricious fellow; miser; niggard; churl.

Currant, kur'rant, *n.* A small dried grape, used in cookery; a garden shrub, and its berry.

Current, kur'rent, *a.* Running or moving rapidly; now passing or present, in its progress; circulating through the community; generally received; common. — *n.* A stream, esp. of a fluid; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement. — **Cur'rently**, *adv.* — **Cur'rentness**, *n.* — **Cur'rency**, -sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation; current value; general estimation; money. — **Curricle**, -rĭ-kl, *n.* A chaise drawn by two horses abreast. — **Curric'ulum**, *n.* A race course; a specified course of study.

Curry, kur'rĭ, *v. t.* [CURRIED (kur'rid), CURRYING.] To dress by scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring, — said of leather; to comb, rub, or cleanse the skin of, — said of a horse. — **Cur'rier**, -rĭ-ĕr, *n.* A dresser of leather. — **Cur'ry-comb**, -kōm, *n.* An instrument for cleaning horses.

Curry, kur'rĭ, *n.* A kind of sauce used in India, containing pepper and other spices; a stew of fowl, fish, etc., with curry sauce. — *v. t.* To cook with curry.

Curse, kĕrs, *v. t.* [CURSED (kĕrst) *or* CURST, CURSING.] To wish evil against, execrate; to bring evil upon, vex, harass or torment, injure. — *v. i.* To use profane language, swear. — *n.* Imprecation of evil; malediction; imprecation; that which brings evil or affliction; torment. — **Curs'ed**, *a.* Blasted by, or deserving, etc.; execrable; hateful. — **Curs'edly**, *adv.*

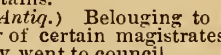
Cursive, kĕr'sĭv, *a.* Running; rapid; flowing. — **Cur'sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Characterized by haste; hastily performed; superficial; careless.

Curt, kĕrt, *a.* Characterized by brevity; short; concise; abrupt; crusty. — **Curt'ness**, *n.* — **Curtail**, -tāl', *v. t.* [-TAILED (-tāld'), -TAILING.] To cut short, abridge, diminish.

Curtain, kĕr'tin, *n.* A movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal. (*Fort.*) Part of the rampart and parapet between the flanks of two bastions. — *v. t.* [CURTAINED (-tind'), -TAINING.] To inclose, or furnish, with curtains.

Curule, ku'rōōl, *a.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) Belonging to a chariot, — said of the chair of certain magistrates, borne in a chariot when they went to council.

Curve, kĕrv, *a.* Bent without angles; crooked; curved. — *n.* A bending without angles; thing bent; a flexure. (*Geom.*) A line of which no three consecutive points are in the same straight line. — *v. t.* [CURVED (kĕrvd), CURVING.] To bend, crook, inflect. — *v. i.* To bend. — **Curv'ature**, -chur, *n.* Continual flexure of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction. — **Curvilin'eal**, **-ear**, -e-ăr, *a.* Consisting of, or bounded by, curve lines. — **Cur'vet**, *n.* A leap of a horse; a prank; frolic. — *v. i.* To make a curvet; to frisk. — *v. t.* To cause to, etc.



Curve.

Cushion, kush'un, *n.* A stuffed bag, to sit or recline upon; any stuffed or padded surface. — *v. t.* [CUSHIONED (-und), -IONING.] To seat on, or furnish with, etc.

Cusp, kusp, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, etc.; a pendant of a pointed arch. (*Astrol.*) First entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, etc. (*Astron.*) The point or horn of the crescent. (*Math.*) The point at which two curves or branches of the same curve meet. — **Cusp'id**, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the canine or eye teeth: see TOOTH. — **Cusp'idal**, *a.* Ending in a point. — **Cusp'idate**, **-dated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a sharp end, like a spear-point.

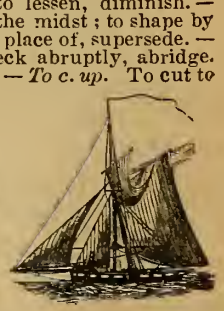
Cuspidor, kusp'ĭ-dor, *n.* A spittoon; an earthenware waste-basket.

Custard, kus'tard, *n.* A dish composed of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Custody, kus'to-dĭ, *n.* A keeping or guarding; esp. judicial or penal safekeeping; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment. — **Custo'dial**, -dĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Custo'dian**, *n.* One who has, etc.; a keeper; superintendent.

Custom, kus'tum, *n.* Way of acting; habitual practice; habitual buying of goods; business support; patronage. (*Law.*) Long established practice, or usage, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent. The customary toll, tax, or tribute. *pl.* Duties imposed on commodities imported or exported. — **Cus'tomable**, *a.* Common; subject to the payment of duties. — **Cus'tomably**, **-arily**, -rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a customary manner; habitually. — **Cus'tomary**, *a.* According to custom; established by common usage; conventional. (*Law.*) Holding or held by custom. — **Cus'tomer**, *n.* One who frequents a place to buy; a purchaser; buyer. — **Cus'tomhouse**, *n.* The building where duties are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.

Cut, kut, *v. t.* [CUT, CUTTING.] To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make an incision in, divide, sever: to hew, as wood; or mow and reap, as grain or corn; to remove by cutting; to dock; to shape by cutting, carve, hew out; to wound the sensibilities of; to intersect, cross; to castrate or geld. — *v. i.* To serve in dividing or gashing; to admit of incision or severance; to divide, sever, intersect, etc.; to run rapidly; to divide a pack of cards, to decide the deal or trump. — *n.* An opening made with a sharp instrument; a cleft; gash; wound; a stroke with an edged instrument; that which wounds the feelings; a notch, passage, or channel made by cutting; surface left by a cut; portion severed or cut off; an engraved block; impression from such an engraving; act of dividing a pack of cards; right to divide; manner in which a thing is formed; shape; fashion. — *A short cut.* A crosspath which shortens the way. — *Cut and dried.* Prepared beforehand; not spontaneous. — *C. glass.* Glass having the surface shaped by grinding and polishing. — *To c. a dash*, or *a figure.* To make a display. — *To c. capers.* To play pranks, frolic. — *To c. down.* To fell; to abash, shame; to lessen, diminish. — *To c. out.* To remove from the midst; to shape by cutting, fashion; to take the place of, supersede. — *To c. short.* To arrest or check abruptly, abridge. — *To c. under.* To undersell. — *To c. up.* To cut to pieces, damage, destroy. — *To c. the acquaintance of*, or *to c. a person.* To drop intercourse with, avoid recognizing. — *To c. the cards.* To divide a pack into portions. — *To c. the teeth.* To put forth teeth. — *To c. across.* To pass through in the most direct way. — *To c. in.* To divide, or turn a card, for determining. — **Cut'ter**, *n.* One who, or an instrument which, etc.; a front tooth,



Cutter.

that cuts; an incisor. (*Naut.*) A small boat used by ships of war; a sloop-rigged vessel with a bowsprit which may be run in upon deck. A one-horse sleigh. — **Cut'ting**, *n.* Act or operation of, etc.; something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a twig cut from a stock for grafting; an excavation cut through a hill. — **Cut'off**, *n.* That which cuts off or shortens. (*Mach.*) An attachment to a steam-engine which cuts off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder.

Cute, kūt, *a.* Clever; keen; sharp.

Cutis, ku'tis, *n.* (*Anat.*) The true skin; a dense resisting membrane, next below the cuticle. — **Cuta'neous**, -ne-us, *a.* Pert. to, upon, or affecting, the skin. — **Cu'ticle**, -tĭ-kl, *a.* The outer skin; scarf-skin; epidermis. (*Bot.*) The thin external covering of the bark of a plant.

Cutlass, kut'las, *n.* A broad, curving sword, with but one cutting edge. — **Cut'ler**, *n.* One who makes or deals in cutlery. — **Cut'lery**, -lēr-ĭ, *n.* Business of a cutler; cutting instruments in general, or in the mass.

Cutlet, kut'let, *n.* A piece of meat, esp. of veal or mutton, cut for broiling; generally part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cuttle, kut'tl, **Cuttle-fish**, *n.* A molluscous animal, having ten arms furnished with cupules or sucking cups, by which it attaches itself to other bodies.

Cuttle-fish.

Cycle, si'kl, *n.* An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens; an interval of time in which a certain succession of events is completed, and then returns again and again in the same order. (*Bot.*) One entire round in a spire or circle. — **Cyc'lic**, sik'lik, **-lical**, *a.* Pert. to, or moving in cycles. — **Cy'cloid**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane. — **Cycloid'al**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Cy'clone**, -klōn, *n.* A rotatory storm or whirlwind of extended circuit. — **Cyclope'dia**, **-pæ'dia**, -pe'dĭ-â, *n.* The circle or compass of the arts and sciences, or of human knowledge; a dictionary of arts and sciences; encyclopedia. — **Cycloped'ic**, *a.* Pert. to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; encyclopedic.

Cyclopean, si-klo-pe'an, *a.* Pert. to the Cyclops, a mythical race of one-eyed giants in Sicily; gigantic; vast and rough; massive. (*Arch.*) Pert. to the earliest buildings found in Greece, consisting of roughly-hewn, uncemented rocks.

Cygnet, sig'net, *n.* A young swan.

Cylinder, sil'in-dēr, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid body which may be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; a body of roller-like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross-section circular. — **Cylin'dric**, **-drical**, *a.* Formed like, or having properties of, etc. — **Cylin'driform**, *a.* Formed like, etc. — **Cyl'indroid**, *n.* A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases elliptical.

Cylinder.

Cymbal, sim'bal, *n.* A dish-shaped musical instrument of brass, held in the hand, and producing, when two are struck together, a ringing sound.

Cyme, sīm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flat-topped or convex flower-cluster, like a corymb, except that the inflorescence commences with the terminal buds. — **Cy'mose**, -mōs, **-mous**, -mus, *a.* Containing or in the form of a cyme. — **Cym'ling**, *n.* A squash.

Cymric, kim'rik, *a.* Pert. to the Cymry, or people of Wales, or to their language; Welsh.

Cynic, sin'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; surly; austere; pert. to the dog-star; pert. to the philosophers called cynics, or to their doctrines. — **Cyn'ic**, *n.* One of a sect of ancient philosophers, named from their morose tenets; one who holds views resembling those of the cynics; a snarler; misanthrope. — **Cyn'icalness**, *n.* — **Cyn'icism**, -sizm, *n.* Practice or principles of a cynic.

Cynosure, sin'o-shōor or si'no-shōor, *n.* The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners are often directed; anything to which attention is turned; center of attraction.

Cypress, si'pres, *n.* A coniferous tree, generally evergreen, and having wood remarkable for durability, — anciently used at funerals, and so an emblem of mourning.

Cyprian, sip'rĭ-an, *n.* A native of Cyprus; a lewd woman; harlot. — *a.* Pert. to the island of Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus; pert. to lewdness, or those who practice it.

Cyst, sist, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A pouch or sac, without opening, containing morbid matter. — **Cyst'ic**, *a.* Having the form of, or living in, etc.; containing, pert. to, or contained in, etc. — **Cys'tocele**, -sēl, *n.* Hernia of the urinary bladder.

Czar, **Tzar**, zär, *n.* A king; chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. — **Czarina**, zä-re'nâ, *n.* Title of the empress of Russia. — **Czarowitz**, zär'o-wits, *n.* Title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia. — **Czarev'na**, -nâ, *n.* Wife of the czarowitz.

Czech, tchek, *n.* One of a branch of the Slavonic race, including the Bohemians, Hannacks (or Moravians), and Slovacks.

D.

D, de. The 4th letter in the English alphabet. (*Mus.*) The 2d note of the scale, corresponding to *Re*.

Dab, dab, *v. t.* [DABBED (dabd), DABBING.] To strike gently, as with the hand or a soft or moist substance. — *n.* A gentle blow; sudden hit; a lump of anything soft, with which something is dabbed; a small, flat fish. — **Dab'ber**, *n.* That with which one dabs; an implement used in printing, stereotyping, etc. — **Dab'ble**, *v. t.* [DABBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To wet by little dips or strokes, moisten. — *v. i.* To play in water, as with the hands; to work in a superficial manner, touch here and there, tamper, meddle.

Dab, Dabster, dab'stēr, *n.* One skilled at his business.

Dabchick, dab'chik, *n.* A water-fowl allied to the grebe; dipchick; didapper; dobchick; a babyish person.

Da capo, dä-kä'po. (*Mus.*) A direction to return to, and end with, the first strain, — indicated by *D. C.*

Dace, dās, *n.* A river fish, of silvery color.

Dactyl, dak'til, *n.* (*Pros.*) A poetical foot of 3 syllables, 1 long, followed by 2 short, or 1 accented followed by 2 unaccented.

Dad, Daddy, dad'dĭ, *n.* Father, — a word used by children. — **Dad'dy-long-legs**, *n.* A spider having a small round body, and very long, slender legs; the crane-fly.

Dado, da'do, *n.* (*Arch.*) The die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; that part of an apartment between plinth and impost molding; an arrangement of moldings, or a border of wood or paper, around the lower part of the walls of a room.

Daffodil, daf'fo-dil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Narcissus*, having a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually yellow.

Daft, dâft, *a.* Delirious; insane; foolish.

Dag, dag, *n.* A dagger; poniard; a kind of pistol formerly used. — **Dag'ger**, *n.* A short sword; poniard. (*Print.*) A mark of reference in the form of a dagger [†], — called also *obelisk*. — *v. t.* To pierce with, etc.; to stab.

Dag, dag, *n.* A loose end, as of locks of wool; a leather latchet. — **Dag'-lock,** *n.* A dirty lock of wool on a sheep.

Daguerreotype, da-gĕr'o-tīp, *n.* A method of taking pictures by photography, on plates of silvered copper, etc.; picture so produced. — *v. t.* [DAGUERREOTYPED (-tīpt), -TYPING.] To represent by the photographic art, as a picture; to impress with great distinctness.

Dahlia, däl'yȧ, *n.* A genus of flowering plants native to Mexico.

Daily. See under DAY.

Daimio, dī'mĭ-o, *n.* One of the feudal nobles of Japan.

Dainty, dān'tĭ, *a.* Delicious to the taste; toothsome; elegant in form, manner, or breeding; requiring dainties; over-nice; fastidious; ceremonious. — *n.* That which is delicious, delicate, or nice; delicacy.

Dairy, da'rĭ, *n.* Place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese; business of making butter and cheese.

Dais, da'is, *n.* A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall; upper table of a dining-hall; seat with a canopy for those at the high table.

Daisy, da'zĭ, *n.* A common spring flower.

Dale, dāl, *n.* A low place between hills; vale; valley.

Dally, dal'lĭ, *v. i.* [DALLIED (-lid), -LYING.] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness and trifles; to linger, delay; to interchange caresses; to use fondling or wantonness. — **Dal'liance,** -lĭ-ans, *n.* Act of, etc.

Dam, dam, *n.* A female parent, — used of beasts, or of a woman, in contempt.

Dam, dam, *n.* A mole, bank of earth, wall, etc., to obstruct the flow of water. — *v. t.* [DAMMED (damd), DAMMING.] To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to shut up, confine.

Damage, dam'ej, *n.* Any permanent injury to person, property, or reputation; hurt; loss; mischief; detriment. *pl.* (*Law.*) A compensation or indemnity to one party, for a wrong or injury done by another. — *v. t.* [DAMAGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To inflict injury upon, hurt, impair. — **Dam'ageable,** *a.* — **Damn,** dam, *v. t.* [DAMNED (damd), DAMNING (dam'ing *or* dam'ning).] To condemn; to adjudge to punishment or death; to censure. (*Theol.*) To condemn to punishment in the future world. To condemn as bad, by hissing, etc. — **Damned,** damd, *in serious discourse* dam'ned, *p. a.* Sentenced to punishment in a future state; hateful; abominable. — **Damna'tion,** -na'shun, *n.* (*Theol.*) Condemnation to eternal punishment. — **Dam'nable,** *a.* Worthy of, etc.; odious.

Damascene, dam'as-sēn, **Dam'son,** -zn, *n.* A kind of plum. — **Dam'ask,** *a.* Pert. to, originating at, or like, the manufactures of Damascus; having the color of the damask rose. — *n.* A stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom, — orig. made at Damascus, of rich silk, now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool; linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk. — *v. t.* [DAMASKED (-askt), -ASKING.] To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk with raised flowers, etc., or steel with etchings, or inlaid devices; to embellish, variegate.

Dame, dām, *n.* A lady in rank or culture; the mistress of a family in common life; mistress of a common school; a matron. — **Dam'sel,** -zel, *n.* A young unmarried woman; girl.

Damn, Damnable, etc. See under DAMAGE.

Damp, damp, *a.* Moderately wet; moist; humid. — *n.* Moisture; humidity; fog; dejection; depression; discouragement. *pl.* (*Mining.*) Gaseous products, eliminated in coal-mines, wells, etc. — *v. t.* [DAMPED (dampt), DAMPING.] To moisten, make humid, render chilly, depress or deject, discourage. — **Dampen,** damp'n, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make or become moist. — **Damp'er,** *n.* That which damps or checks; as a valve in a flue, to regulate the draught of air, or a contrivance in mechanism, to check some action at a particular time. — **Damp'ness,** *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.

Damsel. See under DAME.

Damson. See under DAMASCENE.

Dance, dȧns, *v. i.* [DANCED (dȧnst), DANCING.] To move with measured steps, or to a musical accompaniment; to move nimbly or merrily, caper, frisk. — *v. t.* To cause to dance, dandle. — *n.* A brisk amusement, in which the movements of persons are regulated by art, in figures and by the sound of instruments. (*Mus.*) A tune by which dancing is regulated. — **Dan'cer,** *n.* — **Danseuse,** dawN-sēz', *n.* A female dancer, esp. at a theater, etc.

Dandelion, dan'de-lī'un, *n.* A plant, with large yellow compound flowers.

Dander, dan'dēr, *n.* Corrupt. of DANDRUFF, q. v. — Anger or vexation. [*Low.*]

Dandle, dan'dl, *v. t.* [DANDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant; to caress, fondle; to treat as a child, toy with, pet. — **Dan'dy,** -dĭ, *n.* One who affects finery in dress and manner; a fop; coxcomb. — **Dan'dyism,** -izm, *n.* Manners and character of, etc.

Dandruff, dan'druf, **-driff, -der,** *n.* Scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in scales.

Danger, dān'jēr, *n.* Exposure to injury, loss, pain, etc.; peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — **Dan'gerous,** -us, *a.* Attended with, or causing danger. — **Dan'gerously,** *adv.* — **Dan'gerousness,** *n.*

Dangle, dan'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To hang loosely, or with a waving, swinging, or jerking motion. — *v. t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.

Dank, dank, *a.* Damp; moist; humid; wet.

Dapper, dap'pēr, *a.* Little and active; nimble; neat in dress; smart.

Dapple, dap'pl, *a.* Marked with spots of different shades of color; variegated. — *n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal. — *v. t.* [DAPPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To variegate, spot.

Dare, dâr, *v. i.* [DURST (dērst), DARING.] To have sufficient courage; to be bold enough; to venture. — *v. t.* [DARED (dârd), DARING.] To have courage for, venture to do; to profess courage to meet; to challenge, provoke, defy, brave. — **Dar'ing,** *a.* — **Dar'ingly,** *adv.* — **Dare'-devil,** *n.* A rash, venturesome fellow.

Dark, därk, *n.* Destitute of light; not reflecting or radiating light; obscure; not easily seen through; mysterious; hidden; destitute of knowledge and culture; unrefined; evincing foul traits of character; vile; wicked; foreboding evil; gloomy; suspicious. — *n.* Absence of light; obscurity; condition of ignorance; secrecy. — **Darken,** dȧrk'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make dark or black, obscure, render dim, deprive of vision; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less clear or intelligible; to cast a gloom upon; to make foul, sully. — *v. i.* To grow dark or darker. — **Dark'ener,** *n.* — **Dark'ish,** *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky; dim. — **Dark'ly,** *adv.* — **Dark'ness,** *n.* State of being, etc.; obscurity; gloom; secrecy; state of ignorance or error; wickedness; impurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; calamity; perplexity. — **Dark'ling,** *a.* In the dark. — **Dark'some,** -sum, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure. — **Dark'y,** -ĭ, *n.* A negro.

Darling. See under DEAR.

Darn, därn, *v. t.* [DARNED (därnd), DARNING.] To mend, as a hole, by imitating the texture of the stuff with thread and a needle. — *n.* A place mended by darning.

Darn, därn, *v. t.* A substitute for the profane *damn.*

Darnel, där'nel, *n.* A weed, — rye-grass.

Dart, därt, *n.* A weapon thrown by the hand; a javelin; any missile weapon; anything that pierces and wounds. — *v. t.* To throw with a sudden thrust, hurl, launch; to throw suddenly or rapidly; to send, emit, shoot. — *v. i.* To be let fly or launched; to start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along. — *n.* A fish, the dace.

Darwinian, där-win'ĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to the theory of natural selection, struggle for existence, and survival of the fittest, taught by Charles Darwin in his "Origin of Species" and other works. — *n.* One who believes, etc.; an evolutionist. — **Dar'winism, -win'ianism,** -izm, *n.* The doctrine of evolution.

Dash, dash, *v. t.* [DASHED (dasht), DASHING.] To throw with violence; to break, as by throwing or collision; to put to shame, confound; to throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner, overspread partially, touch here and there; to form or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to erase by a stroke, strike out, obliterate. — *v. i.* To rush or strike violently.

— *n.* Violent striking of two bodies; crash; sudden check; frustration; ruin; an admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading; a rapid movement, quick blow, sudden onset; capacity for quick, bold movements against an enemy; a vain show or blustering parade; a flourish. (*Punctuation.*) A mark or line, thus [—], denoting a break, stop, or transition in a sentence, or a change in its construction, a significant pause, or an unexpected turn of sentiment. (*Mus.*) A mark [𝄻] denoting that the note is to be performed in a short, distinct manner; the line drawn through a figure in the thoroughbass, as a direction to raise that figure half a tone higher. (*Racing.*) A single trial of speed, — disting. fr. a *heat*. — **Dash'er**, *n.* That which, etc.; a dashboard. — **Dash'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Ostentatiously fashionable; showy. — **Dash'ingly**, *adv.* Conspicuously. — **Dash'board**, -bōrd, *n.* A board on the front of a vehicle to intercept mud, etc.

Dastard, das'tard, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger; coward; poltroon. — *a.* Meanly shrinking; cowardly.

Data, da'tȧ, *n. pl.* Facts given or admitted; ground of inference or deduction. — **Da'tum**, *n.* Something given, esp. as a standard; a datum-line, a horizontal line or level, from which surface points are reckoned in surveying. — **Date**, dāt, *n.* Specification of the time when a writing, coin, etc., was executed; precise period or time of; epoch; end; conclusion; duration; continuance. — *v. t.* To note the time of writing or executing; to fix the time of; to refer to as a starting point. — *v. i.* To have beginning, have a date. — **Da'tive**, -tiv, *n.* (*Law.*) That which may be given or disposed of at pleasure. (*Gram.*) The case of a noun which expresses the remoter object, generally indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective. — *a.* (*Law.*) Capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure; removable, as disting. fr. perpetual, — said of an officer; given by a magistrate, as disting. fr. being cast upon a party by the law. Pert. to the dative.

Date, dāt, *n.* The fruit of the date-palm. — **Date'-palm**, -päm, **-tree**, *n.* The genus of palms bearing dates.

Date tree.

Daub, dawb, *v. t.* [DAUBED (dawbd), DAUBING.] To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to paint in a coarse or unskillful manner; to disguise, conceal. — *n.* A viscous, sticky application. (*Paint.*) A picture coarsely executed.

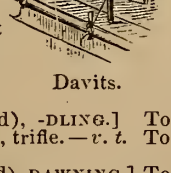
Daughter, daw'tĕr, *n.* A female child or descendant. — **Daugh'terly**, -lĭ, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial. — **Daugh'ter-in-law**, *n.* The wife of one's son.

Daunt, dänt, *v. t.* To repress or subdue the courage of, dismay, appall, intimidate. — **Daunt'less**, *a.* Incapable of being, etc.; bold; intrepid.

Dauphin, daw'fin, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown. — **Dau'phiness**, *n.* Wife of the dauphin.

Davenport, dav'en-port, *n.* A writing-table.

Davit, dav'it *or* da'vit, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar used on ships, as a crane to hoist the anchor to the top of the bow. *pl.* Arms projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.



Davits.

Davy-lamp, da'vĭ-lamp, *n.* A lantern whose light is inclosed within wire gauze, as a protection against explosions of gases in mines, — invented by Sir Humphrey *Davy*.

Daw, daw, *n.* A bird of the crow family; jackdaw.

Dawdle, daw'dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To waste time in trifling employment, trifle. — *v. t.* To waste by trifling.

Dawn, dawn, *v. i.* [DAWNED (dawnd), DAWNING.] To begin to grow light in the morning, or to open and give promise, as the understanding or character. — *n.* The break of day; first appearance of light; first opening or expansion; beginning.

Day, da, *n.* The period from sunrise to sunset; period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into 24 hours; a specified time or period; day of battle; successful contest; victory. — **Daily**, da'lĭ, *a.* Happening or pert. to each successive day; diurnal; quotidian. — *adv.* Every day; day by day. — *n.* A publication appearing every day.

Daze, dāz, *v. t.* [DAZED (dāzd), DAZING.] To overpower with light, dazzle, confuse, bewilder. — **Dazzle**, dăz'zl, *v. t.* [DAZZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To overpower with light; to surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *v. i.* To be intensely bright; to be rendered blind or dim by excess of brightness. — **Daz'zlingly**, -lĭ, *adv.*

Deacon, de'kn, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In some communions, one admitted to a grade in the ministry lower than priest or elder; in others, a church officer who assists the pastor at the Lord's Supper, etc. — **Dea'coness**, *n.* A woman specially devoted to the service of the church — caring for the sick, etc. — **Dea'conry**, -rĭ, **-ship**, **Diaconate**, di-ak'o-nāt, *n.* Office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. — **Diac'onal**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Dead, ded, *a.* Destitute of life; put to death; inanimate; resembling death in appearance or quality; without show of life; without motion; inactive; unproductive; unprofitable; dull; monotonous or unvaried; producing death; sure as death; wanting in religious spirit. (*Law.*) Cut off from the rights of a citizen, or property holder. (*Engin.*) Not imparting motion or power. — *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly. — *n.* The most quiet or death-like time; period of profoundest repose or gloom. *pl.* Those who are dead; the departed. — **Dead'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Capable of causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive; willing to destroy; implacable. — *adv.* So as to resemble, or to cause, death; mortally; implacably. — **Dead'liness**, *n.* — **Dead'ness**, *n.* State of being or seeming dead; inertness; coldness; indifference. — **Dead'en**, ded'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To impair in vigor, force, or sensibility; to lessen the velocity or momentum of, retard; to make spiritless; to deprive of gloss or brilliancy.

Deaf, def *or* dēf, *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; unwilling to hear; not to be persuaded. — **Deaf'en**, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make deaf, stun. (*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor, by filling the space beneath it with mortar, etc. — **Deaf'ness**, *n.* — **Deaf'-mute**, *n.* One deaf and dumb.

Deal, dēl, *v. t.* [DEALT (delt), DEALING.] To divide, distribute: to throw out or bestow successively or indiscriminately. — *v. i.* To make distribution; to traffic, trade, carry on business; to act, have transactions with, manage, treat. — *n.* A part or portion; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; division or distribution of cards; portion distributed; division of a timber by sawing; a pine or fir board or plank; wood of the pine or fir. — **Deal'er**, *n.* One who deals; a trader. — **Deal'ing**, *n.* Manner of treating others; trade; distribution, as of cards.

Dean, dēn, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop: an officer in universities; head or secretary of a college faculty. — **Dean'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction, of a dean. — **Dean'ship**, *n.* Office of, etc. — **Dec'anal**, *a.* Pert. to a deanery.

Dear, dēr, *a.* Bearing a high price; costly; marked by scarcity, and exorbitance of price; highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — **Dear'ly**, *adv.* — **Dear'ness**, *n.* — **Darling**, där'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with tender fondness; favorite. — *n.* One who is, etc. — **Dearth**, dērth, *n.* Scarcity, rendering dear; want; famine; barrenness; poverty.

Dearborn, dēr'bērn, *n.* A light 4-wheeled carriage.

Death, deth, *n.* Cessation of bodily life; decease; demise; dissolution; exit; total privation or loss; manner of dying; cause, agent, or instrument of loss of life; a skeleton, as the symbol of death; danger of death. — **Death'less**, *a.* Not subject to death or destruction; immortal. — **Death'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Resembling death or a dead body; deadly; fatal.

Debar, de-bär', *v. t.* [-BARRED (-bärd), -BARRING.] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to shut out, exclude, deny, refuse.

Debark, de-bärk', *v. t.* [-BARKED (-bärkt), -BARKING.]

To land from a ship or boat, disembark. — *v. i.* To leave a vessel and pass to the land.

Debase, de-bās′, *v. t.* [-BASED (-bāst′), -BASING.] To reduce to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, etc.; to abase, degrade, lower. — **Debase′ment**, *n.* Act of or state of being debased; degradation.

Debate, de-bāt′, *n.* Contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy. — *v. t.* To fight or strive for, contend for in words or arguments, contest, argue, dispute. — *v. i.* To engage in strife or combat, contend, struggle, deliberate.

Debauch, de-bawch′, *v. t.* [-BAUCHED (-bawcht), -BAUCHING.] To corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate, pollute, seduce. — *n.* Excess in eating or drinking; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness; an act of debauchery. — **Debauchee**, deb-o-shē′, *n.* A sensual or dissipated person; rake; libertine. — **Debaucher**, -bawch′ēr, *n.* — **Debauch′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Corruption of fidelity; indulgence of the appetites; intemperance; lewdness. — **Debauch′ment**, *n.* Act of debauching.

Debenture, de-ben′chur, *n.* A writing acknowledging a debt; a custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback.

Debilitate, de-bil′ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To make feeble, faint, or languid; to weaken, relax. — **Debil′ity**, -tĭ, *n.* State of being feeble, or weak; languor; infirmity; imbecility.

Debit, deb′it, *n.* A recorded item of debt; debtor side of an account; debt. — *v. t.* To charge with debt; enter on the debtor side. — **Debt**, det, *n.* That which is due from one to another; obligation; liability; a duty neglected or violated; fault; crime; trespass. — **Debt′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who owes another money, goods, or services; one indebted.

Débris, da-brē′, *n.* (*Geol.*) Fragments, taken collectively; esp., fragments from a mountain, piled up at the base. Rubbish; remains; ruins.

Debut, da-bōō′, *n.* A beginning or first attempt; first appearance, as of an actor, public speaker, etc. — **Debutant**, -tänN′, *n.* One who makes his first appearance before the public. — **Debutante**, -tänt′, *n.* A woman who, etc. [F.]

Decade, dek′ād, *n.* The sum or number of 10. — **Dec′agon**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure of 10 sides and 10 angles. — **Dec′agram**, *n.* A decimal weight of 10 grams, or 154.38 grains Troy. — **Decahe′dron**, *n.*; *pl.* -DRA, -drȧ. (*Geom.*) A solid figure having 10 sides. — **Decahe′dral**, *a.* Having 10 sides. — **Decaliter**, de-kal′ĭ-tēr *or* dek′a-li-tēr, *n.* A decimal measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.28 cu. inches = 2 gallons and 64.44 cu. in. — **Dec′alogue**, -log, *n.* The 10 commandments. — **Decal′ogist**, -jist, *n.* One who explains the decalogue. — **Decam′eron**, *n.* A work comprised in 10 books; esp. a collection of tales of Boccaccio. — **Decameter**, de-kam′e-tēr *or* dek′a-metēr, *n.* A decimal measure of length = 10 meters = 393.71 inches. — **Decan′drous**, -drus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 10 stamens. — **Dec′apod**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean with 10 feet or legs, as crabs, lobsters, etc. — **Dec′aster**, *n.* A decimal solid measure = 10 steres = 10 cu. meters = 353.166 cu. inches. — **Dec′astich**, -stik, *n.* A poem consisting of 10 lines. — **Dec′astyle**, -stīl, *n.* (*Arch.*) A building having a portico with 10 columns in front. — **Dec′asyllab′ic**, -sil-lab′ik, *a.* Consisting of 10 syllables. — **Dec′uple**, -u-pl, *a.* Tenfold; multiplied by 10. — *n.* A number 10 times repeated. — *v. t.* To make tenfold; to multiply by 10. — [See further under DECEMBER.]

Decadence, -dency. See under DECAY.

Decamp, de-kamp′, *v. i.* [-CAMPED (-kamt′), -CAMPING.] To move away from a camping-ground, depart suddenly. — **Decamp′ment**, *n.* Departure from, etc.; a marching off.

Decanal. See under DEAN.

Decant, de-kant′, *v. t.* To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; to pour from one vessel into another. — **Decant′er**, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors or receive decanted liquors; one who decants.

Decapitate, de-kap′ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To cut off the head of, behead. — **Decap′ita′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Decarbonize, de-kär′bon-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To deprive of carbon. — **Decar′burize**, -bu-rīz, *v. t.* Same as DECARBONIZE.

Decay, de-kā′, *v. i.* [DECAYED (-kād′), DECAYING.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of impertection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail; to rot. — *v. t.* To impair, bring to a worse state. — *n.* Gradual failure of health, soundness, prosperity, etc.; decline. — **Deca′dence, -dency**, -sĭ, *n.* Decay; fall; deterioration. — **Deciduous**, -sid′u-us, *a.* Of temporary existence; shed yearly, as leaves or antlers; not perennial or permanent.

Decease, de-sēs′, *n.* Departure, esp. departure from this life; death; demise. — *v. i.* [DECEASED (-sēst′), DECEASING.] To die.

Deceive, de-sēv′, *v. t.* [-CEIVED (-sēvd′), -CEIVING.] To lead into error, impose upon, delude, insnare, disappoint. — **Deceit**, -sēt′, *n.* Attempt or disposition to deceive; deception; fraud; imposition. — **Deceit′ful**, -ful, *a.* Trickish; fraudulent. — **Decep′tion**, -sep′shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which, etc.; deceit. — **Decep′tive**, -tiv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to, etc.; misleading.

December, de-sem′bēr, *n.* The 12th or last month in the year. — **Decem′vir**, -vēr, *n.*; *E. pl.* DECEMVIRS, -vērz, *L. pl.* -VIRI, -vĭ-ri. One of 10 magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome. — **Decem′viral**, -vĭ-ral, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Decem′virate**, -rāt, *n.* Office or term of office of, etc.; a body of 10 men in authority. — **Decen′nary**, -sen′na-rĭ, *n.* A period of 10 years. (*Law.*) A tithing consisting of 10 neighboring families. — **Decen′nial**, -nĭ-al, *a.* Consisting of, or happening once in, etc. — **Decillion**, -sil′yun, *n.* A number consisting, by English notation, of a million involved to the 10th power, or 1 with 60 ciphers annexed; by French or common notation, a thousand involved to the 11th power, or 1 with 33 ciphers. See NUMERATION. — **Decill′ionth**, -yunth, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; preceded by a decillion less one. — *n.* The quotient of 1 divided by, etc.; one of a decillion equal parts. — **Decigram**, des′ĭ-gram, *n.* A decimal measure of weight equal to 1-10 of a gram, or 1.5438 grains Troy. — **Deciliter**, de-sil′ĭ-tēr *or* des′ĭ-le-tēr, *n.* A decimal measure of capacity = 1-10 liter = 6.1028 cu. inches. — **Dec′imal**, des′ĭ-mal, *a.* Pert. to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens. — *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; decimal number; esp. decimal fraction. — *Decimal fractions.* Fractions whose denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is not usually expressed, but is signified by a point at the left of the numerator, as .2, .25. — *Circulating* or *circulatory decimal.* A decimal fraction in which the same figure, or set of figures, is constantly repeated; as, 0.354354354; called also *recurring decimal.* — **Dec′imate**, *v. t.* To take the tenth part of, tithe; to select by lot and kill every tenth man of; to destroy a certain portion of. — **Decimeter**, desim′e-tēr *or* des′ĭ-me-tēr, *n.* A decimal measure of length = 1-10 meter = 3.9371 inches. — **Decime**, dasēm′, *n.* A French coin = 1-10 franc, about 2 cents. — **Decister**, des′is-tēr, *n.* A solid measure, the 1-10 of a stere, or cubic meter = 3.5317 cu. feet. — **Decu′rion**, -rĭ-un, *n.* A Roman officer commanding 10 soldiers. — [See also under DECADE.]

Decent, de′sent, *a.* Suitable in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony; free from obscenity; modest; moderate, but competent; respectable. — **De′centness**, *n.* — **De′cency**, -sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being decent; proper formality; modesty; what is becoming.

Deception, Deceptive, etc. See under DECEIVE.

Decide, de-sīd′, *v. t.* To determine the result of, settle, end, conclude. — *v. i.* To determine, form a definite opinion, come to a conclusion, give decision. — **Decid′ed**, *a.* Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; free from doubt or wavering; determined; positive; undeniable; clear. — **Decid′edly**, *adv.* — **Decid′er**, *n.* — **Decid′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Decis′ion**, -sizh′un, *n.* Act of settling or terminating, as a controversy; determination; conclusion; account or report of a conclusion, esp. of a legal adjudication; quality of being decided; prompt and fixed determination. — **Deci′sive**, -siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of deciding a question, etc.; marked by promptness and decision; final; conclusive; positive.

Deciduous. See under DECAY.

Decipher, de-si′fēr, *v. t.* [-PHERED (-fērd), -PHERING.] To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; to find out the meaning of, reveal.

Deck, dek, *v. t.* [DECKED (dekt), DECKING.] To cover, overspread; to dress, clothe, esp. to clothe with elegance, array, adorn; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* The floor-like covering of a ship; a pack of cards.

Declaim, de-klām′, *v. i.* [-CLAIMED (-klāmd′), -CLAIMING.] To speak rhetorically, make a formal oration, harangue; to speak or talk pompously and elaborately; to rant.—*v. t.* To utter in public, deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.—**Declama′tion**, *n.* Act or art of, etc.; a set speech; rhetorical display, with more sound than sense.—**Declam′atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; characterized by rhetorical display; without solid sense or argument.

Declare, de-klâr′, *v. t.* [-CLARED (-klârd′), -CLARING.] To make known publicly, publish, proclaim; to assert, affirm. (*Com.*) To make full statement of, as of goods liable to taxes, duties, etc.—*v. i.* To make a declaration, proclaim one's self. (*Law.*) To state the plaintiff's cause of action in legal form.—**Declar′edly**, -ed-lĭ, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.—**Declara′tion**, *n.* Act of declaring; thing declared; document by which an assertion is verified. (*Law.*) That part of the process or pleadings setting forth the plaintiff's cause of complaint; the narration or counts.—**Declar′ative**, -klăr′a-tiv, **-atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Making declaration, etc.; explanatory; assertive; affirmative.

Decline, de-klīn′, *v. i.* [-CLINED (-klīnd′), -CLINING.] To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, despondency, etc.; to tend towards a close or extinction; to fail, sink, decay; to turn aside, deviate, stray; to refuse.—*v. t.* To bend downward, depress; to turn away from, refuse to comply with, reject courteously, shun, avoid. (*Gram.*) To inflect in order in the changes of grammatical form.—*n.* A falling off; tendency to a worse state; deterioration. (*Med.*) That period of a disorder when the symptoms abate in violence; a gradual wasting away of the physical faculties. Decay; consumption.—**Declin′er**, *n.*—**Declin′able**, *a.* That may be declined; admitting of inflection.—**Declension**, -klen′shun, *n.* Declination; descent; slope; a falling off from excellence; deterioration; decay; act of courteously refusing; declinature. (*Gram.*) Inflection of a word, according to grammatical forms; the form of the inflection of a word declined by cases.—**Dec′linate**, -lĭ-nāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bending downward, in a curve; curved downward; declined.—**Declina′tion**, *n.* Act or state of bending downward, or of falling off from excellence, or of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; withdrawal. (*Gram.*) Act of inflecting a word through its various terminations.—**Declin′atory**, -klīn′a-to-rĭ, *a.* Containing a refusal.—**Declin′ature**, -klīn′a-chur, *n.* Act of putting away or refusing.—**Declivity**, -kliv′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Deviation from a horizontal line; descent of surface; inclination downward; a descending surface; slope.—**Declivous**, -kli′vus, **-clivitous**, -kliv′ĭ-tus, *a.* Gradually descending; sloping.

Decoct, de-kokt′, *v. t.* To prepare by boiling, make an infusion of, prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach, digest.—**Decoc′tion**, *n.* Act of preparing by boiling; an extract prepared by boiling.

Decollate, de-kol′lāt, *v. t.* To sever the neck of, behead, decapitate.—**Décolleté**, da′kol-le-ta′, *a.* Leaving the neck and shoulders bare; low-necked, as a dress. [F.]

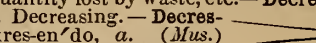
Decompose, de-kom-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To separate the constituent parts of, set free from chemical combination, resolve into original elements.—*v. i.* To become resolved from existing combinations; to undergo dissolution.—**Decomposi′tion**, -zish′un, *n.* Act of, etc.; analysis; state of being separated; release from previous combinations.

Decompound, de-kom-pownd′, *v. t.* To compound or mix with that already compound; to reduce to constituent parts, decompose.—*a.* Compound of what is already compounded. (*Bot.*) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem.—**Decompos′ite**, -poz′it, *a.* Compounded more than once.

Decorate, dek′o-rāt, *v. t.* To adorn, embellish, ornament, beautify.—**Decora′tion**, *n.* Act of decorating; that which enriches or beautifies; ornament.—**Dec′orative**, -tiv, *a.* Suited to embellish; adorning.—**Decorous**, de-ko′rus *or* dek′o-rus, *a.* Suitable to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly.—**Decorously**, de-ko′- *or* dek′o-, *adv.*—**Decorousness**, de-ko′- *or* dek′o-, *n.*—**Deco′rum**, *n.* Propriety of speech, manner, etc.; dignity.

Decoy, de-coi′, *v. t.* [-COYED (-koid′), -COYING.] To entice into a snare, lead into danger by artifice, entrap, insnare.—*n.* Anything intended to lead into a snare; esp. a sportsman's lure to entice birds into a net or within shot; a place into which wild fowls are enticed.

Decrease, de-krēs′, *v. i.* [-CREASED (-krēst′), -CREASING.] To become less, be diminished gradually.—*v. t.* To cause to lessen, make less.—*n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; wane, as of the moon.—**Dec′rement**, *n.* State of becoming gradually less; quantity lost by waste, etc.—**Decres′cent**, -kres′ent, *a.* Decreasing.—**Decrescendo**, da-kres-en′do, *a.* (*Mus.*) With decreasing volume of sound, —a direction to performers, written upon the staff, or indicated as in the margin. [It.]


Decrescendo.

Decree, de-krē′, *n.* An order or decision by a court or other competent authority; law; statute; ordinance; edict.—*v. t.* [DECREED (-krēd′), -CREEING.] To determine judicially by authority, or by decree; to appoint.—*v. i.* To decide authoritatively, determine decisively.—**Decre′tal**, *a.* Containing, or pert. to, a decree.—*n.* An authoritative order or decree; esp. a letter of the pope, determining some question in ecclesiastical law; a collection of the pope's decrees.—**Decre′tist**, *n.* One versed in the decretals.

Decrepit, de-krep′it, *a.* Wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age. [Incorrectly written *decrepid*.]—**Decrep′itate**, -tāt, *v. t.* To roast or calcine, so as to cause a continual explosion or crackling.—*v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrescendo, Decrescent. See under DECREASE.

Decretal, etc. See under DECREE.

Decry, de-krī′, *v. t.* [-CRIED (-krīd′), -CRYING.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to depreciate, detract, disparage.—**Decri′al**, *n.* Clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Decuple. See under DECADE.

Decurion. See under DECEMBER.

Decussate, de-kus′sāt, *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle; to intersect or lie upon in the form of an X.—**Decus′sate**, **-sated**, *a.* Crossed; intersected. (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs, each at right angles to the pair above or below. (*Rhet.*) Consisting of 2 rising and 2 falling clauses, in alternate opposition to each other.

Dedicate, ded′ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for a sacred purpose; to devote, or give wholly or earnestly up to; to inscribe or address, as to a patron.—*a.* Set apart; consecrated; dedicated.—**Dedica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.—**Ded′icatory**, -to-rĭ, **-to′rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Composing or serving as a dedication.

Deduce, de-dūs′, *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst′), -DUCING.] To derive by logical process; to obtain as the result of reasoning, infer.—**Dedu′cible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.*—**Deduct**, -dukt′, *v. t.* To take away, in calculating; subtract.—**Deduc′tion**, *n.* Act or method of deducing, inferring, or concluding; act of deducting or taking away; that deduced; inference; conclusion; that deducted; part taken away; abatement.—**Deduct′ive**, -iv, *a.* Of, or pert. to, deduction; capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.—**Deduct′ively**, *adv.*—**Dedu′cive**, -siv, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

Deed, dēd, *n.* That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; illustrious act; achievement; exploit; power of action; agency; efficiency. (*Law.*) A sealed instrument in writing, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract, esp. in regard to real estate.—*v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed.

Deem, dēm, *v. t.* [DEEMED (dēmd), DEEMING.] To conclude on consideration; to think, judge, regard.—*v. i.* To be of opinion, think, estimate.

Deep, dēp, *a.* Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension; extending far back from the front; low in situation; hard to penetrate or comprehend; mysterious; profound; secret; of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; thoroughly

versed; profoundly moving or affecting; penetrating; thorough; profoundly quiet or dark; unmixed; sunk low; depressed; abject; strongly colored; dark; intense; of low tone; grave; heavy. — *adv.* To a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply. — *n.* That which is deep, esp. deep water: the ocean; that which is profound; most quiet or profound part; the midst; the depth. — **Deep'en**, dēp'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make deep or increase the depth of, make darker or more intense, more poignant or affecting, or more grave or low in tone. — *v. i.* To become more deep. — **Depth**, *n.* Deepness; measure of deepness; a deep, or the deepest, or the middle, part, — as, depth of winter.

Deer, dēr, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A ruminant quadruped of several species, the males of which have antlers.

Deer.

Deface, de-fās', *v. t.* [DEFACED (-fāst'), -FACING.] To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure; to spoil by obliterating important features of.

De facto, de-fak'to. Actually; in fact; existing. [L.]

Defalcate, de-fal'kāt, *v. t.* To cut off, take away or deduct part of, — used of money, accounts, etc. — **Defalca'tion**, *n.* A cutting off; diminution; deficit; withdrawment; that cut off; an abstraction of money, etc., by an officer having it in charge; embezzlement.

Defame, de-fām', *v. t.* [-FAMED (-fāmd'), -FAMING.] To harm the good fame of by slanderous reports; to speak evil of, asperse, slander, calumniate. — **Defam'er**, *n.* — **Defamation**, def-a-ma'shun, *n.* Malicious circulation of reports injurious to another; slander; detraction; aspersion. — **Defam'atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Containing defamation.

Default, de-fawlt', *n.* Omission of what ought to be done; failure; lack; destitution. (*Law.*) A neglect of, or failure to take, some step necessary to secure the benefit of law. — *v. i.* To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default. — *v. t.* To fail to perform. (*Law.*) To call (one who should be present in court), and make an entry of his default, if he fails to appear. — **Default'er**, *n.* One who makes default or fails to appear in court when called; one who fails to account for money in his care; a delinquent; peculator.

Defeat, de-fēt', *n.* An overthrow, as of an attack, an army, etc.; rout; frustration. — *v. t.* To render null and void; to overcome or vanquish, as an army; to resist with success, ruin, frustrate. — **Defeasance**, -fe'zans, *n.* A rendering null or void. (*Law.*) A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions, on performance of which the estate then created may be defeated.

Defecate, def'e-kāt', *v. t.* To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, etc.; to clarify, purify; to free from extraneous or polluting matter. — *v. i.* (*Med.*) To void excrement. — *a.* Freed from anything that can pollute; refined; purified. — **Defeca'tion**, *n.*

Defect, de-fekt', *n.* Want of something necessary for completeness; failing; blemish; fault. — **Defect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; imperfect; faulty. (*Gram.*) Lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation. — **Defect'ively**, *adv.* — **Defect'iveness**, *n.* — **Defec'tion**, *n.* Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound: apostasy; backsliding. — **Defi'cient**, -fish'ent, *a.* Wanting to make up completeness; not sufficient; inadequate; short. — **Defi'cience**, -ciency, -shen-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; want; failure. — **Def'icit**, -ĭ-sit, *n.* Deficiency in amount or quality; lack.

Defend, de-fend', *v. t.* To repel danger or harm from, guard from injury. (*Law.*) To deny, as the claim of a plaintiff; to contest, as a suit. — **Defend'ant**, *n.* One who makes defense against evil; defender. (*Law.*) The party opposing a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity. — **Defen'sative**, -sa-tiv, *n.* That which serves to guard or defend, as a plaster for a wound. — **Defense'**, **-fence'**, *n.* Act of, state of being, or that which, etc.; protection; guard; fortification; apology; justification. (*Law.*) The defendant's answer or plea. — **Defense'less**, **-fence'less**, *a.* Destitute of defense; unprotected. — **Defen'sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being defended. — **Defen'sive**, -siv, *n.* Serving to defend; proper for defense; carried on by resisting attack; in a state or posture to defend. — *n.* That which defends; a safeguard.

Defer, de-fēr', *v. t.* [-FERRED (-fērd'), -FERRING.] To put off, postpone to a future time, delay, adjourn, protract. — *v. i.* To put off, delay, wait.

Defer, de-fēr', *v. t.* To lay before, submit respectfully, refer. — *v. i.* To yield from respect to the wishes of another. — **Def'erence**, *n.* A yielding of judgment or preference to the opinion of another; regard; respect. — **Deferen'tial**, -shal, *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

Defiance, **Defier**, etc. See under DEFY.

Deficient, **Deficit**, etc. See under DEFECT.

Defile, defīl', *n.* A narrow way, in which troops can march only in a file, or with narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, etc. — *v. i.* To march off file by file; to file off.

Defile, de-fīl', *v. t.* [-FILED (-fīld'), -FILING.] To make unclean, render foul or dirty, pollute, corrupt; to make impure or turbid; to sully; to tarnish, as reputation, etc.; to vitiate; to debauch, violate; to make ceremonially unclean. — **Defil'er**, *n.* — **Defile'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; foulness; uncleanness; pollution.

Define, de-fīn', *v. t.* [-FINED (-fīnd'), -FINING.] To bring to a termination: to end; to determine the boundaries of, mark the limits of; to determine with precision, fix the precise meaning of, explain, expound or interpret. — **Defin'able**, *a.* — **Def'inite**, def'ĭ-nit, *a.* Having certain limits in extent, or in signification; precise; fixed; exact; serving to define or restrict. — **Def'initely**, *adv.* — **Def'initeness**, *n.* — **Defini'tion**, -nish'un, *n.* Act of defining, distinguishing, explaining, etc.; description of a thing by its properties; explanation of the meaning of a word or term. (*Log.*) An enunciation of the constituents making up the logical essence. — **Defin'itive**, -tiv, *a.* Determinate; final; conclusive; unconditional. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun. — **Defin'itively**, *adv.* — **Defin'itiveness**, *n.*

Deflagrate, def'la-grāt, *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion. — *v. t.* To cause to burn, etc. — **Deflagra'tion**, *n.* A sparkling combustion, without explosion. — **Def'lagrator**, *n.*

Deflect, de-flekt', *v. i.* To turn aside, deviate from a right line, proper position or direction; to swerve. — *v. t.* To cause to turn aside. — **Deflec'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; deviation. (*Naut.*) Departure of a ship from its true course. (*Opt.*) Deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body. — **Deflexure**, -flek'shur, *n.* A bending or turning aside.

Deflour, **-flower**, de-flowr', *v. t.* [-FLOURED *or* FLOWERED (-flowrd'), -FLOURING *or* -FLOWERING.] To deprive of flowers; to rob of the choicest ornament, esp. of virginity; to ravish, seduce. — **Deflour'er**, **-flower'er**, *n.* — **Def'lora'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Deforest, de-for'est, *v. t.* To clear of forests, destroy the trees of.

Deform, de-fôrm', *v. t.* [-FORMED (-fôrmd'), -FORMING.] To mar or alter in form, disfigure, render displeasing or ugly. — **Deform'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being deformed; want of symmetry; irregularity of shape or features; anything destroying beauty, grace, or propriety; distortion; defect; absurdity.

Defraud, de-frawd', *v. t.* To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully, injure by embezzlement, cheat, deceive, frustrate. — **Defraud'er**, *n.*

Defray, de-frā', *v. t.* [-FRAYED (-frād'), -FRAYING.] To meet the cost of, bear the expense of.

Deft, deft, *a.* Apt; fit; neat. — **Deft'ly**, *adv.*

Defunct, de-funkt′, *a.* Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person.

Defy, de-fī′, *v. t.* [DEFIED (-fīd′), -FYING.] Orig., to renounce faith or obligation with, reject. To provoke to combat or strife; to act in hostility to; call out to combat, challenge, dare, brave. — **Defi′ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, etc.; a challenge; provocation; state of opposition. — **Defi′ant**, *a.* Full of, etc.; bold; insolent.

Degenerate, de-jen′ēr-āt, *v. i.* To be or grow worse than one's kind; to be inferior or degraded; to deteriorate. — *a.* Having deteriorated; mean; base; low. — **Degen′erateness**, *n.* — **Degen′era′tion**, **Degen′eracy**, -sĭ, *n.* Act of becoming, or state of having become degenerate; decay; meanness; poorness. — **Degen′erative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to degenerate.

Deglutinate, de-glu′tĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To loosen by dissolving the glue which unites; to unglue.

Deglutition, deg-lu-tish′un, *n.* Act or power of swallowing.

Degrade, de-grād′, *v. t.* To reduce to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of office or dignity; to reduce in character or reputation; abase. (*Geol.*) To wear down, as hills and mountains. — **Degrad′ed**, *p. a.* Reduced in rank, character, etc.; sunken; low; base. (*Nat. Hist.*) Presenting the typical characters in an imperfect condition. — **Degrad′ingly**, *adv.* — **Degrada′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; diminution of strength, efficacy, or value. (*Geol.*) A gradual wearing down or wasting, as of rocks, banks, etc., by the action of water, frost, etc.

Degree, dē-grē′, *n.* One step upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, etc.; grade; gradation; point of progression to which one has arrived; station; quality; extent; grade to which scholars are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university. (*Genealogy.*) A certain remove in the line of descent, determining proximity of blood. (*Geom.*) A 360th part of the circumference of a circle. (*Algebra.*) State as indicated by sum of exponents. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical instrument, etc., as on a thermometer. (*Mus.*) Difference in elevation between 2 notes.

Dehort, de-hôrt′, *v. t.* To urge to abstain from, dissuade.

Deicide. Deify, etc. See under DEITY.

Deign, dān, *v. i.* [DEIGNED (dānd), DEIGNING.] To think worthy, vouchsafe, condescend. — *v. t.* To condescend to give.

Deity, de′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead; a god or goddess. — *The deity.* God, the Supreme Being. — **De′ist**, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows nature and reason; a freethinker. — **Deist′ic**, -ical, *a.* Pert. to deism or to deists. — **Deist′ically**, *adv.* — **De′ism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrine or creed of, etc. — **De′ify**, -ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make a god of, apotheosize; to treat with supreme regard, render god-like. — **Deif′ic**, -ical, *a.* Making divine. — **De′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **De′iform**, *a.* Like a god; of godlike form. — **De′icide**, -sīd, *n.* Act of killing a divine being, esp. of putting Christ to death; one concerned in, etc.

Deject, de-jekt′, *v. t.* To cast down the spirits of, discourage, dishearten, depress. — **Deject′edly**, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly. — **Deject′edness**, *n.* — **Deject′er**, *n.* — **Dejec′tion**, *n.* Lowness of spirits from grief or misfortune; melancholy; weakness. (*Med.*) Act of voiding excrement; matter voided. — **Dejec′ture**, -jek′chur, *n.* Excrement.

Déjeuner, da-zhē-na′, **Déjeune**, da-zhēn′, *n.* A breakfast; lunch.

De jure, de-ju′re. By right; of right; by law, often opp. to *de facto*. [L.]

Dekagram, Dekaliter, etc. See DECAGRAM, etc., under DECADE.

Delaine, dē-lān′, *n.* A fabric for ladies' dress-goods, — orig. all wool, now of cotton and wool, or worsted.

Delay, de-la′, *v. t.* [-LAYED (-lād′), -LAYING.] To put off, defer; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time, retard the motion of, procrastinate, protract. — *v. i.* To move slowly, linger, tarry. — *n.* A deferring; procrastination; a lingering; stay; detention.

Dele, de′le, *v. t.* (*Print.*) Erase, remove, — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type; usually expressed as in the margin. — **Delete**, -lēt′, *v. t.* To blot out, erase, destroy. — **Dele′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Del′ete′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Destructive to life; poisonous; pernicious.

Delectable, Delectation, etc. See under DELICATE.

Delegate, del′e-gāt, *v. t.* To send as one's representative; to commission, depute; to intrust to the care or management of another, assign, commit. — *n.* One deputed to represent another; one elected to represent the people of a territory in Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting; a deputy; representative; commissioner; attorney. — *a.* Sent to act for another. — **Delega′tion**, *n.* Act of delegating; appointment of a delegate; one or more persons representing others, as in Congress, etc. (*Law.*) A substitution by which a debtor gives a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor.

Delenda, Delete, Deleterious, etc. See under DELE.

Delf, delf, Delft, Delft′ware, *n.* Earthenware, covered with white glazing, — orig. made at Delft, Holland.

Deliberate, de-lib′ēr-āt, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind, consider maturely, reflect upon, ponder. — *v. i.* To take counsel with one's self, weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action, reflect, consider. — *a.* Weighing with a view to decision; carefully considering probable consequences; circumspect; formed with deliberation; well advised; not hasty; slow. — **Delib′erateness**, *n.* — **Delib′era′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Delib′erative**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding or acting by deliberation. — **Delib′eratively**, *adv.* In the way of deliberation.

Delicate, del′ĭ-kat, *a.* Full of pleasure; delightful; pleasing to the senses, or to a nice or cultivated taste; softly tinted, — said of color; fine or slender, — said of thread; slight or smooth, light and yielding, — said of texture; soft and fair, — said of the skin or a surface; refined; scrupulous not to offend, — said of manners or feelings; tender, not able to endure hardship, — said of constitution, health, etc.; requiring nice handling; dainty; nicely discriminating. — **Del′icacy**, -ka-sĭ, *n.* State or condition of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses; nicety of form, texture, or constitution; frailty or weakness, extreme propriety; susceptibility or tenderness; effeminacy; luxury; self-indulgence; critical niceness; that which is pleasing, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure; thing pleasant to the senses, esp. to the sense of taste; a dainty. — **Del′icately**, *adv.* — **Del′icateness**, *n.* — **Deli′cious**, -lish′us, *a.* Affording exquisite pleasure; most grateful to the senses, esp. to the taste. — **Deli′ciously**, *adv.* — **Deli′ciousness**, *n.* — **Delight**, de-līt′, *n.* A high degree of gratification of mind; lively happiness; joy; that which affords delight. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to; to please highly. — *v. i.* To have or take delight. — **Delight′ful**, -fŭl, -some, -sum, *a.* Affording, etc.; delicious; charming. — **Delight′fully**, *adv.* — **Delight′fulness**, *n.* — **Delec′table**, *a.* Delightful. — **Delec′tably**, *adv.* — **Delec′tableness**, *n.* — **Delecta′tion**, *n.*

Delineate, de-lin′e-āt, *v. t.* To represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to portray to the mind, depict, sketch, picture, describe. — **Delin′ea′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; description; portrait; outline; draught.

Delinquent, de-link′went, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty. — *n.* One who fails to perform his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime. — **Delin′quency**, -wen-sĭ, *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; crime.

Delirium, de-lir′ĭ-um, *n.* (*Med.*) A state in which one's ideas are wild, irregular, and unconnected; mental aberration. Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness. — **Delir′ious**, -ĭ-us, *a.* Suffering from, etc.; wandering in mind; insane.

Deliver, de-liv′ēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To free from restraint, set at liberty, save from evil; to give or transfer, part with to, make over; to communicate, pronounce, utter, impart; to give forth in action, discharge; to relieve of a child in child-birth. — **Deliv′erer**, *n.* — **Deliv′erance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Deliv′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; rescue; release; surrender; utterance; parturition; freedom; preservation.

Dell, del, *n.* A small retired dale or valley; ravine.

Delta, del′tȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -TAS, -tȧz. The Greek letter Δ; a triangular tract of land; esp. the space between 2 mouths of a river. (*Geol.*) Alluvial flats formed about diverging mouths of a river. — **Del′toid**, *a.* Like the Greek Δ; triangular — *Deltoid leaf.* (*Bot.*) One of triangular form. — *D. muscle.* (*Anat.*) The muscle in the shoulder which moves the arm directly upward.

Deltoid leaf.

Delude, de-lūd′, *v. t.* To lead from truth or into error, mislead the judgment of; to frustrate or disappoint; to deceive, beguile, cheat. — **Delu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.: false belief; error; illusion; fallacy. — **Delu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Fitted or tending to mislead. — **Delu′sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Apt to delude.

Deluge, del′ūj, *n.* An overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; esp. the flood in the days of Noah; anything which overwhelms, as a great calamity. — *v. t.* [DELUGED (-ūjd), -UGING.] To overflow, as with water, inundate, drown; to overwhelm under a general calamity.

Delve, delv, *v. t.* [DELVED (delvd), DELVING.] To dig; to open with a spade; to fathom, penetrate, trace out. — *v. i.* To labor with the spade.

Demagogue, dem′a-gog, *n.* One who controls the multitude by specious or deceitful arts; an artful political orator.

Demain. See DEMESNE.

Demand, de-mȧnd′, *v. t.* To ask or call for, as one who has a claim, right, or power, to enforce the claim; to make requisition of; to inquire earnestly or authoritatively, question; to require as necessary; to be in urgent need of. (*Law.*) To call into court, summon. — *v. i.* To make a demand, ask, inquire. — *n.* Act of, etc.; requisition; exaction; earnest inquiry; question; diligent search; manifested want; thing claimed; claim.

Demarcation, **-kation**, de-mär-ka′shun, *n.* Act of marking, or of setting a limit; division; separation; a limit ascertained and fixed.

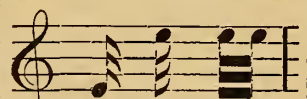
Demean, de-mēn′, *v. t.* [-MEANED (-mēnd′), -MEANING.] To manage, conduct, treat, deport. To debase, lower, degrade. [A blundering formation fr. E. *mean*, base.] — **Demean′or**, -ēr, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; mien.

Dementia, de-men′shĭ-ȧ, *n.* Loss of mental power as a result of brain-disease.

Demerit, de-mĕr′it, *n.* That which deserves blame or detracts from merit; fault; crime; vice.

Demesne, de-mēn′, **-main′**, -mān, *n.* (*Law.*) The chief manor-place, with that part of its lands not granted out in tenancy.

Demicadence, dem′ĭ-ka′dens, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the keynote. — **Dem′i-god**, *n.* A fabulous hero, half divine, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. — **Dem′i-lune**, -lūn, *n.* (*Fort.*) A work beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between 2 bastions, to defend the curtain; a ravelin. See RAVELIN. — **Dem′i-monde′**, -mond′, *n.* The lower half of society; persons of doubtful reputation; esp. women kept as mistresses. — **Dem′i-sem′i-qua′ver**, -kwa′-vēr, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver, or 1-32d part of whole note.



Demi-semi-quavers.

Demijohn, dem′ĭ-jon, *n.* A glass bottle with large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demise, de-mīz′, *n.* Transmission by formal act or conveyance to an heir or successor; transference; decease of a royal, princely, or distinguished person. (*Law.*) Conveyance or transfer of an estate. — *v. t.* [DEMISED (-mīzd′), -MISING.] To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath; to lease. — **Demi′sable**, -za-bl, *a.* — **Demis′sion**, -mish′un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; degradation; humiliation.

Democracy, de-mok′ra-sĭ, *n.* A form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people, and the legislative and executive functions are exercised by the people or by persons representing them; principles held by one of the political parties of the U. S. — **Dem′ocrat**, *n.* An adherent or promoter of, etc. — **Democrat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or favoring, etc.; constructed upon the principle of popular government; favoring popular rights.

Demolish, de-mol′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To throw or pull down, pull to pieces, ruin, overthrow, destroy, raze. — **Demol′isher**, *n.* — **Demoli′tion**, -lish′un, *n.* Act of, etc.; destruction.

Demon, dē′mun, *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) A spirit holding a middle place between men and gods; a departed soul. An evil spirit; devil. — **Demoniac**, de-mo′nĭ-ak, **-niacal**, dem-o-nī′ak-al, *a.* Pert. to, or like, etc.; influenced by evil spirits; devilish. — **Demo′niac**, *n.* A human being possessed by, etc.

Demonetize, de-mon′e-tīz, *v. t.* [-TIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To deprive of value, or withdraw from use, as currency. — **Demon′etiza′tion**, *n.* Process of, or state of being, etc.

Demonstrate, dem′on- *or* de-mon′strāt, *v. t.* To point out, indicate, exhibit; to show, prove, or establish so as to exclude doubt or denial. (*Anat.*) To exhibit and describe the parts of a dead body, when dissected. — **Demonstra′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; proof; manifestation of feelings by outward signs. (*Anat.*) Exhibition of parts of a subject prepared by the dissector. (*Logic.*) Act of proving by syllogistic process. (*Math.*) A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises. (*Mil.*) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an intention. — **Demon′strative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having the power of demonstration; expressing feeling, thoughts, etc.; frank; open. — *Demonstrative pronoun* (*Gram.*) One distinctly designating that to which it refers. — **Demon′stratively**, *adv.* — **Dem′onstra′tor**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Demon′stratory**, -rĭ, *a.* Tending to, etc.

Demoralize, de-mor′al-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To destroy or undermine the morals of; to render corrupt in morals, discipline, courage, etc.

Demur, de-mĕr′, *v. i.* [-MURRED (-mĕrd′), -MURRING.] To delay, pause, suspend proceedings in view of a doubt or difficulty. (*Law.*) To raise an objection, and abide upon it for decision by the court. — *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action. — **Demur′rer**, *n.* One who demurs. (*Law.*) A stop in an action upon a point to be determined by the court before further proceedings can be had.

Demure, de-mūr′, *a.* Of sober or serious mien; of modest appearance; grave; modest in outward seeming only; making a show of gravity.

Den, den, *n.* A cave or hollow place in the earth, for concealment, shelter, or security; a customary place of resort; haunt; retreat. — *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

Dengue, den′ga, *n.* A violent fever, with rheumatism, epidemic in tropical countries, — called also *dandy-*, *bouquet-*, and *bucket-fever*.

Deniable, **Denial**, etc. See under DENY.

Denim, den′im, *n.* A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc.

Denizen, den′ĭ-zn, *n.* An adopted or naturalized citizen; a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country: dweller; inhabitant. — *v. t.* [-ZENED (-znd), -ZENING.] To make a denizen, provide with denizens.

Dennet, den′net, *n.* A 2-wheeled carriage, like a gig.

Denominate, de-nom′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To give a name or epithet to, entitle, name, designate. — *a.* Having a specific name; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract. — **Denom′ina′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; that by which anything is styled; a name, esp. a general name indicating a class of like individuals; a class, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect. — **Denom′ina′tional**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Denom′inative**, -tiv, *a.* Conferring or possessing, etc.; derived from a substantive or adjective. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective. — **Denom′ina′tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, or that which, gives a name. (*Arith.*) The number below the line in vulgar fractions, showing

into how many parts the integer is divided. (*Alg.*) That part of any expression below the horizontal line signifying division.

Denote, de-nōt′, *v. t.* To indicate, point out, mark; to be the sign of, signify, mean, intend. — **Denot′able**, *a.* — **Den′ota′tion**, *n.*

Denouement, da-nōō′mon, *n.* The catastrophe, esp. of a drama, romance, etc.; solution of a mystery; issue; event.

Denounce, de-nowns′, *v. t.* [-NOUNCED (-nownst′), -NOUNCING.] To give formal or official notice of, announce, declare; to threaten by some outward expression; to point out as deserving of punishment, inform against, stigmatize. — **Denun′ciate**, -shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To denounce. — **Denun′cia′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; that by which anything is denounced; public accusation. — **Denun′cia′tor**, *n.* — **Denun′ciatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Containing, etc.; accusing.

Dense, dens, *a.* Having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact. — **Den′sity**, -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. (*Physics.*) The proportion of solid matter to a given bulk or volume.

Dent, dent, *n.* The mark made by a blow; indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent upon, indent.

Dental, den′tal, *a.* Pert. to the teeth. (*Gram.*) Formed by aid of the teeth, etc. — *n.* An articulation formed by aid of the teeth or gum of the teeth. — **Den′til**, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornamental projection in cornices. — **Den′tist**, *n.* One who cleans, extracts, repairs, or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones. — **Den′tistry**, -rĭ, *n.* Art or profession of a dentist. — **Den′ture**, -tūre, *n.* An artificial tooth or set of teeth. — **Denti′tion**, -tish′un, *n.* Process of cutting the teeth. (*Zoöl.*) System of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Denude, de-nūd′, *v. t.* To divest of all covering, make bare or naked, strip.

Denunciate, Denunciatory, etc. See under DENOUNCE.

Deny, de-nĭ′, *v. t.* [DENIED (-nīd), DENYING.] To contradict, gainsay, declare not to be true; to refuse, reject; to refuse to grant, withhold; to disclaim connection with, responsibility for, etc.; to disown, abjure. — **Deni′al**, *n.* Act of, etc.; assertion of the untruth of a statement; contradiction; refusal; disavowal.

Deodorize, de-o′dĕr-īz, *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. of bad odor from impurities. — **Deo′dorizer**, *n.*

Depart, de-pärt′, *v. i.* To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person; to quit this world, die. — *v. t.* To leave, retire from. — **Depart′ment**, *n.* A part or portion; a distinct course of life, action, study, etc.; subdivision of business; esp. one of the principal divisions of executive government; territorial division; esp. one for governmental purposes; a military subdivision of a country; sphere; province; district. — **Department′al**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Departure**, -pär′chur, *n.* Act of departing; death; abandonment, as of a rule of duty, action, plan, etc. (*Navigation & Surv.*) Distance east or west from the meridian from which a ship or course departs.

Depend, de-pend′, *v. i.* To hang; to be sustained by something above; to be in suspense, remain undetermined; to rely for support, stand related to anything, as to a cause or condition; to trust, confide, rely; to be in a condition of service. — **Depend′ent**, -ant, *a.* Hanging down; relying on, or subject to something else for support; conditional; subordinate. — *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; one sustained by, or relying on, another; a retainer; a corollary; consequence. — **Depend′ence**, -ens, *n.* Act or state of, etc.; mutual connection and support; concatenation; inter-relation; subjection to the direction of another; inability to provide for one's self; reliance; trust; thing dependent. — **Depend′ency**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; thing hanging; that attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, etc.; a territory remote from the state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; a colony. — **Depend′ently**, *adv.* — **Depend′er**, *n.*

Depict, de-pikt′, *v. t.* To form a painting or picture of, portray; to represent in words, describe.

Deplete, de-plēt′, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To empty, as the vessels of the human system, by venesection; to exhaust the strength, vital powers, or resources of. — **Deple′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Med.*) Venesection; blood-letting. — **Deple′tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Calculated to deplete.

Deplore, de-plōr′, *v. t.* [-PLORED (-plōrd′), -PLORING.] To feel or express deep grief for; to weep, convey as tokens of grief, mourn, lament, bemoan. — **Deplor′er**, *n.* — **Deplor′able**, *a.* Pitiable; sad; calamitous; wretched. — **Deplor′ableness**, *n.* — **Deplor′ably**, *adv.* Lamentably; miserably.

Deploy, de-ploi′, *v. t.* [-PLOYED (-ploid′), -PLOYING.] (*Mil.*) To open, extend, display. — *v. i.* To open, extend in line.

Depone, de-pōn′, *v. t.* [-PONED (-pōnd′), -PONING.] To assert under oath, make deposition of, depose. — *v. i.* To testify under oath, assert. — **Depo′nent**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Having a passive form with an active meaning, — said of certain verbs. — *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a deposition under oath. (*Gram.*) A deponent verb.

Depopulate, de-pop′u-lāt, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants, dispeople. — *v. i.* To become dispeopled. — **Depop′ula′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Deport, de-pōrt′, *v. t.* To transport, carry away, exile; to demean, conduct, behave. — **Deporta′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; banishment; transportation. — **Deport′ment**, *n.* Manner of deporting one's self, esp. with respect to the courtesies and duties of life; demeanor; conduct.

Depose, de-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To reduce from a throne or high station, degrade, divest of office; to bear written testimony to, aver upon oath. — *v. i.* To bear witness, testify by deposition. — **Depos′al**, *n.* Act of divesting of office. — **Depos′er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Depos′it**, -pŏz-, *v. t.* To lay down, place, put; to lay away for safe keeping, store; to commit to the custody of another; esp. to place in a bank, as money, to be drawn at will. — *n.* That which is deposed, or laid down, esp. matter precipitated from solution in liquid; that intrusted to the care of another. — **Depos′itary**, -ĭ-ta-rĭ, *n.* One with whom anything is left in trust; a trustee; guardian. (*Law.*) One to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without recompense. — **Deposition**, -zish′un, *n.* Act of deposing or depositing; precipitation; act of setting aside a public officer; displacement; removal; thing deposited; sediment. (*Law.*) Testimony taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation; affidavit. — **Depos′itor**, -ĭ-tĕr, *n.* One who makes a deposit. — **Depos′itory**, -ĭ-to-rĭ, *n.* Place where anything is deposited for sale or keeping. — **Depot**, de-po′ *or* de′po, *n.* A place of deposit; warehouse; storehouse. (*Mil.*) A station where stores are kept, or recruits assembled and drilled; the headquarters of a regiment. A railroad station.

Deprave, de-prāv′, *v. t.* [-PRAVED (-prāvd′), -PRAVING.] To make bad or worse, corrupt, contaminate. — **Deprav′ity**, -prăv′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The state of being corrupted; extreme wickedness.

Deprecate, dep′re-kāt, *v. t.* To seek to avert by prayer, pray for deliverance from, regret deeply. — **Depreca′tion**, *n.* Act of deprecating; prayer that evil may be removed; entreaty for pardon. — **Dep′recatory**, -rĭ, *a.* Serving to deprecate; tending to avert evil by prayer.

Depreciate, de-pre′shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To lessen in price; to represent as of little value, disparage, traduce, detract, underrate. — *v. i.* To fall in value, become of less worth, sink in estimation. — **Depre′cia′tion**, *n.* Act or state of, etc.; reduction of worth. — **Depre′cia′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Inclined to underrate; tending to depreciate. — **Depre′cia′tor**, -tĕr, *n.* — **Depre′ciatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to depreciate.

Depredate, dep′re-dāt, *v. t.* To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil, lay waste; to destroy by eating, devour.

Depress, de-pres′, *v. t.* [-PRESSED (-prest′), -PRESSING.] To press down, cause to sink, let fall; to bring down or humble; to cast a gloom upon; to embarrass, as trade, commerce, etc.; to lessen the price of, cheapen. — **Depression**, -presh′un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a falling in of the surface; a cavity or hollow; humiliation; dejection; despondency; embarrassment or hindrance, as of trade, etc.

Deprive, de-prīv′, *v. t.* [-PRIVED (-prīvd′), -PRIVING.] To take away, remove; to dispossess, divest, divest

of office, depose, dispossess of dignity, esp. ecclesiastical; to strip, bereave, rob, despoil. — **Dep'riva'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Eccl. Law.*) The taking away from a clergyman his benefice or dignity.

Depth. See under DEEP.

Depute, de-pūt', *v. t.* To appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate. — **Dep'uta'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; person or persons deputed by another party to act on his behalf. — **Dep'utize**, -tīz, *v. t.* To depute. — **Dep'uty**, -tĭ, *n.* One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him; lieutenant; delegate; envoy; agent; vicar.

Derange, de-rānj', *v. t.* [-RANGED (-rānjd'), -RANGING.] To put out of place, order, or rank, throw into confusion or disorder, disturb in the action or function, render insane; to displace, unsettle, disconcert. — **Derange'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; disorder; esp. mental disorder; insanity; lunacy; mania.

Derelict, dĕr'e-likt, *n.* Forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned; abandoning responsibility; unfaithful. — *n.* (*Law.*) A thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea. — **Derelic'tion**, *n.* Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; state of being, etc.; unfaithfulness. (*Law.*) The gaining of land from the sea.

Deride, de-rīd', *v. t.* To laugh at with contempt, turn to ridicule, mock, taunt. — **Derid'er**, *n.* — **Derid'ingly**, *adv.* — **Deris'ion**, -rizh'un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; an object of contempt; laughing-stock; scorn; mockery; insult. — **Deri'sive**, -siv, *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision. — **Deri'sively**, *adv.* — **Deri'sory**, -sō-rĭ, *a.* Mocking; derisive.

Derive, de-rīv', *v. t.* [-RIVED (-rīvd'), -RIVING.] To receive, as from a source, obtain by transmission; to trace the origin, descent, or derivation of, recognize transmission of, deduce, infer, draw. — *v. i.* To flow, proceed, be deduced. — **Deriv'able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc.; transmissible; inferable. — **Deriva'tion**, *n.* Act of procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition, as profits from capital, truth from testimony, conclusions or opinions from evidence; act of tracing origin, as in grammar or genealogy; state or method of being derived; thing derived; derivative; deduction. (*Math.*) Operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. (*Med.*) A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another. — **Deriv'ative**, -rĭv'a-tiv, *a.* Obtained by derivation; secondary. — *n.* Anything obtained, or deduced, from another. (*Gram.*) A word formed from another word. (*Mus.*) A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion. (*Med.*) That adapted to produce a derivation. (*Math.*) A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function. — **Deriv'atively**, *adv.*

Derm, dĕrm, *n.* The natural covering of an animal; skin.

Derogate, dĕr'o-gāt, *v. t.* To annul in part, repeal partly, restrict; to detract from, disparage, depreciate. — *v. i.* To take away, detract. — *a.* Diminished in value; damaged. — **Deroga'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Stock Exchange.*) An alteration or lessening of a contract to sell stocks. — **Derog'atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to, etc.; injurious. — **Derog'atorily**, *adv.*

Derrick, dĕr'rik, *n.* A mast supported at the top by stays or guys, with tackle for raising heavy weights. — *Derrick crane.* A crane, the boom or derrick of which can be brought to different angles with the upright.

Derrick Crane.

Derringer, dĕr'rin-jĕr, *n.* A short-barreled, large-bored pistol.

Dervis, -vise, dĕr'vis, **Der'vish**, *n.* A Turkish or Persian monk; esp., one who professes poverty and leads an austere life.

Descant, des'kant, *n.* A variation of an air; a discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; a comment. (*Mus.*) The highest part in a score; soprano; a composition in parts; art of composing in parts. — **Descant'**, *v. i.* To sing a variation or accompaniment; to comment, discourse with particularity.

Descend, de-send', *v. i.* To pass to a lower place; to come or go down in any way, etc.; to plunge, fall; to make an attack, as if from a vantage-ground; to lower one's self, condescend; to pass from the more general or important to the particular or more trivial; to be derived, proceed by generation or by transmission. (*Astron.*) To move to the southward. (*Mus.*) To fall in tone, pass from a higher to a lower tone. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of. — **Descend'ant**, *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely. — **Descend'ent**, *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor or source. — **Descend'er**, *n.* — **Descend'ible**, *a.* Admitting descent; capable of being transmitted by inheritance. — **Descend'ibil'ity**, *n.* — **Descen'sion**, -sen'shun, *n.* Act of going downward; descent; degradation. — **Descen'sional**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Descen'sive**, -siv, *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend. — **Descent'**, *n.* Act of, etc.; incursion; sudden attack; progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc., from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse, from a higher to a lower tone, etc.; derivation as from an ancestor; lineage; birth; extraction; transmission by succession or inheritance; sloping surface; declivity; thing derived; descendants; issue; a step in the process of derivation; a generation.

Describe, de-skrīb', *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd'), -SCRIBING.] To form or represent by lines, real or imaginary; to sketch in writing, give an account of, represent, recount, explain, depict; to have or use the power of describing. — **Descrip'tion**, -skrĭp'shun, *n.* Act of describing; sketch of anything in words; class to which a representation applies; qualities distinguishing such a class. — **Descrip'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to, or having the quality of, etc.; containing description. — **Descrip'tively**, *adv.* — **Descry**, de-skrī', *v. t.* [-SCRIED (-skrīd'), -SCRYING.] To discover by the eye, as distant objects, faintly seen, espy, detect, discern. — **Descri'er**, *n.*

Desecrate, des'e-krāt, *v. t.* To divest of a sacred character; to treat sacrilegiously.

Desert, de-zĕrt', *n.* A reward. See under DESERVE.

Desert, de-zĕrt', *v. t.* To part from, end connection with. (*Mil.*) To leave without permission, forsake in violation of duty. — *v. i.* To quit a service without permission, run away. — **Des'ert**, *a.* Forsaken; without life or cultivation; waste; barren; desolate. — *n.* A deserted or forsaken tract of land; a wilderness; solitude. — **Desert'er**, *n.* One who forsakes his duty, post, party, or friend; esp. a soldier or seaman who quits the service without leave. — **Deser'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Deserve, de-zĕrv', *v. t.* [-SERVED (-zĕrvd'), -SERVING.] To earn by service, merit, be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **Deserv'er**, *n.* — **Desert'**, *n.* Thing deserved; reward or punishment merited; worth; due. — **Deserv'edly**, *adv.* Justly. — **Deserv'ingly**, *adv.* In a deserving manner.

Deshabille, des-a-bil', *n.* An undress; careless toilet.

Desiccate, des'ik-kāt *or* de-sik'kāt, *v. t.* To exhaust of moisture; to dry.

Desiderate, Desideratum, etc. See under DESIRE.

Design, de-sīn' *or* -zīn', *v. t.* [-SIGNED (-sīnd' *or* -zīnd'), -SIGNING.] To draw the preliminary outline of, sketch for a model; to mark out and exhibit, appoint, designate; to form a plan of, contrive; to intend or purpose. — *v. i.* To have a purpose, intend. — *n.* A preliminary sketch; plan; preliminary conception; scheme; contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end; object for which one plans; aim; intent. decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, etc. — **Design'edly**, -ĭd, *adv.* By design; intentionally. — **Design'able**, *a.* Capable of being marked out. — **Des'ignate**, des'ig-nāt, *v. t.* To mark out and make known, indicate, call by a distinctive title, denominate, style; to point out by distinguishing from others; to set apart for a purpose or duty. — **Designa'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; indication; selection and appointment for a purpose; that which designates; appellation; use or application; signification. — **Des'ignative**, -tiv, *a.* Serving to indicate. — **Des'ignator**, -tĕr, *n.*

Desipient, de-sip′ĭ-ent, *a.* Trifling; foolish.

Desire, de-zīr′, *v. t.* [-SIRED (-zīrd′), -SIRING.] To long for the enjoyment or possession of, wish for, express a wish for, entreat, request. —*n.* Natural eagerness to obtain any good; expressed wish; petition; object of longing; inclination. — **Desir′ous**, -us, *a.* Feeling desire; covetous; eager. — **Desir′ously**, *adv.* — **Desir′ousness**, *n.* — **Desir′able**, *a.* Worthy of, etc.; fitted to excite a wish to possess. — **Desir′ably**, -blĭ, *adv.* — **Desir′ableness**, *n.* — **Desid′erate**, -sid′ēr-āt, *v. t.* To be sensible of the lack of; to want, miss, desire. — **Desid′erative**, -tiv, *a.* Expressing or denoting desire. —*n.* An object of desire; desideratum. (*Gram.*) A verb formed from another by change of termination, and expressing desire of doing what is indicated by the primitive verb. — **Desid′era′tum**, *n.; pl.* -TA, -tȧ. That of which the lack is felt; a want generally acknowledged.

Desist, de-sist′, *v. i.* To stand aside, cease to proceed or act, forbear.

Desk, desk, *n.* A table with a sloping top; frame or case; pulpit; the clerical profession.

Desman, des′man, *n.; pl.* -MANS, -manz. An amphibious animal; the musk-rat.

Desmine, des′min, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts; stilbite. — **Desmol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Science of the ligaments.

Desolate, des′o-lāt, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants, make desert; to lay waste, ruin, ravage. —*a.* Destitute of inhabitants; laid waste, in a ruinous condition; left alone; without a companion; afflicted. — **Desola′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a desolate place or country; ruin; havoc; devastation; ravage; destitution; gloom.

Despair, de-spâr′, *v. i.* [-SPAIRED (-spârd′), -SPAIRING.] To be without hope; to give up all expectation, despond. — *n.* Loss of hope; that which is despaired of. — **Des′pera′do**, -pĕr-a′do, *n.* A desperate fellow; one urged by furious passions; madman. — **Des′perate**, -āt, *a.* Beyond hope; despaired of; past cure; proceeding from despair; without regard to danger or safety; rash; headlong; frantic. — **Des′perately**, *adv.* — **Des′perateness**, *n.* — **Despera′tion**, *n.* Act of despairing; state of despair or hopelessness.

Despatch. See DISPATCH.

Despise, de-spīz′, *v. t.* [-SPISED (-spīzd′), -SPISING.] To look upon with contempt, have a low opinion of, disdain, undervalue. — **Des′picable**, *a.* Fit to be despised; mean; pitiful; paltry; sordid; base; degrading. — **Des′picableness**, *n.* — **Des′picably**, -blĭ, *adv.* — **Despite′**, -spīt′, *n.* Extreme malice; angry hatred; an act prompted by hatred. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

Despoil, de-spoil′, *v. t.* [-SPOILED (-spoild′), -SPOILING.] To strip or divest, as of clothing; to rob, bereave, rifle. — **Despo′lia′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Despond, de-spond′, *v. i.* To give up, abandon hope, become depressed. — **Despond′ence**, **-ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of desponding; discouragement; dejection. — **Despond′ent**, *a.* Marked by, or given to, etc. — **Despond′ently**, **-ingly**, *adv.* — **Despond′er**, *n.*

Despot, des′pot, *n.* One who possesses absolute power over another; esp. a sovereign invested with absolute power; one who rules regardless of a constitution or laws; a tyrant. — **Despot′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Having the character of, or pert. to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **Despot′ically**, *adv.* — **Des′potism**, -izm, *n.* The power, spirit, or principles of, etc.; tyranny; a government directed by, etc.; absolutism; autocracy.

Dessert, dez-zert′, *n.* A service of pastry, fruits, etc., after an entertainment.

Destemper, des-tem′pĕr, **Distem′per**, *n.* (*Paint.*) A peculiar sort of painting with opaque colors, ground and diluted with water, glue, etc.

Destine, des′tin, *v. t.* [-TINED (-tind), -TINING.] To determine the future condition or application of, set apart by design; to fix, as by an authoritative decree, design, devote, ordain, allot, bind. — **Destina′tion**, *n.* Act of destining or appointing; that to which anything is, etc.; predetermined end, object, or use; point aimed at; purpose; lot; fate; end. — **Des′tiny**, -tĭ-nĭ, *n.* That to which one is destined; fate; doom; the fixed order of things; the power conceived of as determining the future. — **Des′tinist**, *n.* A believer in destiny; fatalist.

Destitute, des′tĭ-tūt, *a.* In want; devoid; deficient; lacking; needy; indigent. — **Destitu′tion**, *n.* State or condition of being, etc.; deprivation; poverty.

Destroy, de-stroi′, *v. t.* [-STROYED (-stroid′), -STROYING.] To pull down, break up the structure and organic existence of; to bring to naught, put an end to, esp. to the life, prosperity, or beauty of; to demolish, ruin, annihilate, kill. — **Destroy′er**, *n.* — **Destruc′tible**, *a.* Liable to, or capable of being, etc. — **Destruc′tibil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* — **Destruc′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; destroying agency; cause of ruin. — **Destruc′tionist**, *n.* One who delights in destroying that which is valuable. (*Theol.*) One who believes in the final destruction of the wicked. — **Destruc′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation; mortal; deadly; ruinous; mischievous. — *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer; destructionist. — **Destruc′tively**, *adv.* — **Destruc′tiveness**, *n.* Quality of destroying. (*Phren.*) The faculty which impels to, etc. See PHRENOLOGY.

Desuetude, des′we-tūd, *n.* Cessation of use; discontinuance of practice, custom, etc.: disuse.

Desultory, des′ul-to-rĭ, *a.* Leaping from one subject to another, without rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; rambling; loose.

Detach, de-tach′, *v. t.* [-TACHED (-tacht′), -TACHING.] To part, separate, disunite; to separate for a special object, — used esp. in military language. — **Detach′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; thing detached, esp. a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.

Detail, de-tāl′, *v. t.* [-TAILED (-tāld′), -TAILING.] To relate in particulars, particularize. (*Mil.*) To appoint for a particular service. — **Detail**, de′tāl *or* de-tāl′, *n.* A minute portion; a particular, — used chiefly in the plural; a narrative of minute points. (*Mil.*) The selection for a particular service of a person or company; person or company so selected.

Detain, de-tān′, *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd′), -TAINING.] To keep back or from, restrain from proceeding, hold in custody, arrest, check, delay, hinder. — **Detain′er**, *n.* One who detains. (*Law.*) Detention of what is another's, even when the original taking was lawful. (*Eng. Law.*) A writ authorizing a prison-keeper to keep a person in custody. — **Detain′ment**, *n.* Act of detaining. — **Detain′der**, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ. — **Det′inue**, -ĭ-nu, *n.* A person or thing detained. — **Detent′**, *n.* (*Mech.*) That which locks or unlocks a movement, as wheelwork in a clock. — **Deten′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; restraint; delay.

Detect, de-tekt′, *v. t.* To uncover, find out, bring to light, discover, expose. — **Detect′er**, **-or**, -ĕr, *n.* — **Detec′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; discovery. — **Detect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Fitted for, skilled, or employed in, etc. —*n.* A policeman whose business is to detect rogues.

Deter, de-tĕr′, *v. t.* [-TERRED (-tĕrd′), -TERRING.] To prevent by fear; to hinder or prevent by opposing motives from doing that to which one is impelled. — **Deter′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; that which, etc. — **Deter′rent**, -tĕr′rent, *a.* Tending to, etc.

Deteriorate, de-te′rĭ-o-rāt, *v. i.* To make worse. — *v. i.* To grow worse, be impaired in quality, degenerate. — **Dete′riora′tion**, *n.*

Determine, de-tĕr′min, *v. t.* [-MINED (-mind), -MINING.] To fix the boundaries of, mark off and separate, set bounds to, bring to an end, fix the form or character of; to doing about, as a cause, an effect; to fix the course of, impel, direct, ascertain definitely, settle by authoritative sentence, resolve on, bring to a conclusion or resolve. (*Logic.*) To define or limit by adding a differentia. (*Physical Sc.*) To ascertain the quantity of. — *v. i.* To come to a decision, limit, settle, shape, decide. — **Deter′miner**, *n.* — **Deter′minable**, *a.* — **Deter′minant**, *n.* That which serves to determine. (*Math.*) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, formed according to specified laws. — **Deter′minate**, -nāt, *a.* Having defined limits; fixed; established; conclusive; positive. — **Deter′minately**, *adv.* — **Deter′mina′tion**, *n.*

Act of determining, or state of being determined; tendency to a certain end; a judicial decision, or ending of controversy; thing determined upon; resoluteness; decision of mind. (*Chem.*) The ascertaining the amount of any ingredient in a substance. (*Logic.*) Act of limiting a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents; addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, dividing its extent. (*Nat. Hist.*) The referring of minerals, plants, etc., to their species. — **Deter'minative**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to determine; conclusive.

Deterrent. See under DETER.

Detest, de-test', *v. t.* To hate extremely, abominate, loathe.— **Detest'able**, *a.* Worthy of, etc.; abominable; execrable; abhorred. — **Detest'ably**, *adv.* — **Detestation**, det'es- *or* de'tes-ta'shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; hatred; loathing. — **Detest'er**, *n.*

Dethrone, de-thrōn', *v. t.* [-THRONED (-thrōnd'), -THRONING.] To remove or drive from a throne, depose. — **Dethrone'ment**, *n.* Deposition.

Detinue. See under DETAIN.

Detonate, det'o-nāt, *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To explode with a sudden report. — *v. t.* To cause to explode. — **Detona'tion**, *n.* Explosion by inflammation of combustible bodies. — **Det'onize**, -nīz, *v. t.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To cause to explode, burn with an explosion, calcine with detonation. — *v. i.* To detonate.

D tour, da-tōor', *n.* A turning; circuitous route; deviation from the straight or usual path.

Detract, de-trakt', *v. t.* To take away, take credit or reputation from, decry, depreciate, vilify, slander, traduce. — *v. i.* To remove a part, take away reputation, depreciate worth. — **Detrac'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; calumny; aspersion; censure.— **Detract'or**, -ēr, *n.*— **Detract'ress**, *n.* A female detractor.— **Detract'ory**, -o-rĭ, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

Detriment, det'rĭ-ment, *n.* That which causes damage; diminution; injury; mischief; harm. — **Detriment'al**, *a.* Causing detriment; pernicious. — **Detrition**, -trish'un, *n.* A wearing off or away. — **Detri'tus**, *n.* (*Geol.*) A mass of matter worn from solid bodies by attrition.

Deuce, dūs, *n.* (*Gaming.*) Two; a card or die with 2 spots. An evil spirit; demon; the devil. — **Deu'ced**, -sed, *a.* Devilish; extravagant; enormous.

Deuterogamy, du-tēr-og'a-mĭ, *n.* A 2d marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife. — **Deuteron'omy**, -o-mĭ, *n.* (*Bibl.*) The 5th book of the Pentateuch, containing the 2d giving of the law by Moses. — **Deuterop'athy**, -thĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection, as headache from an overloaded stomach. — **Deuteros'copy**, -pĭ, *n.* Second sight; meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. — **Deutox'ide**, -id, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of 2 equivalents of oxygen with 1 of a base.

Devastate, dev'as- *or* de-vas'tāt, *v. t.* To lay waste, desolate, demolish, pillage. — **Devasta'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Law.*) Waste of the goods of the deceased by an administrator.

Develop, de-vel'up, *v. t.* [-OPED (-upt), -OPING.] To free from a cover or envelope, disclose or make known, unfold gradually, exhibit, detect. (*Math.*) To change the form of (an algebraic expression) by executing indicated operations without changing the value. (*Photog.*) To render (a picture) visible by subjecting it to chemical action. — *v. i.* To go through a natural evolution, by successive changes to a more perfect state; to become visible gradually. — **Devel'opment**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Math.*) Act of expanding an expression into another of equivalent meaning; the equivalent expression into which another has been developed. — *Development theory.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Doctrine that all existing forms of matter and spirit were developed by uniform laws from simpler forms, without creative act.

Devest, de-vest', *v. t.* To divest. (*Law.*) To alienate, as title or right, deprive of. — *v. i.* To be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. [Except in the legal sense, spelled *divest*, q. v.]

Deviate, de'vĭ-āt, *v. i.* To go out of one's way, turn aside from a course, digress, err. — **Devia'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; state of having deviated; error. — **De'vious**, -vĭ-us, *a.* Out of a straight line; indirect; going out of the right course of conduct.

Device. See under DEVISE.

Devil, dev'l, *n.* The evil one, Satan, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, etc.; an evil spirit; false god; an expletive expressing emphasis. (*Manuf.*) A revolving cylinder armed with spikes, for tearing, cutting, or opening raw materials, as cotton, wool, rags, etc. A very wicked person; a dish, broiled with much pepper.— *v. t.* To make like a devil; to cut up cloth or rags in, etc.; to grill with pepper. — **Devilish**, dev'lish, *a.* Like, or pert. to, the devil; wicked in the extreme; infernal; hellish; satanic; detestable. — **Dev'iltry**, -l-trĭ, *n.* Diabolism; malicious mischief. — **Dev'ilkin**, *n.* A little devil.—**Dev'il's-darn'ing-nee'dle**, *n.* A dragonfly, having a long, cylindrical body, resembling a needle.— **Dev'il-fish**, *n.* A name of several sea-creatures, esp. of a genus of ray found in the Atlantic, and of the cuttle-fish. — **Dĭ'abol'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Like, or pert. to, the devil; impious; demoniac.—**Diablerie**, dyä'bl-re', **Diab'lery**, dĭ-ab'lēr-ĭ, *n.* Deviltry; sorcery; mischief.

Devious. See under DEVIATE.

Devise, de-vīz', *v. t.* [-VISED (-vīzd'), -VISING.] To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, applications of principles, or arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought; to plan for, purpose to obtain. (*Law.*) To give by will, — used of real estate; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To form a scheme, lay a plan, contrive.— *n.* Act of disposing of real estate by will; a will or testament, properly of real estate; property given by will. — **Devis'er**, *n.* One who devises; an inventor. — **Devis'or**, -ôr, *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives real estate by will; a testator. — **Device**, de-vis', *n.* Thing devised, or formed by design; contrivance; invention; a stratagem; a heraldic motto, usually connected with an emblematic picture; power of devising; invention; genius.

Devoid, de-void', *a.* Destitute; not in possession.

Devolve, de-volv', *v. t.* [-VOLVED (-volvd'), -VOLVING.] To roll onward or downward, overthrow; to transfer from one to another, deliver over, hand down. — *v. i.* To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down. — **Devolu'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Devote, de-vōt', *v. t.* To appropriate by vow, set apart by a solemn act; to consign over, execrate, doom to evil; to give up wholly, direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; to attach, addict, dedicate, resign, doom, consign. — **Devot'edness**, *n.* State of being, etc.; addictedness. — **Devotee'**, *n.* One wholly devoted, esp. to religion; one superstitiously given to religious ceremonies; a bigot. — **Devot'er**, *n.* — **Devo'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; affection; esp. feelings toward God appropriate to the act of worship; religiousness; piety; act of devotedness or devoutness; thing consecrated; an object of affection. — **Devo'tional**, *a.* Pert. to, used in, or suited to, devotion. — **Devout**, -vowt', *a.* Absorbed in religious feelings; pious; reverent; expressing piety; warmly devoted; earnest; prayerful; sincere. — **Devout'ly**, *adv.* — **Devout'ness**, *n.*

Devour, de-vowr', *v. t.* [-VOURED (-vowrd'), -VOURING.] To eat up greedily, consume ravenously; to seize on and destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly; to enjoy with avidity, consume, waste, annihilate.

Dew, dū, *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, esp. at night. — *v. t.* [DEWED (dūd), DEWING.] To wet with dew. — **Dew'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Covered, or appearing as if covered, with dew; pert. to or like dew; falling gently. — **Dew'iness**, *n.* — **Dew'-drop**, *n.* A drop of dew. — **-lap**, *n.* The fold of skin, etc., hanging from the throats of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing; a fold of skin, etc., on the human throat or chin, esp. when flaccid with age. — **-point**, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature at which dew begins to form. — **-ret'ting**, *n.* Process of softening and removing mucilage from the fibrous and cellular portions of flax and hemp, by exposing the stalks to dew, rain, sun, and air.

Dexter, deks'tēr, *a.* Pert. to, or on, the right hand; right, as opp. to *left*.— **Dexterity**, -tĕr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Readiness and physical grace; activity of the mind; quickness and skill in managing affairs; adroitness; tact;

aptitude; faculty. — **Dex′terous, -trous,** -trus, *a.* Ready and expert; skillful in contrivance: quick at inventing expedients; done with dexterity; apt; handy; versed. — **Dex′terously,** *adv.* — **Dex′terousness,** *n.*

Dey, da, *n.* The European title for the governor of Algeria, before its conquest by the French.

Diabetes, di-a-be′tēz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* (*Med.*) A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.

Diablerie, Diabolic, etc. See under DEVIL.

Diaconal. Diaconate. See under DEACON.

Diacoustic, di-a-kows′tik *or* -kōōs′tik, *a.* Pert. to the science of refracted sounds. — **Diacous′tics,** *n.* Science of the properties of sound refracted through different mediums.

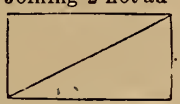
Diacritic, -ical, di-a-krit′ik-al, *a.* Separating; indicating something to be distinguished.

Diadem, di′a-dem, *n.* A fillet, worn as a badge of royalty; a crown; sovereignty; dignity. (*Her.*) An arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its center.

Diæresis, Dieresis, di-ĕr′e-sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. (*Gram.*) The separation of 1 syllable into 2; a mark [¨] over the secoud of 2 adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced separately, as, *aërial.*

Diagnosis, di-ag-no′sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Determination of a disease by distinctive characteristics. Scientific determination of any kind.

Diagonal, di-ag′o-nal, *a.* (*Geom.*) Joining 2 not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into 2 parts; crossing at an angle with one of the sides. — *n.* A right line drawn from one angle to another, not adjacent, of a figure of 4 or more sides. — **Diag′onally,** -lĭ, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.



Diagonal.

Diagram, di′a-gram, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration. An illustrative outline or drawing. — **Di′agraph,** -graf, *n.* An instrument used in perspective.

Dial, di′al, *n.* An instrument showing the time of day from the shadow of a style on a graduated surface: the graduated face of a time-piece on which the time is shown by pointers.

Dialect, di′a-lekt, *n.* Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; local form of a language; idiom; phraseology. — **Dialec′tics,** *n. sing.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules of reasoning; application of logical principles to discursive reasoning. — **Di′alecti′cian,** -tish′an, *n.* One versed in dialectics; a logician; reasoner. — **Di′alogue,** -log, *n.* A conversation between two or more, esp. in theatrical performances; a composition in which persons are represented as conversing.

Diamagnetic, di′a-mag-net′ik, *a.* Pert. to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, diamagnetism. — *n.* A substance which, in a field of magnetic force, takes a position at right angles to that of the ordinary magnet. — **Di′amagnet′ically,** *adv.*

Diameter, di-am′e-tĕr, *n.* (*Geom.*) A right line through the center of a figure or body, terminated by the opposite boundaries. Length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness. (*Arch.*) The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column, used as a unit for measuring all the parts of an order. — **Diamet′ric, -rical,** *a.* Pert. to, etc.; directly adverse. — **Diamet′rically,** *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

Diameter.

Diamond, di′a-mund *or* di′mund, *n.* A mineral and gem remarkable for hardness; crystallized carbon; a geometrical figure otherwise called rhombus or lozenge; one of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond. (*Print.*) A small type, in size between pearl and brilliant.

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Diamond.

Diapason, di-a-pa′zon, *n.* (*Gr. Mus.*) The octave or interval which includes all the tones. Concord, as of notes an octave apart; harmony; entire compass of tones; scale or pitch for giving a standard pitch; one of certain stops in the organ, which extend through the scale of the instrument.

Diaper, di′a-pĕr, *n.* Figured linen cloth for towels, napkins, etc.; a towel or napkin; infant's breechcloth. (*Arch.*) Paneling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with wrought work in low relief. — *v. t.* [DIAPERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To variegate with figures, as cloth; to put a diaper on, as a child. — *v. i.* To draw figures.

Diaphanous, di-af′a-nus, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, as glass; transparent; clear.

Diaphragm, di′a-fram, *n.* A dividing membrane or partition, commonly with an opening through it. (*Anat.*) The muscle separating the chest from the abdomen; midriff.

Diarrhea, -rhœa, di-ar-re′â, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

Diary, di′a-rĭ, *n.* A register of daily occurrences; journal; blank-book dated for daily memoranda.

Diastole, di-as′to-le, *n.* (*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart. (*Gram.*) A figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

Diathesis, di-ath′e-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Bodily condition, esp. that which predisposes to a particular disease.

Diatonic, di-a-ton′ik, *a.* (*Mus.*) Pert. to the scale of 8 tones, the 8th of which is the octave of the first.

Diatribe, di′a-trīb, *n.* A continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue; reviling; reproach.

Dibber, dib′bĕr, Dibble, dib′bl, *n.* A pointed hand instrument, to make holes for planting seeds, etc. — **Dib′ble,** *v. t.* [DIBBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To plant with a dibble, make holes for planting seeds, etc. — *v. i.* To dip, as in angling.

Dice, etc. See under DIE, *n.*

Dicker, dik′ĕr, *n.* The number of 10, esp. 10 hides or skins; a chaffering barter of small wares. — *v. i.* To negotiate a dicker; to barter.

Dickey, Dicky, dik′ĭ, *n.* A seat behind a carriage, for servants, etc.; a bosom to tie over the front of a shirt; a shirt-collar.

Dicotyledon, di′kot-ĭ-le′don, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose seeds divide into 2 lobes in germinating. — **Di′cotyled′onous,** -nus, *a.* Having 2 cotyledons.

Dictate, dik′tāt, *v. t.* To deliver, state, or utter, for another to reduce to writing; to communicate with authority; to deliver to a subordinate, as a command; to prescribe, enjoin, urge. — *v. i.* To deliver commands. — *n.* A statement delivered with authority; authoritative rule or principle: order; direction; impulse; admonition. — **Dicta′tion,** *n.* — **Dicta′tor,** -tēr, *n.* One who, etc.; one invested with absolute authority, esp. in times of distress. — **Dictato′rial,** -rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. or suited to a dictator; absolute; imperious; overbearing. — **Dictato′rially,** *adv.* — **Dicta′torship,** *n.* Office or term of office of, etc. — **Dicta′tress, -trix,** *n.* A female who dictates. — **Dicta′ture,** -ta′chur, *n.* Dictatorship.

Diction, dik′shun, *n.* Choice of words; selection of terms; style; phraseology. — **Dic′tum,** *n.*; *pl.* -TA, -tâ. An authoritative saying or assertion. (*Law.*) A judicial opinion by judges on points not necessarily in the case. — **Dic′tionary,** -a-rĭ, *n.* A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; vocabulary; a work containing information in any department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, under heads.

Did. See Do.

Didactic, -tical, di-dak′tik-al, *a.* Fitted or inclined to teach; arranged in a form suitable for instruction; preceptive.

Didapper, did′ap-ĕr, *n.* A diving bird; the black-chin grebe; dab-chick.

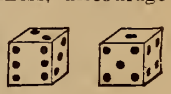
Diddle, did′dl, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

Dido, di′do, *n.*; *pl.* -DOS, -dōz. A trick; antic; caper.

Didst. *Second per. imp.* of *do.* See Do.

Die, di, *v. i.* [DIED (dīd), DYING.] To cease to live, become dead, expire, become lost or extinct; to sink, faint; languish, with weakness, discouragement, love, etc.; become indifferent; to recede and grow fainter, become imperceptible; to become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

Die, di, *n.* A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from 1 to 6, used in gaming, by being thrown



Dice.

from a box; any small cubical body. [Pl., in this sense, DICE (dīs); in the following senses, DIES (dīz).] (*Arch.*) The cubical part of the pedestal, between base and cornice. The piece of metal on which is cut a device to be stamped (on a coin, medal, etc.); one of two pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. — **Dice**, dīs, *n.*; *pl.* of *die*. A game. — *v. i.* To play with dice. — **Di'cer**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Die'sink'ing**, *n.* Process of engraving dies. — **-stock**, *n.* An implement for holding dies while cutting threads on screws.

Dieresis. Same as DIÆRESIS.

Dies non, di'ēz-non. (*Law.*) A day on which courts are not held.

Diet, di'et, *n.* Habitual food; victuals; course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health. — *v. t.* To feed, nourish, esp. sparingly, or by rule. — *v. i.* To eat, feed, esp. to eat sparingly. — **Di'etary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food. — **Dietet'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to the rules of, etc. — **Dietet'ics**, *n.* That part of medicine or hygiene relating to, etc. — **Diet'er, -a'rian**, *n.* One who observes rules for, etc.

Diet, di'et, *n.* A legislative or administrative assembly in some countries of Europe.

Differ, dif'fẽr, *v. i.* [-FERED (-fẽrd), -FERING.] To be or stand apart, disagree, be unlike or discordant; to have a difference or quarrel. — *v. t.* To cause to be different or unlike. — **Dif'ference**, -ens, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; disagreement; cause of dissension; occasion of quarrel; that by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality. (*Logic.*) Quality or attribute added to those of the genus to constitute a species; differentia. (*Math.*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another. — *v. t.* [DIFFERENCED (-enst), -ENCING.] To cause to differ, make different, distinguish. — **Dif'ferent**, *a.* Distinct; of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar. — **Dif'ferently**, *adv.* — **Differen'tiate**, -shĭ-āt, *v. t.* (*Math.*) To obtain the differential, or differential coefficient of. (*Logic.*) To distinguish or describe, by giving the differentia, or specific difference of a thing; to define exactly, specialize. — *v. i.* To constitute, mark, or show a difference; to discriminate. — **Dif'ferentia'tion**, -shĭ-a'shun, *n.* (*Logic.*) Act of distinguishing a thing, by giving its differentia, or specific difference. (*Math.*) Act or process of differentiating. (*Physiol.*) Production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development. (*Metaph.*) Tendency in being, organic or inorganic, to assume more complex structure or functions. — **Differen'tia**, -shĭ-ä, *n.* (*Logic.*) The distinguishing part of the essence of a species; specific difference. — **Differen'tial**, -shal, *a.* Creating a difference; discriminating; special. (*Math.*) Pert. to a differential. (*Mech.*) Differing in amount or in producing force, — said of motions or effects; intended to produce difference of motion or effect, — said of machinery, etc. — *n.* (*Math.*) An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, given to a variable quantity.

Difficulty, dif'fĭ-kul-tĭ, *n.* State of being hard to accomplish, or to deal with; a thing hard to accomplish; a controversy; variance or disagreement; obstacle; perplexity; distress; objection. — **Dif'ficult**, *a.* Hard to make, do, or perform; beset with difficulty; not easily wrought upon; not compliant; painful; austere; rigid. — **Dif'ficultly**, *adv.*

Diffident, dif'fĭ-dent, *a.* Wanting confidence in others, or in one's self; distrustful; timid; bashful; reserved. — **Dif'fidently**, *adv.* — **Dif'fidence**, -dens, *n.* State of being, etc.

Diffuse, dif-fūz', *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd'), -FUSING.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out, or extend, in all directions; to expand, disseminate, spend, publish, proclaim. — **Diffus'er**, *n.* — **Diffus'edly**, *adv.* In a diffused manner; dispersedly. — **Diffus'edness**, *n.* — **Diffu'sible**, -zĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Diffu'sibil'ity**, *n.* — **Diffu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; dissemination; spread; propagation; dispersion. — **Diffuse'**, -fūs', *a.* Poured out; widely spread; not restrained, esp. as to style; copious; prolix.

Dig, dig, *v. t.* [DUG *or* (obs.) DIGGED (digd), DIGGING.] To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade, etc.; to delve; to hollow out, as a well; form, as a ditch; excavate. — *v. i.* To work with a spade, etc., do servile work, delve.

Digamma, di-gam'mä, *n.* A letter (F) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse, pron., prob., like E. *w*.

Digest, di-jest', *v. t.* To arrange methodically; work over and classify; to prepare in the stomach for conversion into blood, turn into chyme, — said of food; to think over, reflect upon. (*Chem.*) To soften by heat and moisture. (*Med.*) To suppurate. — *v. i.* To undergo digestion; be prepared by heat, suppurate. — **Di'gest**, *n.* Thing digested; esp. that which is worked over, classified, and arranged; compendium; abridgment; pandect; a collection of Roman laws. — **Diges'tion**, -chun, *n.* Act of digesting; classification; conversion of food into chyme; preparation by heat and moisture; gradual solution; production of pus. — **Digest'ive**, -iv, *a.* Causing, used for, or pert. to digestion.

Digit, dij'it, *n.* A finger; a finger's breadth, or 3-4ths of an inch. (*Arith.*) One of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which numbers are expressed. (*Astron.*) A 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. — **Dig'ital**, *a.* Pert. to the fingers, or to digits. — **Dig'itate, -tated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaflets arranged, like fingers, at the extremity of a stem, or petiole.

Digitate Leaf.

Dignify, dig'nĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To invest with dignity or honor, give distinction to. — **Dig'nity**, -tĭ, *n.* State of being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or of rank; quality inspiring respect; loftiness and elegance: one holding high rank. — **Dig'nitary**, -ta-rĭ, *n.* One who possesses exalted rank, esp. ecclesiastical rank.

Digraph, dī'graf, *n.* A combination of 2 written characters to express one sound.

Digress, dĭ-gres', *v. i.* [-GRESSED (-grest'), -GRESSING.] To turn aside; esp. in writing or speaking, to turn aside from the main subject of attention or course of argument; to turn aside from the right path, deviate, amplify, transgress. — **Digres'sion**, -gresh'un, *n.* Act of, etc.; part of a discourse deviating from its main design; transgression; offense. — **Digres'sional**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting in, etc. — **Digres'sive**, -iv, *a.* Departing from the main subject. — **Digress'ively**, *adv.*

Dike, dīk, *n.* A ditch; channel for water made by digging; bank thrown up to exclude water from low lands. (*Geol.*) A wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata. — *v. t.* [DIKED (dīkt), DIKING.] To surround, protect, or drain by dikes.

Dilapidate, dĭ-lap'ĭ-dāt, *v. t.* To suffer to fall into decay or partial ruin; to diminish by waste and abuse, squander. — *v. i.* To get out of repair, become decayed, go to ruin. — **Dilap'ida'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; ecclesiastical waste.

Dilate, dĭ-lāt' *or* dī-lāt', *v. t.* To enlarge or extend in all directions, expand, distend, spread out, amplify, expatiate. — *v. i.* To expand, swell; to speak largely and copiously, expatiate, descant. — **Dila'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; expansion. — **Dil'ata'tion**, *n.* Same as *dilation*. — **Dila'table**, *a.* — **Dila'tabil'ity**, *n.* — **Dila'tive**, *a.* Causing dilatation. — **Dilat'or**, *n.* That which expands; a muscle that dilates any part. — **Dil'atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Inclined to put off what ought to be done at once; given to, or marked with procrastination; intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer action; sluggish; backward; tardy. — **Dil'atorily**, *adv.*

Dilemma, dĭ-lem'mä *or* dī-lem'mä, *n.* (*Logic.*) An argument which affords an antagonist alternatives, but is conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. A perplexing state; difficult or doubtful choice.

Dilettant, dil-et-tant′, **-tante**, -tan′ta, *n.; pl.* -TANTI, -te. An admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; esp. one who follows an art desultorily, without serious purpose, or for amusement.

Diligent, dil′ĭ-jent, *a.* Interestedly and perseveringly attentive; steady in application to business; prosecuted with care and constant effort; assiduous; sedulous; industrious; careful.—**Dil′igence**, -jens, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; assiduity; industry.

Diligence, de-le-zhäns′, *n.* A French stage-coach. [F.]

Dill, dil, *n.* A plant bearing pungent and aromatic seeds.

Dilly-dally, dil′lĭ-dal′lĭ, *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.

Dilute, dī-lūt′, *v. t.* To make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something; to diminish, by mixing, the strength, flavor, color, etc., of; to reduce, esp. by addition of water.—*v. i.* To become thin.—*a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.—**Dilut′er**, *n.*—**Dilu′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.—**Dil′uent**, -u-ent, *a.* Diluting.—*n.* That which, etc.; esp. what weakens the blood, by mixture with it.—**Dilu′vial**, -vĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to, or produced by, a deluge, esp. the deluge in Noah's days.—**Dilu′vian**, *a.* Pert. to a deluge.

Dim, dim, *a.* Not bright or distinct; of obscure luster, sound, or vision; dull of apprehension; dark; mysterious, sullied, tarnished.—*v. t.* [DIMMED (dimd), DIMMING.] To render obscure, darken, dull; to deprive of distinct vision, darken the senses or understanding of.—**Dim′ly**, *adv.*—**Dim′ness**, *n.*

Dime, dīm, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, worth 10 cents; the tenth of a dollar.

Dimension, dĭ-men′shun, *n.* Measurement in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size; application; importance. (*Alg.*) A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term.

Diminish, dĭ-min′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To make smaller; to lessen the authority or dignity of. (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a semitone. To take away, subtract, abate, reduce, impair.—*v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller; to lessen.—**Dimin′isher**, *n.*—**Diminu′tion**, -nu′shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; reduction in size, quantity, degree, dignity, or consideration. (*Law.*) Omission, inaccuracy, or defect in a record.—**Dimin′utive**, -tiv, *a.* Of small size; minute; little.—*n.* Something of small size or value; insignificant thing. (*Gram.*) A derivative from a noun, denoting a small or young object of the kind denoted by the primitive.—**Dimin′utively**, *adv.*—**Dimin′utiveness**, *n.*—**Dimin′uendo**, -uen′do, *adv.* (*Mus.*) In a gradually diminishing manner,—a direction, written on the staff or indicated as in the margin.

Dimity, dim′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

Dimple, dim′pl, *n.* A slight natural depression on the surface of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin; indentation on any surface.—*v. i.* [DIMPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To form dimples, sink into depressions.—*v. t.* To mark with, etc.

Din, din, *n.* Loud, stunning noise; racket; clamor.—*v. t.* [DINNED (dind), -NING.] To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise.

Dine, dīn, *v. i.* [DINED (dīnd), DINING.] To partake of the noon meal, or principal meal of the day; to take dinner.—*v. t.* To give a dinner to or at.—**Din′ner**, *n.* The principal meal; entertainment; feast.

Ding, ding, *v. i.* [DINGED (dingd), DINGING.] To talk with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration; to bluster; to sound, as a bell, ring, tinkle.—*n.* A thump or stroke, esp. of a bell.—**Ding′-dong**, *n.* The sound of bells; a repeated and monotonous sound.

Dingle, din′gl, *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

Dingy, din′jĭ, *a.* [-GIER, -GIEST.] Soiled; sullied; of dark color; dun.—**Din′giness**, *n.*

Dinner. See under DINE.

Dint, dint, *v. t.* To make a small cavity on, by a blow or pressure.

Diocese, dī′o-sēs, *n.* The district in which a bishop exercises ecclesiastical authority.—**Diocesan**, dī-os′-e-san *or* dī′o-se′san, *a.* Pert. to, etc.—*n.* A bishop.

Dip, dip, *v. t.* [DIPPED (dipt) *or* DIPT, DIPPING.] To immerse in a fluid and withdraw again; to plunge, as into difficulty, engage; to take out by immersing and removing again some receptacle, as a ladle, pail, etc.—*v. i.* To immerse one's self; to remove something, by immersing and withdrawing a receptacle; to thrust in and partake; to enter slightly or cursorily; to incline downward.—*n.* Action of dipping, or of plunging for a moment into a liquid; inclination downward; slope; pitch; sauce to be dipped out with a spoon; a dipped candle.—**Dip′per**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; a vessel for dipping liquids. (*Ornith.*) A small diving bird, resembling the blackbird; the dabchick, a N. Amer. grebe; also, the spirit-duck, of N. Amer. (*Astron.*) The 7 principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear,—arranged in the form of a dipper.

Diphtheria, dif- *or* dip-the′rĭ-a, *n.* (*Med.*) A virulent zymotic disease, in which the mucous membrane, esp. of the throat and air passages, becomes coated with a false membrane.—**Diphtheric**, -ther′ik, **-theritic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Diphthong, dif′- *or* dip′thong, *n.* (*Orthoëpy.*) A union of 2 vowel souuds pronounced in one syllable, as, *ou* in *out*,—called a *proper diphthong;* union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded, as, *ai* in *rain*,—called an *improper diphthong.*—**Diphthongal**, -thon′gal, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, etc.

Diploma, dĭ-plo′mȧ, *n.; pl.* -MAS, -mȧz. Orig. a state letter of recommendation,—consisting of 2 leaves; a writing conferring some authority, privilege, honor, etc.; esp. a record of a literary degree.—**Diplo′macy**, -sĭ, **-matism**, -tizm, *n.* Art of conducting negotiations between nations, esp. in securing treaties; dexterity in securing advantages.—**Dip′lomat**, **-mate**, -mat, **-mat′ic**, **Diplo′matist**, *n.* One employed or skilled in, etc.—**Diplomat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.*—**Diplomat′ically**, *adv.*—**Diplomat′ics**, *n.* Science of diplomas, or art of reading ancient writings, public documents, etc.; paleography.

Dipper. See under DIP.

Dipsomania, dip-so-ma′nĭ-a, *n.* Inordinate desire for alcoholic liquors; œnomania.

Dipteral, dip′tēr-al, *a.* (*Entom.*) Having 2 wings only. (*Anc. Arch.*) Having a double row of columns on each flank, as well as in front and rear.—**Dip′terous**, -us, *a.* Having 2 wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in plants.

Dipterous Insect.
a, a, balancers or poisers.

Dire, dīr, *a.* Evil in a great degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.—**Dire′ness**, *n.*—**Dire′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Same as DIRE.—**Dire′fully**, *adv.*

Direct, dĭ-rekt′, *a.* Straight; not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; immediate; unambiguous; absolute; in the line of descent; not collateral. (*Astron.*) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east.—*v. t.* To give direction or bearing to; to determine the course of; to point out the proper course to, put upon the right track; to instruct as a superior; to put a direction or address upon, superscribe.—*v. i.* To give direction, act as guide.—**Direct′ly**, *adv.* In a direct, immediate, express, or absolute manner: straightway; immediately.—**Direct′ness**, *n.*—**Direct′er**, *n.*—**Direc′tion**, *n.* Act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering; authoritative instruction; address of a person written upon a thing sent; superscription; course upon which anything is moving or aimed to move; line or point of tendency; body of persons charged with the management of a matter; administration; management; government.—**Direct′ive**, -iv, *a.* Having power, or tending, to direct.—**Direct′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. one of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company; part of a machine which directs its motion or action.—**Direct′orate**, -rāt, *n.* A body of directors, or the office of director.—**Directo′rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Having the quality of, or pert. to a director or directory.—

Direct′orship, *n.* Office of, etc. — **Direct′ory**, -rĭ, *a.* Containing directions; directorial. — *n.* A collection of directions, rules, or ordinances; esp. a book of directions for the conduct of worship; a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place; a body of directors; esp. a committee which held executive power in France under the first republic.

Direption, dĭ-rep′shun, *n.* Act of plundering or despoiling.

Dirge, dĕrj, *n.* A piece of mournful music, to accompany funeral rites.

Dirk, dĕrk, *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard. — *v. t.* To stab with, etc.

Dirt, dĕrt, *n.* Any filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust, etc. — *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil, dirty. — **Dirt′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [DIRTIER, DIRTIEST.] Defiled with dirt; nasty; filthy; foul; serving to defile; sordid; base; groveling. — *v. t.* [DIRTIED (-tid), DIRTYING.] To make filthy, soil; to tarnish, scandalize. — **Dirt′ily**, *adv.* — **Dirt′iness**, *n.*

Diruption, dĭ-rup′shun, *n.* A bursting or rending asunder.

Disable, dis-a′bl, *v. t.* [-ABLED (-a′bld), -ABLING.] To render unable or incapable, make unfit for service, disqualify, incapacitate. (*Law.*) To deprive of legal right or qualification. — **Disabil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being disabled; want of competent physical or intellectual power, opportunity, etc., or of legal qualification.

Disabuse, dis-a-būz′, *v. t.* [-BUSED (-būzd′), -BUSING.] To free from mistake, undeceive, set right.

Disadvantage, dis-ad-van′tej, *n.* Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, etc.; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, etc.; loss; damage. — **Disad′vanta′geous**, -ta′jus, *a.* Attended with, etc.; inconvenient; detrimental. — **Disad′vanta′geously**, *adv.*

Disaffect, dis-af-fekt′, *v. t.* To alienate the affection of, fill with discontent and unfriendliness; to disturb the functions of, disorder. — **Disaffec′tion**, *n.* State of being, etc.; disgust; ill-will; disloyalty; hostility.

Disagree, dis-a-gre′, *v. i.* [-GREED (-grēd′), -GREEING.] To fail to accord or agree; to lack harmony, be at variance; to differ in opinion, be unsuited, have unfitness. — **Disagree′able**, -a-bl, *a.* Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous; exciting repugnance; offensive; displeasing. — **Disagree′ableness**, *n.* — **Disagree′ably**, *adv.* — **Disagree′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; difference of opinion; unsuitableness; a falling out or controversy; discrepancy; variance; jar; wrangle; discord.

Disannul, dis-an-nul′, *v. t.* To annul, render void.

Disappear, dis-ap-pēr′, *v. i.* [-PEARED (-pērd′), -PEARING.] To vanish from sight, become invisible, cease to appear or to be perceived; to cease to be or exist, become merged in something else. — **Disappear′ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, etc.

Disappoint, dis-ap-point′, *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope, hinder of result, tantalize, balk, defeat. — **Disappoint′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which, etc.; miscarriage; frustration.

Disapprove, dis-ap-prōōv′, *v. t.* [-PROVED (-prōōvd′), -PROVING.] To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to regard as wrong or inexpedient; to censure; to refuse official approbation, decline to sanction, disallow. — **Disapprov′ingly**, *adv.* — **Disapprov′al**, **Disapproba′tion**, -pro-ba′shun, *n.* Act of disapproving. — **Disap′probatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

Disarm, diz- *or* dis-ärm′, *v. t.* To deprive of arms or of means of attack or defense; to deprive of means or disposition to harm. — **Disarm′ament**, *n.*

Disarrange, dis-ar-rānj′, *v. t.* To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of. — **Disarrange′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; confusion.

Disarray, dis-ar-ra′, *v. t.* To throw into disorder, break the array of; to undress, unrobe. — *n.* Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion; state of being imperfectly attired; undress; dishabille.

Disaster, diz-as′tĕr, *n.* Orig. a baleful aspect of a planet or star. An unfortunate event; esp. a sudden misfortune; calamity; mischance. — **Disas′trous**, -trus, *a.* Attended with, etc. — **Disas′trously**. *adv.*

Disavow, dis-a-vow′, *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge, deny responsibility for, approbation of, etc.; to disprove, disown, disallow. — **Disavow′al**, *n.* Act of, etc.; disclaimer. — **Disavow′er**, *n.*

Disband, dis-band′, *v. t.* To loose the bands or banded existence of; to disperse; esp. to break up the military organization of. — *v. i.* To become separated or scattered; esp. to quit military service by breaking up organization. — **Disband′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Disbar, dis-bär′, *v. t.* To expel (barristers) from the bar.

Disbark, dis-bärk′, *v. t.* To put on shore, disembark.

Disbelieve, dis-be-lēv′, *v. t.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true or actual; to refuse credit to. — **Disbeliev′er**, *n.* — **Disbelief**, -lēf′, *n.* Act of, etc.; refusal of credence; unbelief; system of error.

Disburden, dis-bĕr′dn, *v. t.* To rid of a burden, lay off as oppressive, become relieved of, unload, disencumber, free. — *v. i.* To ease the mind.

Disburse, dis-bĕrs′, *v. t.* [-BURSED (-bĕrst′), -BURSING.] To pay out, expend. — **Disburse′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; what is paid out.

Disburthen, dis-bĕr′dhn, *v. t.* To disburden.

Disc. See DISK.

Discard, dis-kärd′, *v. t.* To throw out of the hand as useless, — said of cards; to cast off or dismiss; put or thrust away, discharge, cashier, reject.

Discern, diz-zĕrn′, *v. t.* [-CERNED (-zĕrnd′), -CERNING.] To behold as separate, note the distinctive character of, make out and distinguish by the eye, recognize, perceive with the mind, apprehend, penetrate, discriminate, descry. — *v. i.* To see the difference, make distinction. — **Discern′ible**, -ĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being discerned; perceptible; visible; evident; manifest. — **Discern′ibleness**, *n.* — **Discern′ibly**, *adv.* — **Discern′ment**, *n.* Act of discerning; faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; judgment; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

Discharge, dis-chärj′, *v. t.* To relieve of a charge, load, or burden, unload; to let go the charge of, as a gun; to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar; to relieve of something weighing upon one, as a debt, claim, accusation, etc.; to relieve of an office or employment, take out or remove, as a charge, burden, contents, etc.; to let fly, as a missile, shoot; to relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, etc.; to perform or execute, as an office, or part; to give forth, emit or send out, give vent to, utter. — *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden. — *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; thing discharged.

Disciple, dis-sĭ′pl, *n.* One who receives instruction from, or accepts the doctrines of, another; pupil; follower; adherent; supporter. — **Dis′cipline**, -sĭ-plin, *n.* The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training to act in accordance with rules; subjection to rule; punishment by way of correction and training. (*Eccl.*) Reformatory or penal action toward a church member. Subject-matter of instruction. — *v. t.* [-PLINED (-plind), -PLINING.] To educate, develop by instruction and exercise; to accustom to regular action, bring under control, drill; to improve by corrective methods; to inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon. — **Dis′ciplinary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or intended for, etc. — **Dis′ciplina′rian**, -rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — *n.* One who, etc.; esp. one who enforces rigid discipline.

Disclaim, dis-klām′, *v. t.* To reject all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to refuse to acknowledge, disown, disavow, renounce, reject. (*Law.*) To decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office. — **Disclaim′er**, *n.* One who, etc. (*Law.*) A denial, disavowal, or renunciation, as of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust. A public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, etc.

Disclose, dis-klōz′, *v. t.* To unclose, open; to remove a cover or envelope from; to bring to light; to make known, as that which has been kept secret, divulge, tell, utter. — *v. i.* To burst open, gape; to make a disclosure or revelation.

Discoid. See under DISK.

Discolor, dis-kul′ĕr, *v. t.* To alter the color of, stain, tinge; to alter the true complexion or appearance of.

Discomfit, dis-kum′fit, *v. t.* To scatter in fight, break

up the plans of, throw into perplexity and dejection, disconcert, rout. —*n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture. — **Discom′fiture**, -fĭ-chur, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; defeat; frustration.

Discomfort, dis-kum′fĕrt, *n.* Want of comfort; inquietude. — *v. t.* To destroy or disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of.

Discompose, dis-kom-pōz′, *v. t.* To disarrange, interfere with, break up; to throw into disorder, destroy the composure of; to put out of place or service, derange, agitate, ruffle, fret, displace. — **Discompo′sure**, -po′zhur, *n.* State of being, etc.

Disconcert, dis-kon-sĕrt′, *v. t.* To break up the harmonious progress of, throw into disorder, discompose, abash, confuse, frustrate. — **Disconcer′tion**, *n.*

Disconnect, dis-kon-nekt′, *v. t.* To dissolve the union or connection of, sever. — **Disconnec′tion**, *n.*

Disconsolate, dis-kon′so-lat, *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected; melancholy; inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless.

Discontent, dis-kon-tent′, *n.* Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction. — *v. t.* To deprive of content, make uneasy, dissatisfy. — **Discontent′edly**, *adv.* — **Discontent′edness**, **-ment**, *n.* State of being, etc.; inquietude.

Discontinue, dis-kon-tin′u, *v. t.* To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit, put an end to; to cease attention to, or entertainment or reception of; to break the continuity of, disunite. — *v. i.* To lose continuity or cohesion of parts; to be separated or severed; to part. — **Discontin′uer**, *n.* — **Discontin′uance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; want of continuity of parts. (*Law.*) A breaking off or interruption of an estate; termination of an action in practice by the voluntary act of the plaintiff; entry on the record that the plaintiff discontinues action; technical interruption of the proceedings in pleading, when a defendant does not answer the whole of the plaintiff's declaration, and the plaintiff omits to take judgment for the part unanswered. — **Dis′contin′ua′tion**, *n.* Breach of continuity; discontinuance; disruption. — **Discon′tinu′ity**, -nu′I-tĭ, *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion. — **Discontin′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Not continuous.

Discord, dis′kôrd, *n.* Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife; dissension; clashing. (*Mus.*) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear disagreeably, owing to the incommensurability of the vibrations which they produce. — **Discord′ant**, *a.* At variance; clashing; jarring; opposing. (*Mus.*) Not in harmony or concord. — **Discord′antly**, *adv.* — **Discord′antness**, *n.* — **Discord′ance**, **-ancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.; inconsistency.

Discount, dis′kownt, *n.* An allowance made upon an account, debt, price asked, etc.; deduction for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due; act of discounting. — **Discount**, dis′kownt *or* dis-kownt′, *v. t.* To deduct from an account, etc.; to loan money upon, deducting the allowance for interest. — *v. i.* To lend money, abating the discount; to anticipate and make allowance for. — **Dis′counter**, *n.* — **Discount′able**, *a.*

Discountenance, dis-kown′te-nans, *v. t.* To put out of countenance, put to shame, abash; to refuse to countenance or give approval to, discourage. — *n.* Unfriendly regard; cold treatment; disapprobation.

Discourage, dis-kur′ej, *v. t.* To extinguish the courage of, deprive of confidence; to deter one from, dishearten one with respect to, dissuade, discountenance. — **Discour′ageable**, *a.* — **Discour′agement**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which, etc. — **Discour′ager**, *n.* One who, etc.

Discourse, dis-kōrs′, *n.* Orig., power to run over, to compare and judge; oral exposition of a subject; talk; conversation; dissertation or treatise; sermon. — *v. i.* [-COURSED (-kōrst′), -COURSING.] To exercise reason; to talk or treat of in writing, in a formal manner. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth. — **Discours′er**, *n.* — **Discours′ive**, -iv, *a.* Reasoning; containing dialogue or conversation. — **Discur′sive**, -kĕr′siv, **-sory**, -sĕr-I, *a.* Discoursive; rambling; digressive. — **Discur′sively**, *adv.* — **Discur′sion**, -shun, *n.* Expatiation; desultory talk: act of discoursing.

Discourteous, dis-kĕrt′yus *or* -kĕr′te-us, *a.* Uncivil; rude. — **Discour′teously**, *adv.* — **Discour′tesy**, -te-sĭ, *n.* Rudeness of behavior or language.

Discous. See under DISK.

Discover, dis-kuv′ĕr, *v. t.* To remove the covering or envelope from, expose to view, make known; to obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing not known; to find out, disclose, reveal, impart, detect, invent. — **Discov′erable**, *a.* — **Discov′erer**, *n.* One who discovers; one who first finds out an unknown country, or a new principle, truth, or fact; an explorer. — **Discov′ery**, -ĕr-I, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing discovered.

Discredit, dis-kred′it, *n.* Want of credit; act of discrediting, or state of being discredited; disgrace; reproach. — *v. t.* To refuse to credit, disbelieve, deprive of credibility or of credit, bring reproach upon. — **Discred′itable**, *a.* Tending to injure credit; disgraceful; disreputable.

Discreet, dis-krēt′, *a.* Possessed of discernment or discretion; wise in avoiding evil, and in adapting means to ends; wary. — **Discre′tion**, -kresh′un, *n.* Quality of being discreet; sagacity; freedom to act according to one's own judgment. — *At discretion.* Without conditions or stipulations. — **Discre′tional**, **-ary**, -ĕr-I, *n.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by judgment. — **Discre′tionally**, **-arily**, *adv.* At or according to discretion. — **Discrete**, -krēt′, *a.* Separate; distinct; disjunctive; containing a disjunctive clause, — opp. of *concrete.* — **Discre′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Discrepant, dis-krep′ant, *a.* Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; different. — **Discrep′ance**, **-ancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.

Discriminate, dis-krim′I-nāt, *v. t.* To separate, distinguish; to mark as different, distinguish by a peculiar note or sign. — *v. i.* To make a difference; to distinguish accurately. — *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. — **Discrim′inateness**, *n.* — **Discrim′ina′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; faculty of nicely distinguishing; that which discriminates; mark of distinction. — **Discrim′inative**, -tiv, *a.* Marking a difference; characteristic; observing distinctions; discriminating.

Discrown, dis-krown′, *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

Discursion, Discursory, etc. See under DISCOURSE.

Discus, dis′kus, *n.*; *E. pl.* DISCUSES; *L. pl.* DISCI, -si. A quoit; a disk. See DISK.

Discuss, dis-kus′, *v. t.* [-CUSSED (-kust′), -CUSSING.] To break up, disperse; to examine or consider by disputation. (*Law.*) To exhaust a remedy against, as against a debtor before proceeding against the surety. — **Discus′sion**, -kush′un, *n.* Act or process of discussing; examination by argument; debate; disputation. — **Discuss′ive**, -iv, *a.* Able or tending to discuss. — **Discu′tient**, -shent, *a.* Serving to disperse morbid matter. — *n.* A medicine to disperse a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body.

Disdain, dis- *or* diz-dān′, *v. t.* [-DAINED (-dānd′), -DAINING.] To reject as not deserving notice; to look with scorn upon, contemn, despise. — *v. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger. — *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion; haughtiness; scorn; arrogance. — **Disdain′ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of, or expressing, disdain; contemptuous; haughty.

Disease, diz-ēz′, *n.* Orig., lack of ease; uneasiness; a morbid condition of body; sickness; disorder; distemper; malady. — *v. t.* To afflict with sickness.

Disembody, dis-em-bod′I, *v. i.* To divest of the body, free from the flesh, discharge from military organization.

Disembogue, dis-em-bōg′, *v. t.* [-BOGUED (-bōgd′), -BOGUING.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent. — **Disembogue′ment**, **-em′bouchure′**. -ăN′-bōō-shōōr′, *n.* Discharge of the waters of a river, etc.

Disembowel, dis-em-bow′el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of, eviscerate, gut.

Disengage, dis-en-gāj′, *v. t.* To release from some previous connection or engagement; to liberate, free, extricate, disentangle, wean. — *v. i.* To release one's self, set one's self free, become detached. — **Disenga′gedness**, -ga′jed-nes, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Disengage′ment**, -gāj′ment, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Disestablish, dis-es-tab′lish, *v. t.* To unsettle or

break up what has been established. — **Disestab'lishment**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.

Disesteem, dis-es-tēm', *n.* Want of esteem; low regard; disfavor. — *v. t.* To feel an absence of esteem for, regard with disapproval; to slight. — **Dis-es'tima'tion**, *n.* Disesteem; disfavor.

Disfavor, dis-fa'vēr, *n.* Want of favor; disesteem; state of not being in favor; an unkindness; disobliging act. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from, regard with disesteem. — **Disfa'vorer**, *n.*

Disfigure, dis-fig'ūr, *v. t.* To mar the figure or appearance of; to render less complete or beautiful, deface, injure. — **Disfig'urement, -ura'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which disfigures.

Disfranchise, dis-fran'chiz, *v. t.* [-CHISED (-chizd), -CHISING.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular right, as of voting, holding office, etc. — **Disfran'chisement**, *n.*

Disgorge, dis-gôrj', *v. t.* [-GORGED (-gôrjd'), -GORGING.] To eject from the stomach, throat or mouth; to vomit; to pour forth violently, as if from a mouth; to give up, make restitution of. — *v. i.* To vomit forth what anything contains, make restitution. — **Disgorge'ment**, *n.* Act of disgorging; thing disgorged.

Disgrace, dis-grās', *n.* Lack or loss of favor, support, or countenance; ignominy; infamy; that which brings dishonor; cause of shame; opprobrium; reproach; dishonor. — *v. t.* [DISGRACED (-grāst'), -GRACING.] To deprive of favor, dismiss with dishonor, bring reproach or shame upon, degrade, defame, debase. — **Disgrace'ful**, -ful, *a.* Bringing disgrace or dishonor; shameful; ignominious. — **Disgrace'fully**, *adv.* — **Disgrace'fulness**, *n.* — **Disgra'cer**, *n.* — **Disgra'cious**, -shus, *a.* Ungracious; unpleasing.

Disgruntle, dis-grun'tl, *v. t.* To disappoint, displease, disconcert.

Disguise, dis-gīz', *v. t.* [-GUISED (-gīzd'), -GUISING.] To change the guise or appearance of; esp. to conceal by an unusual dress, hide by a counterfeit appearance; to affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate. — *n.* A dress or exterior put on to deceive; artificial language or manner assumed for deception; change of manner by drink; slight intoxication.

Disgust, dis-gust', *n.* Repugnance to what is offensive; aversion; distaste; dislike. — *v. t.* To provoke disgust in, offend the taste of, displease.

Dish, dish, *n.* A vessel used for serving up food; any particular kind of food; state of being concave or like a dish. — *v. t.* [DISHED (disht), DISHING.] To put in a dish, for serving at table; to make like a dish; to frustrate or disappoint.

Dishabille, dis-a-bil', *n.* Same as DESHABILLE.

Dishearten, dis-härt'n, *v. t.* [-HEARTENED (-härt'nd), -ENING.] To deprive of heart, courage, or hope; to dispirit, depress, deject.

Dishevel, dĭ-shev'l, *v. t.* [-ELED (-ld), -ELING.] To disarrange or cause (the hair) to hang loose.

Dishonest, diz- *or* dis-on'est, *a.* Wanting in honesty; fraudulent; disposed to deceive; characterized by fraud. — **Dishon'estly**, *adv.* — **Dishon'esty**, *n.* Want of honesty, probity, or integrity; violation of trust; dishonor; unchastity; incontinence.

Dishonor, dis- *or* diz-on'ēr, *n.* Want of honor; disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach. — *v. t.* To deprive of honor, bring reproach or shame on; to violate the chastity of, debauch, ravish; to refuse to accept or pay, — said of a draft or acceptance which is due and is presented. — **Dishon'orable**, *a.* Bringing or deserving dishonor; shameful; base; wanting in honor; disgraced. — **Dishon'orableness**, *n.*

Disincline, dis-in-klīn', *v. t.* To excite the dislike or aversion of. — **Disin'clina'tion**, *n.* State of being disinclined; unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.

Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *v. t.* To cleanse from infection. — **Disinfect'ant**, *n.* That which, etc. — **Disinfec'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'u-us, *a.* Not noble: mean; unworthy; wanting in candor or frankness. — **Disingen'uously**, *adv.* — **Disingen'uousness**, *n.*

Disinherit, dis-in-hĕr'it, *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right, deprive of an inheritance. — **Disinher'itance, -ison**, -ĭ-zn, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Disintegrate, dis-in'te-grāt, *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts. — **Disin'tegrable**, *a.* — **Disin'tegra'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Geol.*) Wearing away of strata by atmospheric action.

Disinter, dis-in-tēr', *v. t.* To take out of the grave; to bring out, as from hiding. — **Disinter'ment**, *n.*

Disinterested, dis-in'tēr-est-ed, *a.* Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from self-interest; unbiased; impartial; indifferent. — **Disin'terestedly**, *adv.* — **Disin'terestedness**, *n.*

Disinthrall, dis-in-thrawl', *v. t.* To release from thraldom, emancipate. — **Disinthrall'ment**, *n.*

Disjoin, dis-join', *v. t.* To part, disunite, separate. — *v. i.* To become separated, part. — **Disjoint'**, *v. t.* To put out of joint, dislocate; to separate at junctures, break in pieces; to break the natural order and relations of. — *v. i.* To fall or break in pieces. — **Disjoint'ly**, *adv.* In a disjointed state. — **Disjunct'**, -junkt', *a.* Disjoined; separated. — **Disjunc'tion**, *n.* Act of disjoining; disunion; a disjunctive proposition. — **Disjunct'ive**, -iv, *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A disjunctive conjunction or proposition.

Disk, Disc, disk, *n.* A flat, circular plate; a discus; quoit. (*Astron.*) The face of a celestial body. (*Bot.*) The whole surface of a leaf; central part of a radiate compound flower; a part of the receptacle expanded under or around the pistil. — **Disc'ous, -us, -oid, -oid'al**, *a.* Disklike; circular, wide, and flat. — *Discoid flowers.* (*Bot.*) Compound flowers, consisting of tubular florets only, as the tansy.

Discoid Flowers.

Dislike, dis-līk', *n.* Positive and usually permanent aversion; antipathy; repugnance. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to.

Dislocate, dis'lo-kāt, *v. t.* To displace, disjoint, put out of joint. — *a.* Dislocated. — **Disloca'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Geol.*) Displacement of rocks or portions of strata from their original position. (*Surg.*) A disjointing; luxation.

Dislodge, dis-loj', *v. t.* To drive from a lodge or place of rest or repose, or of hiding or defense. — *v. i.* To go from a place of rest. — **Dislodg'ment**, *n.* Act or process of dislodging or state of being dislodged.

Disloyal, dis-loi'al, *a.* Not loyal; false to allegiance; faithless; treacherous; perfidious; false in love; inconstant. — **Disloy'ally**, *adv.* — **Disloy'alty**, *n.*

Dismal, diz'mal, *a.* Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; dreary; doleful; sorrowful; melancholy.

Dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v. t.* To deprive of dress, strip, deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or fortifications.

Dismast, dis-mäst', *v. t.* To deprive of masts.

Dismay, dis-ma', *v. t.* [-MAYED (-mād'), -MAYING.] To disable with alarm or apprehension; to fill with distressing fear, daunt, appall. — *n.* Loss of firmness and energy through fear; discouragement; terror; horror; consternation.

Dismember, dis-mem'bēr, *v. t.* [-BERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To divide limb from limb, strip of essential parts, mutilate, sever. — **Dismem'berment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; mutilation; division.

Dismiss, dis-mis', *v. t.* [-MISSED (-mist'), -MISSING.] To send away, cause or permit to go; to remove from office, service, or employment; to lay aside or reject, as a petition or motion in court. — **Dismiss'al, -mis'sion**, -mish'un, *n.* Act of dismissing; leave to depart; removal from employment; discharge; a setting aside as trivial or invalid. — **Dismiss'ive**, -iv, *a.* Giving dismission, or leave to depart. — **Dim'issory**, -ēr-ĭ, *a.* Dismissive; dismissing to another jurisdiction.

Dismount, dis-mownt', *v. i.* To come down, descend, alight from a horse. — *v. t.* To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor and authority, etc.; to throw or remove from a horse, or from a gun carriage; to break the carriages of (pieces of artillery).

Disobey, dis-o-ba', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey: to break the commands of. — *v. i.* To refuse obe-

dience. — **Disobe′dience**, -dĭ-ens, *n.* Neglect or refusal, etc. — **Disobe′dient**, *a.* Neglecting or refusing, etc. — **Disobe′diently**, *adv.*

Disoblige, dis-o-blīj′, *v. t.* To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to.

Disorder, dis-ôr′dēr, *n.* Want of order; neglect of system; breach of public order; disturbance of the peace of society; disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; malady; distemper. — *v. t.* To disturb the order of, throw into confusion; to make sick; to disturb the regular operations of, derange, discompose. — **Disor′derly**, -lĭ, *a.* In a state of disorder. — **Disor′derliness**, *n.*

Disorganize, dis-ôr′gan-īz, *v. t.* To break or destroy the organic structure or connected system of; to throw into utter disorder.

Disown, diz- *or* dis-ōn′, *v. t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge; to disavow, disclaim, renounce.

Disparage, dis-par′ej, *v. t.* [-AGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To dishonor by comparison with what is inferior, injure by depreciating comparisons, decry, undervalue, detract from, degrade. — **Dispar′agement**, *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; indignity; derogation; disgrace. — **Dispar′ager**, *n.*

Disparate, dis′pa-rāt, *a.* Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. (*Logic.*) Pert. to 2 coördinate species or divisions. — **Dis′parates**, *n. pl.* Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other. — **Dispar′ity**, -păr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; disproportion.

Dispassion, dis-pash′un, *n.* Freedom from passion. — **Dispas′sionate**, *a.* Free from, or not dictated by, passion; cool; temperate; impartial; unruffled.

Dispatch, dis-pach′, **Despatch′**, *v. t.* [-PATCHED (-pacht′), -PATCHING.] To send off on a special errand, usually in haste; to get rid of by sending off; put out of the way; esp. to put to death, kill; to dispose of, as business. — *v. i.* To make haste. — *n.* The sending of a messenger in haste; any sending away; rapid performance, as of business; promptness; speed; a message sent off, esp. from one public officer to another.

Dispel, dis-pel′, *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld′), -PELLING.] To drive away, banish, dissipate.

Dispense, dis-pens′, *v. t.* [-PENSED (-penst′), -PENSING.] To deal or divide out in portions; to apply, as laws, to particular cases; to administer, carry out. — *v. t.* To permit neglect or omission, suspend operation, followed by *with*. — **Dispen′sable**, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered, of being dispensed with. — **Dispen′sary**, -sa-rĭ, *n.* A place in which medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor; shop in which medicines are prepared. — **Dispensa′tion**, *n.* Act of dispensing or dealing out; thing dispensed; esp. (*Theol.*), a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden.

Disperse, dis-pērs′, *v. t.* [-PERSED (-pērst′), -PERSING.] To scatter here and there; to spread, as knowledge, light, etc., diffuse, disseminate; to cause to vanish or separate. — *v. i.* To separate, be dispelled. — **Disper′sion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Opt.*) Separation of light into its different colored rays.

Dispirit, dis-pir′ĭt, *v. t.* To depress the spirits of; dishearten, depress, daunt, frighten.

Displace, dis-plās′, *v. t.* To change the place of, remove, put out of place; to discharge, depose, dismiss, discard. — **Displace′able**, *a.* — **Displace′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship.

Display, dis-pla′, *v. t.* [-PLAYED (-plād′), -PLAYING.] To unfold, spread wide; to exhibit, set in view ostentatiously, parade, expand. — *n.* An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation; parade.

Displease, dis-plēz′, *v. t.* [-PLEASED (-plēzd′), -PLEASING.] Not to please; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in, make angry, offend, disgust, vex, affront. — **Displeas′ure**, -plezh′ēr, *n.* The feeling of one displeased; slight anger or irritation; that which displeases.

Disport, dis-pōrt′, *n.* Play; pastime; diversion. — *v. i.* To play, sport. — *v. t.* To divert or amuse.

Dispose, dis-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To distribute and put in place, set in order, regulate; to assign to a service or use, bestow for an object or purpose; to give a tendency or inclination; esp. to incline the mind of. — **Disposed′**, -pōzd′, *p. a.* Inclined; minded. — **Dispos′er**, *n.* — **Dispos′able**, *a.* Subject to disposal; liable to be made use of. — **Dispos′al**, **-sure**, -zhur, *n.* Act or power of, etc.; direction; distribution. — **Disposi′tion**, -zish′un, *n.* Act of, or state, or manner of being, etc.; arrangement; order; tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution; natural aptitude of mind or acquired aptitude or character; moral character.

Dispossess, dis-pos-ses′ *or* -poz-zes′, *v. t.* To put out of possession, eject. — **Disposses′sion**, -sesh′un *or* -zesh′un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Law.*) An injury to real property which consists of a deprivation of possession.

Disproportion, dis-pro-pōr′shun, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry, of suitableness or adequacy. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable, mismatch. — **Dispropor′tionable**, **-tional**, **-tionate**, *a.* Unsuitable; inadequate. — **Dispropor′tionably**, **-ally**, **-ately**, *adv.*

Disprove, dis-prōōv′, *v. t.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute, refute. — **Disprov′er**, *n.* — **Disprov′able**, *a.* — **Disproof′**, *n.* Act of, etc.; conviction of error; refutation.

Dispute, dis-pūt′, *v. i.* To contend in argument, argue a question for and against, discuss, debate; to strive in opposition to a competitor. — *v. t.* To argue for and against, discuss; to struggle for the possession of; to oppose by argument, call in question, controvert, doubt, argue, impugn. — *n.* Controversy; debate; struggle; altercation. — **Disput′er**, **Dis′putant**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Dis′putable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc.; controvertible. — **Dis′putableness**, *n.* — **Disputa′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; argumentation. — **Disputa′tious**, -shus, **Disput′ative**, -put′a-tiv, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

Disqualify, dis-kwol′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* To render unfit, incapacitate; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right. — **Disqual′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; disability; esp. legal disability; deprivation of legal right or capacity; want of qualification; that which disqualifies.

Disquiet, dis-kwī′et, *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety. — *v. t.* To render unquiet, make uneasy, disturb. — **Disqui′eter**, *n.* — **Disqui′etness**, **-etude**, -tūd, *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Disquisition, dis-kwĭ-zish′un, *n.* A systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; dissertation; an immethodical discussion.

Disregard, dis-re-gärd′, *v. t.* Not to regard; to pay no heed to, neglect, slight. — *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; omission to notice. — **Disregard′er**, *n.*

Disrepute, dis-re-pūt′, **-rep′uta′tion**, *n.* Loss or want of reputation or credit; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace. — **Disrep′utable**, *a.* Not reputable; tending to bring into discredit; low; mean; shameful.

Disrespect, dis-re-spekt′, *n.* Want of respect or reverence; incivility; irreverence. — *v. t.* To show disrespect to. — **Disrespect′ful**, -ful, *a.* Wanting in respect: uncivil. — **Disrespect′fully**, *adv.*

Disrupt, dis-rupt′, *a.* Rent asunder; broken. [L. *dis* and *rumpere*, *-ruptum*, to break, burst.] — **Disrup′tion**, **-ture**, -chur, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Disrupt′ive**, -ĭv, *a.* Causing, or accompanied by, etc.

Dissatisfy, dis-sat′is-fī, *v. t.* To render unsatisfied or discontented; to displease. — **Dissat′isfac′tion**, *n.* State or condition of being dissatisfied or discontented; displeasure; disapprobation; dislike. — **Dissat′isfac′tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Causing dissatisfaction.

Dissect, dis-sekt′, *v. t.* To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, to examine the structure and use of its parts; to anatomize; to analyze into its constituent parts, for purposes of science or criticism. — **Dissec′tion**, *n.* Act of dissecting, or of separating into constituent parts for critical examination. — **Dissect′or**, -ēr, *n.*

Disseize, dis-sēz′, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

Dissemble, dis-sem′bl, *v. t.* [-SEMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To hide under a false semblance, put an untrue appearance upon, disguise, mask; to make pretense of, feign, dissimulate, cloak, cover. — *v. i.* To con-

ceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

Disseminate, dis-sem′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation; to spread or extend by dispersion, diffuse, circulate, disperse. — **Dissem′ina′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; diffusion; dispersion. — **Dissem′inative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to, etc. — **Dissem′inator**, *n.*

Dissent, dis-sent′, *v. i.* To differ in opinion, disagree. (*Eccl.*) To differ from the established church. To be of a contrary nature. — *n.* Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement. (*Eccl.*) Separation from an established church, esp. that of England. — **Dissent′er**, *n.* One who dissents; esp. a Protestant who dissents from the church of England. — **Dissen′sion**, -shun, *n.* Violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union; strife.

Dissertation, dis-sĕr-ta′shun, *n.* A formal or elaborate discourse, disquisition, essay.

Disserve, dis-sĕrv′, *v. t.* To injure, hurt, harm. — **Disserv′ice**, -is, *n.* Injury; mischief.

Dissever, dis-sev′ĕr, *v. t.* To part in two, divide asunder, sever.

Dissident, dis′sĭ-dent, *a.* Not agreeing; dissenting. — *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who separates from the established religion; a dissenter. — **Dis′sidence**, *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

Dissimilar, dis-sim′ĭ-lĕr, *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous. — **Dissim′ilar′ity**, -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilitude. — **Dissim′ilarly**, -lĕr-lĭ, *adv.* — **Dis′simil′itude**, -tūd, *n.* Want of similitude; unlikeness; dissimilarity. (*Rhet.*) A comparison by contrast. — **Dissim′ulate**, -lāt, *v. i.* To dissemble, feign. — **Dissim′ula′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Dissipate, dis′sĭ-pāt, *v. t.* To drive asunder; to destroy by wasteful extravagance, scatter, spend, squander, consume, lavish. — *v. i.* To separate and disappear, waste away, vanish; to be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure. — **Dissipa′tion**, *n.* Act of dissipating or dispersing; state of dispersion; a dissolute course of life; profuseness in vicious indulgences; a trifle distracting attention; state of distracted attention.

Dissociate, dis-so′shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To separate, disunite. — **Disso′cia′tion**, -shĭ-a′shun, *n.* Act of dissociating; state of separation; disunion. (*Chem.*) Decomposition of chemical bodies effected by heat or mechanical force, without intervention of chemical attraction.

Dissolve, diz-zolv′, *v. t.* [-SOLVED (-zolvd′), -SOLVING.] To separate into component parts; to break the continuity of, disconnect; to convert into a liquid, melt, liquefy; to destroy the power of; to terminate, cause to disappear. (*Law.*) To annul, rescind. — *v. i.* To waste away, be dissipated; to become fluid, be melted; to fade away, vanish. — **Dissolv′able**, *a.* — **Dissolv′ent**, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve. — *n.* That which has, etc.; a menstruum; solvent. — **Dissolv′er**, *n.* — **Dissoluble**, dis′so-lu-bl, *a.* Capable of being dissolved, liquefied, or disunited. — **Dis′solute**, -lūt, *a.* Abandoned to vicious pleasures; wanton; vicious; licentious; lewd; debauched. — **Dis′solutely**, *adv.* — **Dis′soluteness**, *n.* — **Dissolu′tion**, *n.* Act of dissolving, sundering, or separating into component parts; change from a solid to a fluid state; change of form by chemical agency; dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; breaking up of a partnership; extinction of life; state of being dissolved; destruction.

Dissonant, dis′so-nant, *a.* Discordant; unharmonious; disagreeing; incongruous. — **Dis′sonance**, -nancy, -sĭ, *n.* A mingling of discordant sounds; jargon; incongruity; inconsistency.

Dissuade, dis-swād′, *v. t.* To advise or exhort against. — **Dissua′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing; a dissuasive. — **Dissua′sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* An argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure.

Dissyllable, dis-sil′la-bl, *n.* A word of 2 syllables only. — **Dissyllab′ic**, *a.* Consisting of, etc.

Distaff.

Distaff, dis′taf, *n.; pl.* DISTAFFS. The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which thread is drawn in spinning by hand; the holder of a distaff; a woman.

Distain, dis-tān′, *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd′), -TAINING.] To stain, sully, disgrace.

Distant, dis′tant, *a.* Separate; far separated; remote, — in place, time, consanguinity, etc.; reserved in manners; cold; faint, obscure, — as from distance. — **Dis′tance**, -tans, *n.* Space between two objects; remoteness of place; interval of time; respect; ceremoniousness. — *v. t.* [DISTANCED (-tanst), -TANCING.] To place at, or cause to appear as if at, a distance; to leave behind in a race, surpass, excel.

Distaste, dis-tāst′, *n.* Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust; alienation of affection; displeasure; dissatisfaction. — *v. t.* Not to have relish for; to dislike the taste of, loathe. — **Distaste′ful**, -ful, *a.* Unpleasant to the taste; displeasing to the feelings; nauseous; offensive; repulsive; manifesting dislike. — **Distaste′fully**, *adv.*

Distemper, dis-tem′pĕr, *n.* A morbid state of the animal system, — esp. of brutes; ill humor, or bad temper. (*Paint.*) A preparation of opaque or body colors, with size instead of oil; destemper. — *v. t.* [DISTEMPERED (-pĕrd), -PERING.] To derange the functions of, whether bodily or mental, bring disease upon; to disturb, make ill-humored. (*Paint.*) To make into distemper. — **Distem′perature**, -chur, *n.* Commixture of contrarieties; confusion; disturbance; slight illness; mental uneasiness.

Distend, dis-tend′, *v. t.* To lengthen out, stretch or spread in all directions, dilate, expand, swell. — *v. i.* To become expanded or inflated. — **Disten′sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* — **Disten′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; space occupied by the thing distended.

Distich, dis′tik, *n.* (*Pros.*) A couple of verses making complete sense; a couplet of 2 lines, of different kinds of verse, repeated in the same order.

Distill, dis-til′, *v. i.* [-TILLED (-tild′), -TILLING.] To fall in drops, flow gently; to use a still, practice distillation. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to subject to, or obtain by, distillation; to rectify, purify. — **Distill′er**, *n.* — **Distill′able**, *a.* — **Distilla′tion**, *n.* Act of falling in drops; operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification; substance extracted by distilling. — **Distill′ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Works where distilling is carried on.

Distinguish, dis-tin′gwish, *v. t.* [-GUISHED (-gwisht), -GUISHING.] To separate or recognize by visible marks; to separate by definition of terms or logical division of a subject; to recognize by characteristic qualities; to make to differ, discriminate; to make eminent or known, honor. — *v. i.* To make distinctions, exercise discrimination. — **Distin′guished**, -gwisht, *p. a.* Having distinction; eminent; noted; illustrious. — **Distin′guishing**, *p. a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from everything else; peculiar; characteristic. — **Distinct**, dis-tinkt′, *a.* Having the difference marked; distinguished; spotted; variegated; separate in place; not united by growth or otherwise; different; individual; not to be confounded with any other thing; definite; clear; obvious. — **Distinct′ly**, *adv.* — **Distinct′ness**, *n.* — **Distinc′tion**, *n.* Marking off by visible signs; division; discrimination; distinguishing quality; estimation of difference; conspicuous station; superiority; rank; note; eminence. — **Distinct′ive**, -iv, *a.* Marking or expressing distinction. — **Distinct′ively**, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

Distort, dis-tôrt′, *v. t.* To twist out of natural shape, force out of the true posture or direction, wrest from the true meaning, deform, pervert, bend. — **Distor′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; visible deformity. — **Distort′ive**, -iv, *a.* Causing or having distortions.

Distract, dis-trakt′, *v. t.* To perplex, confuse; to agitate by conflicting passions; to render insane, craze, — used in the p. p. — **Distrac′tion**, *n.* Confusion of attention, or of affairs; perturbation of mind; a state of disordered reason. — **Distract′ive**, -iv, *a.* Causing perplexity. — **Distraught′**, -trawt′, *a.* Distracted.

Distrain, dis-trān′, *v. t.* [-TRAINED (-trānd′), -TRAINING.] (*Law.*) To seize for debt, without legal pro-

cess. — **Distrain'or**, -ēr, *n.* — **Dis'trict**, *n.* A defined portion of a state or city for legislative, elective, or other purposes; portion of territory of undefined extent; quarter; tract; region; country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts. — **Distress'**, *n.* Extreme suffering, of body or mind; that which occasions suffering; state of danger or necessity. (*Law.*) The act of distraining; thing taken by distraining. — *v. t.* [DISTRESSED (-trest'), -TRESSING.] To cause pain or anguish to. (*Law.*) To seize for debt, distrain. — **Distress'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from, distress.

Distribute, dis-trib'ūt, *v. t.* To divide among several; to dispense, administer, apportion, allot, assign; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, etc. — *v. i.* To make distribution. — **Distribu'tion**, *n.* Act of distributing or dispensing; almsgiving; separation into parts or classes; classification; arrangement of topics in a discourse. (*Print.*) The separation of type, and placing each letter in its proper box. — **Distrib'utive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to distribute; dealing to each his share.

District. See under DISTRAIN.

Distrust, dis-trust', *v. t.* Not to confide in or rely upon; to mistrust, disbelieve. — *n.* Doubt of reality or sincerity; suspicion of evil designs. — **Distrust'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Disturb, dis-tẽrb', *v. t.* [-TURBED (-tẽrbd'), -TURBING.] To throw into confusion; to interfere with, terminate abruptly; to agitate the mind of, render uneasy, discompose, perplex, trouble. — **Disturb'ance**, -ans, *a.* Derangement of the regular course of things; confusion of the mind; public commotion; brawl; disorder.

Disunite, dis-u-nīt', *v. t.* To destroy the continuity or union of; to break the concord of, divide, sever, sunder, separate. — *v. i.* To part, become separate. — **Disu'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of separation. — **Disunion**, -ūn'yun, *n.* Termination of union; a breach of concord and its effect; in U. S., severance by any State of connection with the Federal government. — **Disun'ionist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

Disuse, dis-ūs', *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude. — **Disuse**, -ūz', *v. t.* [-USED (-ūzd'), -USING.] To cease to use or practice, desist from employing; to disaccustom. — **Disu'sage**, -zej, *n.* Gradual cessation of use, etc.

Ditch, dich, *n.* A trench in the earth, esp. one for draining wet land, for fencing inclosures, etc.; a fosse or moat. See RAVELIN. — *v. t.* [DITCHED (dicht), DITCHING.] To dig a ditch in. — *v. i.* To make a ditch.

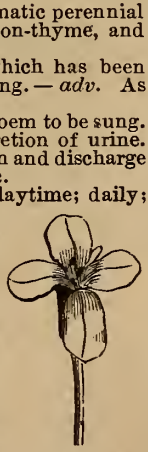
Dittany, dit'ta-nĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic perennial plant, whose leaves smell like lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil.

Ditto, dit'to, contr. **Do.**, *n.* That which has been said; the aforesaid thing; same thing. — *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

Ditty, dit'tĭ, *n.* A song; esp. a little poem to be sung.

Diuresis, di-u-re'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Excretion of urine. — **Diuret'ic**, *a.* Exciting the secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A medicine which, etc.

Diurnal, di-ẽr'nal, *a.* Pert. to the daytime; daily; recurring every day; performed in a day; constituting the measure of a day. (*Bot.*) Opening during the day, and closing at night. — *n.* A book of the daily service of the Rom. Cath. Church for the "little hours." — **Diur'nally**, *adv.* Daily; every day.



Divaricate Petals.

Diuturnal, di-u-tẽr'nal, *a.* Of long continuance.

Divan, dĭ-van', *n.* A book; collection of poems; account-book; a council; the Turkish council of state; royal court; court of justice; office for customs; the council chamber; audience chamber; saloon for company; a kind of cushioned seat.

Divaricate, di-văr'ĭ-kāt, *v. i.* To part into 2 branches; to open, fork, diverge from. — *v. t.* To divide into 2 branches. — *a.* (*Bot.*) Widely divergent.

Dive, dīv, *v. i.* [DIVED (dīvd), DIVING.] To descend or plunge into water head first; to plunge thoroughly into any business or condition; to sink, penetrate. — **Di'ver**, *n.* One who dives, or who goes deeply into a business. (*Ornith.*) A bird of certain genera, given to diving. — **Di'ving-bell**, *n.* A hollow vessel, orig. bell-shaped, air-tight, except at the bottom, in which one may go into deep water. — **Dive'dapper**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The didapper, q. v.

Diverge, dĭ-vẽrj', *v. i.* [-VERGED (-vẽrjd'), -VERGING.] To tend from a common point in different directions; to deviate gradually from a given line; to vary from a type, or a normal state, or from the truth. — **Diverge'ment, Diver'gence, -gency**, -sĭ, *n.* A receding from each other in radiating lines. — **Diver'gent**, *a.* Deviating gradually, etc.

Divert, dĭ-vẽrt', *v. t.* To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn from business or study; to please, amuse. — **Divers**, dī'vẽrz, *a.* Several; sundry; more than one, but not many. — **Di'verse**, -vẽrs', *a.* Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar. — *adv.* In different directions. — **Di'versely**, *adv.* In different ways, or directions. — **Diver'sity**, -tĭ, *n.* A state of difference; unlikeness; multiplicity of difference; variety. — **Diver'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of turning aside, from any occupation, object, etc.; that which diverts from care or amuses; solace; recreation; sport. (*Mil.*) Act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the principal point of attack. — **Divert'ive**, -iv, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing. — **Diver'sify**, -ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities.

Divest, dĭ-vest', *v. t.* To strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; to deprive. — **Divest'iture**, -ĭ-chụr, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Divide, dĭ-vīd', *v. t.* To sever into parts; to cause to be separate; to make partition of among a number, apportion; to make discordant or hostile; to separate into 2 parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. (*Logic.*) To separate into species. — *v. i.* To part, open; to vote by separating a legislative house into 2 parts. — **Div'idend**, *n.* The share of interest or profit of stock in trade, etc., belonging to each proprietor. (*Arith.*) A number or quantity to be divided. — **Divid'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; esp. (*pl.*) an instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses. — **Divis'ible**, -viz'ĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Divis'ibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being divisible. — **Divis'ion**, -vizh'un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which divides; portion separated by the dividing of a mass; difference in opinion or feeling; difference of condition; separation of the members of a deliberative body to ascertain the vote. (*Arith.*) Process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; rule by which the operation is performed. (*Mil.*) A section of an army or fleet, complete in itself, and commanded by a general officer. — **Divis'ional**, *a.* Marking, expressing, or making division; pert. to a division or district. — **Divi'sive**, -siv, *a.* Forming division or distribution; creating division or discord. — **Divi'sor**, -zẽr, *n.* (*Arith.*) The number by which the dividend is divided. — *Common divisor.* Any number dividing 2 or more numbers without a remainder.

Divine, dĭ-vīn', *a.* Pert. to, proceeding from, or appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; above what is human; superhuman; godlike; holy; sacred; pert. to divinity or theology. — *n.* A priest; clergyman; one skilled in divinity; theologian. — *v. t.* [DIVINED (-vīnd'), -VINING.] To foresee or foreknow, foretell, presage, prognosticate. — *v. i.* To practice divination, impart presages of the future, have presages or forebodings, conjecture. — **Divin'er**, *n.* One who practices divination. — **Divina'tion**, *n.* Act or art of divining or foretelling future events; augury; omen. — **Divine'ly**, *adv.* In a godlike manner; by the agency of God. — **Divin'ing-rod**, *n.* A forked rod, commonly of hazel, used by seekers for water or metals under ground. — **Divin'ity**, -vin'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being divine; godhead; the Deity; God; a false god; a celestial being, inferior to God, but superior to man; supernatural power or virtue; awe-inspiring character; supreme dignity; science of divine things; theology.

Divisible, Division, etc. See under DIVIDE.

Divorce, dĭ-vōrs', *n.* (*Law.*) A legal dissolution of

the marriage contract; separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband; separation of things closely united; the sentence or writing dissolving marriage.—*v. t.* [DIVORCED (-vôrst′), -VORCING.] To separate by divorce, disunite, sunder.

Divulge, dĭ-vulj′, *v. t.* [-VULGED (-vuljd′), -VULGING.] To make public, disclose, impart.

Dizen, diz′n *or* dĭ′zn, *v. t.* [DIZENED (-znd), DIZENING.] To dress gaudily, deck, overdress.

Dizzy, diz′ĭ, *a.* Having a sensation of vertigo; giddy; confused; indistinct; causing giddiness; unreflecting; heedless.—*v. t.* To make giddy, confuse.

Djinn, jin, *n.* See JINNEE.

Do, do, *n.* (*Mus.*) A syllable attached to the 1st tone of the major diatonic scale for solmization.

Do, dōō, *v. t.* or *auxiliary.* [*imp.* DID; *p. p.* DONE (dun); DOING.] To perform, execute, make; to produce, as an effect or result; to perform completely, finish, accomplish; to cook completely; to translate or transform into, as a written text; to deceive, play a trick upon, hoax, humbug. (*Stock Exchange.*) To cash or advance money for, as a bill or note.—*v. i.* To act or behave; to fare; to be in a state with regard to health.

Do, dōō, *v. i.* To be worth, be fit, avail, manage, accomplish a purpose,—as, *this will do.*

Do., *pron.* dit′to. See DITTO.

Docile, dos′il, *a.* Teachable; ready to learn; tractable.—**Docil′ity**, -tĭ, *n.* Teachableness.—**Doc′ible**, *a.* Docile.—**Doc′ibleness**, **-ibil′ity**, *n.*

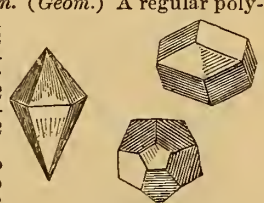
Dock, dok, *n.* A plant, some species of which are weeds, having a long tap-root.

Dock, dok, *v. t.* [DOCKED (dokt), DOCKING.] To cut off, as the end of a thing, curtail, clip; to deduct from; to destroy or defeat, bar.—*n.* The stump of a tail, or part left after clipping; case to cover a horse's clipped tail.—**Dock′et**, *n.* A summary or digest; a label tied to goods. (*Law.*) An abridged entry of proceedings in an action, or list of such entries; list of causes ready for hearing or trial. A list of matters to be acted on in any assembly.—*v. t.* To make an abstract of the heads of; to enter in a docket, mark the contents of on the back, as of papers.

Dock, dok, *n.* An inclosure or basin to receive vessels; space between 2 piers for ships; place where the accused stands in court.—*v. t.* To place in a dock.

Doctor, dok′tĕr, *n.* One qualified to teach; a learned man; one who has received the highest degree in a faculty; one licensed to practice medicine; a physician; a mechanical contrivance to remedy a difficulty.—*v. t.* [DOCTORED (-tĕrd), -TORING.] To attend or treat as a physician; to make a doctor; to alter for the better; to adulterate, tamper with, falsify.—*v. i.* To practice physic.—**Doc′toral**, *a.* Pert. to the degree or practice of a doctor.—**Doc′torate**, -āt, **-ship**, *n.* The degree of a doctor.—**Doc′toress**, **Doc′tress**, *n.* A female doctor.—**Doc′trine**, -trin, *n.* Act of teaching; instruction; thing taught; body of principles in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet.—**Doc′trinal**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc.—**Doc′trinaire′**, -tre-nâr′, *n.* One who rigidly applies to practical concerns the abstract doctrines of his own philosophical system; a political theorist; propounder of new opinions.—*a.* Pert. to, etc.—**Doc′ument**, *n.* An original or official paper, relied upon as the basis or support of anything else.—*v. t.* To furnish with documents.—**Document′al**, *a.* Pert. to, consisting in, or derived from, etc.—**Document′ary**, -rĭ, *a.* Pert. to written evidence; consisting in documents.

Dodecagon, do-dek′a-gon, *n.* (*Geom.*) A regular polygon, bounded by 12 equal sides, and containing 12 equal angles.—**Dodec′ahe′dron**, *n.* A regular solid contained under 12 equal and regular pentagons; a solid having 12 equal faces.



Dodecahedrons.

Dodge, doj, *v. i.* [DODGED (dojd), DODGING.] To start suddenly aside, be evasive, quibble.—*v. t.* To evade by starting aside.—*n.* Act of evading by some skillful movement; a dexterous device or trick.

Dodo, do′do, *n.*; *pl.* Do′DOES, -dōz. A large bird of Mauritius, now extinct.

Doe, do, *n.* A she-deer; esp. the female of the fallow-deer.—**Doe′skin**, *n.* Skin of the doe; compact, twilled woolen cloth.

Doff, dof, *v. t.* [DOFFED (doft), DOFFING.] To put off (dress); to rid one's self of, defer.

Dog, dog, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *Canis;* a mean, worthless fellow; a fellow,—used humorously. (*Astron.*) One of the 2 constellations in the southern hemisphere. An andiron. (*Mech.*) A grappling iron; an iron with fangs to secure a log to be sawed; a catch or clutch, esp. the carrier of a lathe, and an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine tool.—*v. t.* [DOGGED (dogd), DOGGING.] To follow insidiously or persistently; to worry; hunt.—**Dog′ged**, *a.* Surly; obstinate.—**Dog′gedly**, *adv.*—**Dog′gedness**, *n.*—**Dog′gish**, *a.* Churlish; snappish.—**Dog's-ear**, dogz′ēr, *n.* The corner of the leaf of a book turned down.—*v. t.* To turn down, etc.—**Dog′-eared**, -ērd, *a.* Having the corners, etc.—**Dog′gerel**, -gĕr-el, *a.* Low in style and irregular in measure,—said of poetry.—*n.* Mean, undignified verse.

Doge, dōj, *n.* The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dogma, dog′mà, *n.*; *E. pl.* -MAS, -mȧz; *L. pl.* -MATA, -ma-tà. That which is held as an opinion; an established tenet; peremptory opinion, a principle of doctrine asserted without sufficient evidence.—**Dogmat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to a dogma; disposed to assert authoritatively; magisterial; positive.—**Dogmat′ically**, *adv.* Arrogantly; positively.—**Dogmat′ics**, *n. sing.* Science of Christian doctrines; doctrinal theology.—**Dog′matism**, -tizm, *n.* Arrogance or positiveness in opinions.—**Dog′matize**, *v. i.* [-TIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To assert positively; teach with bold and undue confidence.—**Dog′matist**, **-tiz′er**, *n.*

Doily, doi′lĭ, *n.* A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine.

Dole, dōl, *n.* Act of dividing and distributing; thing distributed; alms; gratuity.—*v. t.* [DOLED (dōld), DOLING.] To deal out in small portions; distribute.

Doleful, dōl′ful, *a.* Full of grief; piteous; rueful; woful; dismal.—**Dole′some**, -sum, *a.* Doleful; sorrowful.—**Do′lor**, *n.* Pain; grief; distress; anguish.—**Dol′orous**, -us, *a.* Full of, or occasioning grief; painful; distressing.

Doll, dol, *n.* A puppet or image of a baby for a child.

Dollar, dol′lĕr, *n.* A silver coin of the U. S., equal to 100 cents; a coin of similar value, current in Mexico, S. Amer., Spain, etc.; the value of a dollar.

Dolman, dol′man, *n.* A lady's cloak.

Dolphin, dol′fin, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A cetaceous mammal, the true dolphin; also a fish of about 5 feet in length, celebrated for its changes of color when dying. (*Entom.*) A species of aphis infesting beans. (*Naut.*) A rope or strap wound round a mast to support the puddening when the lower yards rest in the slings; a spar secured to an anchor to which cables may be bent; a mooring-post.

Dolt, dōlt, *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow, blockhead, ignoramus, dunce, simpleton.

Domain, do-mān′, *n.* Dominion; authority; territory over which dominion is exerted; landed property; estate; esp. land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. (*Law.*) Ownership of land, estate, or patrimony, in one's own right.

Dome, dōm, *n.* A building; house. (*Arch.*) A structure above the roof, usually hemispherical in form; cupola; an erection resembling a cupola.

Domestic, do-mes′tik, *a.* Pert. to the house or home, to one's place of residence and family, also to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; living near the habitations of man; tame; made in one's own house, nation, or country.—*n.* One who lives in the family of another, as hired assistant; *pl.* articles of home manufacture, esp. cotton goods.—**Domes′ticate**, **-kāt**, *v. t.* To make domestic, conduct as if at home, accustom to live near the habitations of man, tame.—**Domes′-**

tica′tion, *n.* Act of domesticating. — **Domestic′ity**, -tis′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or being domestic; a household act or life. — **Dom′icile**, -sĭl, *n.* An abode or mansion; place of permanent residence. (*Law.*) Residence at a particular place accompanied with proof of an intention to remain there. — *v. t.* [DOMICILED (-sild), -CILING.] To establish in a fixed residence. — **Domicil′iary**, -sĭl′ĭ-a-rĭ *or* -sĭl′ya-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to domicile, or the residence of a person or family. — **Domicil′iate**, -ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To domicile.

Dominate, dom′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To predominate over, rule, govern. — *v. i.* To predominate. — **Dom′inance**, **-nancy**, -sĭ, *n.* Ascendency; authority. — **Dom′inant**, *a.* Ruling; prevailing; predominant. — *n.* (*Mus.*) The 5th tone of the scale. — **Domina′tion**, *n.* Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; government; authority; the 4th of the supposed orders of angelical beings. — **Dom′inative**, -tĭv, *a.* Ruling; imperious. — **Dom′inator**, -tēr, *n.* A ruler or ruling power; predominant influence. — **Domineer′**, *v. i.* [-NEERED (-nērd′), -NEERING.] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway. — **Domin′ion**, -yun, *n.* Supreme authority; predominance; territory over which authority is exercised. — **Domin′ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or given by, our Lord; indicating Sunday.

Dominie, dom′ĭ-nĭ, *n.* In Scot., a schoolmaster, parson. — **Dom′ino**, *n.*; *pl.* -NOS *or* -NOES, -nōz. A cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests over head and face; a hood worn by canons of a cathedral church; a woman's mourning veil, or half-mask; a loose cloak, with a hood, used as a disguise; one wearing a domino. *pl.* A game played with 28 pieces of ivory, indented with spots from a 1 to double 6. One of the pieces of the game. — **Don**, *n.* Sir; Mr.; Signor, — a title of courtesy in Spain; a grand personage, or one affecting consequence. *pl.* The heads of colleges and fellows of English universities. — **Dona**, dōn′yȧ, *n.* Lady; Mistress; Madam, — a Spanish title of courtesy for women. — **Don′na**, -nȧ, *n.* The title of a lady in Italy. — **Duenna**, dū-en′nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -NAS, -nȧz. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain; an elderly lady in charge of young ladies in Spain or Portugal; a governess.

Dominos.

Don, don, *v. t.* [DONNED (dond), DONNING.] To put on, invest one's self with, — opp. to *doff*.

Donate, dō′nāt, *v. t.* To give, esp. for a specific object. — **Dona′tion**, *n.* Act of giving; thing given or bestowed, gift, grant. (*Law.*) Act by which one transfers to another the title to a thing of which he is owner, without any consideration. — **Do′nor**, -nēr, *n.* A giver; benefactor. (*Law.*) One who confers a power. — **Donee′**, -nē′, *n.* One to whom a gift is made. (*Law.*) Party executing a power; appointor.

Done. See Do.

Dene, dun, *p. p.* Given out; issued; made public, — used in the dating clause of an official public document.

Donjon, dun′jun, *n.* A tower in ancient castles, the strongest part of the fortifications; the keep. See CASTLE. [Same as *dungeon*, q. v.]

Donkey, don′kĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS, -kiz. An ass, or mule; a stupid or obstinate fellow. — **Don′key-en′gine**, *n.* A small assistant engine in steam-vessels.

Donna. See under DOMINIE.

Doner. See under DONATE.

Doodle, dōō′dl, *n.* A trifler, simpleton.

Doom, dōōm, *v. t.* [DOOMED (dōōmd), DOOMING.] To pronounce sentence or judgment on, condemn; to ordain as penalty; to mulct or fine; to assess a tax upon; to destine, fate. — *n.* Judicial sentence; penal decree: that to which one is sentenced; penalty; unhappy fate.

Door, dōr, *n.* An opening in the wall of a house for going in and out at; frame by which such an opening is closed; means of access; entrance-way, and the apartment to which it leads.

Dor, Dorr, dôr, **Dor′-beetle, Dor′-bug**, *n.* A large, destructive tree-beetle; the cockchafer; May-bug; — the imago of the voracious white grub-worm.

Doree, do-re′ *or* do′rĭ, **Do′ry**, -rĭ, **John′-dory**, *n.* An acanthopterygious fish, of a golden yellow color.

Dorian, do′rĭ-an, **Doric**, dor′ik, *a.* Pert. to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece. (*Arch.*) Pert. to, or resembling, the 2d order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. See CAPITAL.

Dormant, dôr′mant, *a.* Sleeping; not in action; quiescent; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on. (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture. — *n.* (*Arch.*) The large beam lying across a room; a joist; sleeper. — **Dor′mancy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being dormant. — **Dor′mer**, **D.-win′dow**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A vertical window on the inclined roof of a house. — **Dor′mitive**, -tiv, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate, narcotic, soporific. — *a.* Causing sleep. — **Dor′mitory**, -rĭ, *n.* A room or set of rooms for sleeping in; bed-room.

Dormer-window.

Dormouse, dôr′mows, *n.*; *pl.* -MICE, -mīs. A small rodent mammal which feeds on acorns, nuts, etc., like the squirrel, and is torpid in winter.

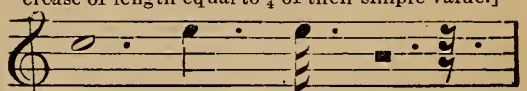
Dorsal, dôr′sal, *a.* Pert. to the back.

Dory, do′rĭ, *n.* A fish. See DOREE. — A canoe or small boat.

Dose, dōs, *n.* Quantity of medicine given at one time; as much as one can take, or as falls to one to receive; anything nauseous that one must take. — *v. t.* [DOSED (dōst), DOSING.] To form into doses, give in doses, give medicine to, give potions to constantly and without need, give anything nauseous to.

Dost, dust. *Second pers. pr.* of *do*.

Dot, dot, *n.* A small spot, made with a pen or point. — *v. t.* To mark with dots or specks, diversify with small detached objects. — *v. i.* To make dots or specks. — **Dot′ted**, *p. a.* Marked with dots; diversified with small, detached objects. — *Dotted note.* (*Mus.*) A note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to ½ of its simple value. — *D. rest.* A rest lengthened by a dot. [Notes and rests are sometimes followed by 2 dots, to indicate an increase of length equal to ¾ of their simple value.]


Dotted Notes and Rests.

Dot, a dowry, **Dotal, Dotation**. See under DOWER.

Dote, dōt, *v. i.* To have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wavers; to be excessively or foolishly fond. — **Do′ter, -tard**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Do′tage**, -tej, *n.* Childishness; imbecility; senility; excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection. — **Dot′tard**, *n.* A decayed tree. — **Dot′terel, -trel**, *n.* A wading bird, like the plover, easily taken by stratagem; a silly fellow; dupe.

Double, dub′l, *a.* Twofold; multiplied by 2; increased by its equivalent; in pairs; presenting 2 of a set together; coupled; divided into 2; vacillating; deceitful. (*Bot.*) Having several rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and carpels. — *adv.* Twice; twofold. — *v. t.* [DOUBLED (-ld), -LING.] To multiply by 2, make twice as great, duplicate; to fold one part upon another part of; to contain or be worth twice as much as; to pass around or by. (*Mil.*) To unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one. — *v. i.* To increase or grow to twice as much; to return upon one's track. (*Print.*) To set up a word or phrase a second time by mistake. — *n.* Twice as much; that which is doubled together; a plait; fold; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; shift; artifice; a counterpart; a roofing slate of the smallest size used. — **Doub′ler**, *n.* — **Doub′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In twice the quantity. — **Doub′leness**, *n.* — **Double-entendre**, dōō′bl-oN-toN′dr, *n.* An expression admitting of a double interpretation, one of which is often indelicate. — **Doub′let**, *n.* Two of the same kind; a pair; couple. (*Print.*) A word or phrase unintentionally doubled. Inner garment of a man; waistcoat. (*Lapidary Work.*) A counterfeit stone, composed of 2 pieces of crystal, with color between them. (*Opt.*) An arrangement of two lenses for a microscope, to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion. *pl.* Two dice, hav-

ing each the same number of spots on the upper face. — **Doubloon**′, -lo͞on′, *n.* A Spanish and Portuguese coin, double the value of the pistole, worth nearly $16.

Doubt, dowt, *v. i.* To be in uncertainty respecting anything; to be undetermined, waver, fluctuate, hesitate; to fear, be apprehensive, scruple, suspect. — *v. t.* To question or hold questionable, hesitate to believe; to fear, apprehend, suspect, believe. — *n.* Uncertainty of mind or of condition; fear; difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection. — **Doubt**′**ful**, -ful, *a.* Not settled in opinion; admitting of doubt; not clear or certain; not easy to be defined, classed, or named; ambiguous; equivocal; of uncertain issue; affected by fear. — **Doubt**′**fully**, *adv.* — **Doubt**′**fulness**, *n.* — **Doubt**′**less**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably. — **Du**′**bious**, -bĭ-us, *a.* Doubtful. — **Du**′**biously**, *adv.*

Douceur, do͞o-sēr′, *n.* A present; gift; bribe.

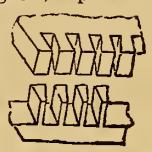
Douche, do͞osh, *n.* A jet of water or vapor directed upon part of the body, to benefit it medicinally.

Dough, do, *n.* A mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Doughty, dow′tĭ, *a.* Characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable.

Douse, dows, *v. t.* [DOUSED (dowst), DOUSING.] To thrust or plunge into water; to dip. [Not the same as *dowse*, q. v.]

Dove, duv, *n.* A bird of the pigeon family, some species of which are domesticated; a pigeon; esp. tame pigeon. — **Dove**′**-cot**, **-cote**, -kot, *n.* A building or box for doves. — **Dove**′**-tail**, *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it cannot be drawn out. — *v. t.* [-TAILED (-tāld), -TAILING.] To unite by, etc.; to fit ingeniously.



Dovetails.

Dover's Powder, do′vẽrz-pow′dẽr. (*Med.*) A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sugar of milk, a sedative and sudorific.

Dowable, **Dowager**. See under DOWER.

Dowdy, dow′dĭ, *a.* Awkward; vulgar-looking. — *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman. — **Dow**′**diness**, *n.*

Dowel, dow′el, *v. t.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To fasten together by dowels. — *n.* A dowel-pin; a piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it. — **Dow**′**el-pin**, *n.* A pin of wood or metal used for joining two pieces, as of wood, stones, etc.

Dower, dow′ẽr, *n.* Endowment; gift; property with which a woman is endowed, esp. that which a woman brings to a husband in marriage, or that portion of a man's real estate which his widow enjoys during her life, or to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband. — **Dow**′**ry**, -rĭ, *n.* A gift; the estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; portion given with a wife; dower. — **Dot**, dot, *n.* In France and in Louisiana, a dowry. — **Do**′**tal**, *a.* Pert. to, constituting, or comprised in, etc. — **Dota**′**tion**, *n.* Act of bestowing a dowry on a woman, or of establishing funds for the support of (an institution, charity, etc.). — **Dow**′**able**, *a.* Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower. — **Dow**′**ager**, -jẽr, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A widow endowed, or having a jointure. A title given in Eng. to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name.

Down, down, *n.* Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants. — **Down**′**y**, -ĭ, *a.* Covered with, made of, or like, down; soft; quiet.

Down, down, *n.* A hillock of sand thrown up by the wind near the shore; a tract of sandy, level, and barren land.

Down, down, *prep.* In a descending direction along; toward the mouth of a river. — *adv.* In a descending direction; tending to a lower place or condition; from a remoter or higher antiquity; to a less bulk; in a low position or condition; on the ground; in humility, dejection, misery, etc. — *a.* Downcast; dejected; downright; plain; absolute; positive; downward; proceeding from the chief terminus. — *n. pl.* A state of depression; abasement; failure, — as, ups and *downs*. — **Down**′**cast**, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; flowing or circulating downward. — *n.* (*Mining.*) The ventilating shaft down which air passes to a mine.

Dowry. See under DOWER.

Dowse, dows, *v. t.* [DOWSED (dowst), DOWSING.] To strike in the face. (*Naut.*) To strike or lower in haste, slacken suddenly. To extinguish.

Doxology, doks-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* A short hymn of praise to God. — **Doxolog**′**ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Doze, dōz, *v. i.* [DOZED (dōzd), DOZING.] To slumber, sleep lightly, be drowsy or half asleep. — *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness. — *n.* A light sleep; drowse; slumber.

Dozen, duz′n, *n.*; *pl.* DOZEN (before another noun) or DOZENS, -nz. A collection of 12 individuals; a set of 12; an indefinite number.

Drab, drab, *n.* A woman of vile character; a strumpet; prostitute. A thick, woolen cloth of a dun color; a dull brownish-yellow or gray color. — *a.* Of a dun color.

Drabble, drab′bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To draggle; to wet and befoul. — *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod. — **Draff**, dráf, *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs; hog-wash; grains given to cows.

Drachma, drak′mȧ, *n.*; *E. pl.* -MAS, -mȧz, *L. pl.* -MÆ, -me. A Greek silver coin; a Greek weight of about 2 dwt. 7 gr. Troy. — **Dram**, **Drachm**, dram, *n.* In apothecaries' weight, 1-8th ounce, or 60 grains; in avoirdupois weight, 1-16th ounce; a minute quantity, mite; as much liquor as is drunk at once; habitual intemperance.

Draconian, dra-ko′nĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Draco, an Athenian lawgiver, who punished all crimes with death; rigorous; cruel.

Draft, dráft, *n.* Act of drawing, esp. of loads by beasts. (*Mil.*) A selection of men from a military band, also from any collection of persons. An order directing the payment of money; bill of exchange; deduction from the gross weight of goods; a figure described on paper; sketch; outline; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a current of air. — *v. t.* To draw the outline of, delineate; to compose and write: to draw from a military band or post, or from any company; to detach. — **Drafts**′**man**, *n.* Same as DRAUGHTSMAN. — **Drafts**, *n.* A game. [See DRAUGHTS, under DRAW.]

Drag, drag, *v. t.* [DRAGGED (dragd), DRAGGING.] To draw along by main force, pull, haul; to pulverize (land) by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to pass through (water) with a drag; to draw along laboriously, as something burdensome; to pass in pain or with difficulty. — *v. i.* To be drawn along on the ground; to move heavily or slowly onward; to fish with a drag. — *n.* A net, to be drawn along the bottom under water, to raise sunken bodies; a sledge for heavy bodies; a carriage; a heavy harrow, for breaking up clods; a burglar's implement for forcing safes; something to retard the progress of a moving body; a clog; a heavy motion, as if dragged along. (*Founding.*) The bottom part of a flask. — **Draggle**, drag′gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To dirty by drawing on the ground or on wet grass; to drabble. — *v. i.* To become wet or dirty by, etc.

Dragoman, drag′o-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. An interpreter, in the Levant and the East.

Dragon, drag′un, *n.* (*Myth.*) A monstrous winged serpent or lizzard, with crested head and claws. A fierce, violent person. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation figured as a dragon. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, moving like a winged serpent; a short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt, decorated with a drag-

Dragon.

on's head at the muzzle. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of E. Indian reptiles, having an extension of the ribs, covered with a fringe-like arrangement of the skin, which enables it to glide through the air for short distances. [In Scripture the term *dragon* is applied to marine fishes or serpents, to venomous land serpents, and to Satan.] — **Drag'onet**, *n.* A little dragon. (*Ichth.*) A fish of the goby family. — **Dragoon'**, -gōōn', *n.* (*Mil.*) A cavalry soldier, — formerly trained to serve also on foot. — *v. t.* [DRAGOONED (-gōōnd'), -GOONING.] To reduce to subjection or persecute, by soldiers; to harass, force, persecute.

Drain, drān, *v. t.* [DRAINED (drānd), DRAINING.] To draw off by degrees; to empty or exhaust of; to make gradually dry or empty; to exhaust of wealth, resources, etc.; to filter. — *v. i.* To flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping. — *n.* Act of draining, or of emptying by drawing off; that by which anything is drained, a channel, trench, water-course, sewer. — **Drain'age**, -ej, *n.* A draining; mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams. (*Engin.*) System of drains removing water from towns, etc.

Drake, drāk, *n.* The male of the duck kind; the drake-fly; a small piece of artillery.

Dram. See under DRACHMA.

Drama, drä'mȧ *or* dra'mȧ, *n.* A composition, to be acted, representing phases of human life; a real series of events invested with dramatic unity. — **Dramat'ic, -ical**, *a.* — **Dram'atist**, *n.* Author of a dramatic composition; writer of plays. — **Dram'atize**, -tīz, *v. t.* [-TIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To compose in the form of the drama, represent in, etc. — **Dram'atis Perso'næ**, -ne. The characters represented in a play; interlocutors in a drama.

Drape, drāp, *v. i.* [DRAPED (drāpt), DRAPING.] To make cloth. — *v. t.* To cover or adorn with drapery. — **Dra'per**, *n.* One who sells cloths. — **Dra'pery**, -pēr-ȳ, *n.* Occupation of a draper; cloth, or woolen stuffs in general; garments with which anything is draped; hangings of any kind, esp. clothing of the human figure in sculpture and in painting.

Drastic, dras'tik, *a.* (*Med.*) Acting with violence; powerful.

Draught, etc. See under DRAW.

Draw, draw, *v. t.* [*imp.* DREW (drōō); *p. p.* DRAWN; DRAWING.] To bring toward or after one by force; to pull along, drag; to attract, entice, bring forth, as, to pull from a receptacle, extract, deduce from premises, receive from a lottery, win; to remove the contents of, as, to drain by emptying, extract the bowels of; to inhale, utter or produce by inhalation; to extend in length, stretch; to extend, or produce, as a line on any surface, form by marking, produce, as a sketch or picture; to form a figure or picture of, delineate, depict; to write in due form, prepare a draught of; to require a depth of (water) for floating, — said of a vessel; to sink in water. — *v. i.* To pull, exert strength in drawing; have force to drag along; to exert an attractive force. (*Med.*) To act as a sinapism, — said of a blister, poultice, etc. To furnish transmission to smoke, gases, etc.; to unsheathe; to sketch, paint, etc.; to become contracted, shrink; to move, come, or go, lit., to draw one's self, — with prepositions and adverbs; to make a written demand for money deposited or due. — *n.* Act of drawing, draught; a lot or chance drawn; part of a bridge raised or drawn aside. — **Draw'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc. One who draws liquor; one who delineates, a draughtsman; one who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment; thing drawn; a sliding box in a case; *pl.* an undergarment for the legs. — **Drawee'**, *n.* Person to whom an order or bill of exchange is addressed, or on whom it is drawn. — **Draw'back**, *n.* A discouragement or hindrance. (*Com.*) Money paid back; esp. duties paid back by the government, on exportation of commodities on which they were levied. — **Draught**, dråft, *n.* Act of drawing; as, of moving loads, of drawing a net, of drinking, (*Mil.*) of drawing men from a military band or from any company, of delineating; representation; thing drawn, as, that taken by sweeping with a net; quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation; (*Mil.*) forces drawn, a detachment; a sketch, outline, or representation; (*Com.*) an order for payment of money, bill of exchange, draft; a current of air; that which draws, as, a sink or drain; *pl.* (*Med.*) a mild vesicatory, a sinapism. Capacity of being drawn. (*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship, esp. when laden. (*Com.*) Allowance on goods, to insure full weight. *pl.* A game played on a checkered board; checkers. The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold. — *a.* Used for drawing; drawn directly from the barrel, etc. — *v. t.* To draw out, call forth. — **Draught'-board**, *n.* Board on which draughts are played. — **Draughts'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who draws writings or designs.

Drawl, drawl, *v. i.* and *t.* [DRAWLED (drawld), DRAWLING.] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Dray, dra, *n.* A low cart for heavy burdens drawn by a horse; a drag; a squirrel's nest. — **Dray'age**, -ej, *n.* Use of a dray, or charge therefor.

Dread, dred, *n.* Overwhelming apprehension of danger; reverential fear; awe; terror; dismay; an object of fear. — *a.* Exciting fear; terrible; frightful; venerable in the highest degree. — *v. t.* To fear in a great degree; to regard with terrific apprehension. — *v. i.* To be in great fear. — **Dread'ful**, -ful, *a.* Inspiring dread, awe, or reverence; terrible; shocking.

Dream, drēm, *n.* A series of thoughts in sleep; a sleeping vision; an idle fancy or suspicion; revery; vagary. — *v. i.* [DREAMED (drēmd) *or* DREAMT (dremt), DREAMING.] To have images in the mind, during slumber; to let the mind run on in revery; to anticipate as a coming reality; to imagine. — *v. t.* To imagine, think of, or believe in a dream, or in an analogous state. — **Dream'er**, *n.* — **Dream'y**, -ȳ, *a.* [DREAMIER; DREAMIEST.] Full of dreams; appropriate to dreams. — **Dream'less**, *a.* Free from, etc.

Drear, Dreary, drēr'ȳ, *a.* [DREARIER; -IEST.] Exciting cheerless sensations or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy.

Dredge, drej, *n.* An instrument to take by dragging, esp. a machine for taking up mud, etc., from the bed of a stream. — *v. t.* [DREDGED (drejd), DREDGING.] To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge.

Dredge, drej, *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on (meat, etc.). — *n.* A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Dregs, dregz, *n. pl.* Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it: feculence; lees; sediment; the vilest part of anything.

Drench, drench, *v. t.* [DRENCHED (drencht), DRENCHING.] To cause to drink; esp. to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse; to purge violently; to wet thoroughly, soak, saturate with liquid. — *n.* A drink; draught; esp. a potion of medicine forced down the throat; one that causes purging.

Dress, dres, *v. t.* [DRESSED (drest) *or* DREST, DRESSING.] To make straight. (*Mil.*) To arrange as soldiers in a straight line, align. To adjust, put in good order; to treat with remedies, as a sore; to prepare for use, get ready. (*Mach.*) To cut to proper dimensions; to smooth or finish work. To put clothes upon, attire, array, adorn; to break and train for use, as a horse. — *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To arrange one's self in a line of soldiers. To clothe one's self. — *n.* Clothes; garments: a lady's gown; attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it. — **Dress'ing**, *n.* Dress; raiment; an application to a sore or wound; manure spread over land. (*Cookery.*) Stuffing; forcemeat. Gum, starch, etc., used in preparing silk, linen, etc. (*Arch.*) An ornamental molding around doors, windows, etc. — **Dress'y**, -ȋ, *a.* Attentive to, or showy in, dress.

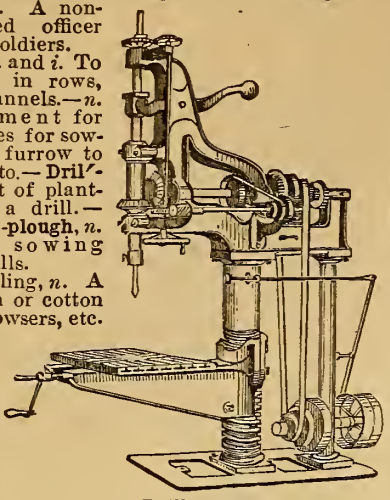
Dribble, Driblet. See under DROP.

Drier. See under DRY.

Drift, etc. See under DRIVE.

Drill, dril, *v. t.* [DRILLED (drild), DRILLING.] To pierce or bore with a drill; to train in the military art, instruct in the rudiments of any branch of knowledge. — *v. i.* To muster for military or other exercise. — *n.* A pointed instrument for boring holes in metals and other hard substances: see BIT, under BITE; a drill-press; training of soldiers in the military art; instruction in any business. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Act of piercing with a drill. — **Drill'-press**,

n. A machine-tool for boring in metal.—**-sergeant,** -sär′jent, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who drills soldiers.


Drill-press.

Drill, dril, *v. t.* and *i.* To sow (seeds) in rows, drills, or channels.—*n.* An implement for making holes for sowing seed; a furrow to put seed into.—**Drill′ing,** *n.* Act of planting with a drill.—**Drill′-plow, -plough,** *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

Drilling, dril′ling, *n.* A coarse linen or cotton cloth, for trowsers, etc.

Drink, drink, *v. i.* [*imp.* DRANK, formerly DRUNK; *p. p.* DRUNK or DRANK, formerly DRUNKEN; DRINKING.] To swallow anything liquid; to partake of intoxicating liquors in merriment, feasting, etc., or to excess.—*v. i.* To swallow (liquids), imbibe, absorb; to take in through the senses, hear, see.—*n.* Liquor to be swallowed.—**Drink′er,** *n.* One who, etc.; esp. who uses spirituous liquors to excess.—**Drink′able,** *a.*—**Drunk,** *a.* Overcome by drinking; intoxicated; inebriated.—**Drunk′en,** -n, *a.* Drunk; given to excessive drinking; pert. to or proceeding from intoxication.—**Drunk′enness,** *n.* State of being, etc.; inebriety; disorder of the faculties as if from intoxication.—**Drunk′ard,** *n.* One who habitually drinks to excess; a toper, inebriate.

Drip, etc. See under DROP.

Drive, drīv, *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE (drōv); *p. p.* DRIVEN (driv′n); DRIVING.] To push forward, compel to move on; to chase, hunt; to urge on and guide, as beasts drawing a vehicle; to take in a carriage. (*Mining.*) To dig horizontally. To urge, impel, hurry forward, force, constrain; to carry on, prosecute.—*v. i.* To rush and press with violence; to be impelled; to proceed by urging on a vehicle or the animals drawing it; to aim or tend to a point.—*n.* An excursion in a carriage,—disting. fr. a *ride*, which is taken on horseback; a road for driving; a direct blow given to a cricket ball.—**Driv′er,** *n.* One who or that which, etc.; esp. one who drives horses, runs a locomotive, oversees slaves, etc. (*Mach.*) That which communicates motion to something else. (*Naut.*) The after-sail in a ship, etc.; spanker: see SAIL.—**Drift,** *n.* That which is driven; a mass of matter forced into its present position; a drove or flock, as of cattle, birds, etc.; act or motion of drifting, force which impels; course along which anything is driven; tendency of an act, argument, etc.; object aimed at; import of words. (*Arch.*) The horizontal force which an arch exerts. (*Geol.*) A collection of earth and rocks distributed over portions of the earth's surface. (*Mech.*) A conical hand-tool for shaping a hole in metal. (*Mil.*) A tool for driving down the composition in a firework. (*Mining.*) A passage under ground. (*Naut.*) Direction of a current; distance to which a vessel is drawn off from her desired course; a piece in the sheer-draught, where the rail is cut off.—*v. i.* To be driven along by a current of water; to be driven into heaps. (*Mining.*) To follow a vein, prospect.—*v. t.* To drive into heaps.—**Drove,** drōv, *n.* A collection of cattle, etc., for driving or in motion; a moving crowd of people. (*Agr.*) A drain or channel for irrigating land.—**Drov′er,** *n.* A driver of sheep, cattle, etc.

Drivel, driv′l, *v. i.* [-ELED (-ld), -ELING.] To let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.—*n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth; unmeaning utterance; nonsense; a fool; idiot.—**Driveler,** driv′l-ẽr, *n.* A slabberer; idiot; fool.

Drizzle, driz′zl, *v. i.* [-ZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To rain gently, fall in very small drops.—*v. t.* To shed in minute drops.—*n.* Fine rain or mist; mizzle.

Droll, drōl, *a.* Fitted to provoke laughter; queer; funny; comical.—*n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoon; antic; something exhibited for sport; a farce.—**Droll′ery,** -ẽr-ɪ, *n.* Quality of being droll; archness; fun.

Dromedary, drum′e-dẽr-ɪ, *n.* A species of camel having one bunch on the back,—disting. fr. the *Bactrian Camel*, which has two.

Dromedary.

Drone, drōu, *n.* The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey, but after living a few weeks, is killed or driven from the hive; a lazy fellow; sluggard.—*v. i.* [DRONED (drōnd), DRONING.] To live in idleness.—*n.* A humming, low sound; that which gives out a monotonous tone, as, the largest tube of the bagpipe.—*v. i.* To give a low, heavy, dull sound.—*v. t.* To read or recite in a dull, monotonous tone.

Drool, drōōl, *v. i.* To drop saliva.

Droop, drōōp, *v. i.* [DROOPED (drōōpt), DROOPING.] To sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, etc., from weakness; to grow faint, be dispirited, flag.

Drop, drop, *n.* The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; globule about to fall; smallest easily measured portion of a fluid; whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position, as, a door or platform opening downward, trapdoor, machine for lowering weights to a ship's deck, contrivance for lowering a gas jet, curtain which drops in front of a stage, etc.; a drop-press. (*Mach.*) Distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. *pl.* Any medicine measured by drops. (*Naut.*) Depth of a sail, from head to foot, amidships.—*v. t.* [DROPPED (dropt), -PING.] To pour or let fall in drops, distill; to cause to descend suddenly, let fall; to let go, dismiss, set aside; to communicate in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner; to lower, as a curtain, the muzzle of a gun, etc.; to send by dropping into the post-office box, as a letter; to cover with drops, speckle, bedrop; to give birth to,—said of sheep, cattle, etc.—*v. i.* To distill, fall in globules, let drops fall; to descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously; to die suddenly, come to an end, cease; to come unexpectedly; to fall; to lower.—**Drip,** *v. i.* and *t.* [DRIPPED (dript), DRIPPING.] To let fall in drops.—*n.* A falling in drops; that which falls in drops. (*Arch.*) Edge of a roof; eaves; cornice.—**Drip′ping,** *n.* What falls in drops, as fat from roasting meat.—**Drib′ble,** -bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to slaver, as a child or idiot.—*v. t.* To throw down in drops.—**Drib′let,** -let, *n.* A very small drop; small quantity or sum.

Dropsy, drop′sɪ, *n.* (*Med.*) An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body. (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, occasioned by excess of water.—**Drop′sical,** *a.* Diseased with, like, or pert. to, dropsy.—**Drop′sicalness,** *n.*

Drosky, dros′kɪ, *n.* A 4-wheeled Russian carriage; a kind of victoria used in German cities.

Dross, dros, *n.* The scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in melting; rust; crust of metals; impure matter; refuse.

Drought, drowt, *n.* Dryness of the weather, preventing growth of plants.—**Drought′y,** -ɪ, *a.* Characterized by drought; thirsty.—**Drought′iness,** *n.*—**Drouth,** *n.* Same as DROUGHT.

Drove, Drover. See under DRIVE.

Drown, drown, *v. t.* [DROWNED (drownd), DROWNING.] To overwhelm in water, submerge, deluge; to deprive of life by immersion, sink under water till dead; to overpower, overcome.—*v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid.

Drowse, drowz, *v. i.* [DROWSED (drowzd), DROWSING.] To sleep unsoundly, slumber.—*v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness.—*n.* A slight or imperfect sleep: a doze.—**Drow′sy,** -zɪ, *a.* [-SIER, -SIEST.]

Inclined to doze; heavy with sleepiness; disposing to sleep; stupid; soporific. — **Drow'sily**, *adv.* — **Drow'siness**, *n.*

Drub, drub, *v. t.* [DRUBBED (drubd), DRUBBING.] To beat with a stick, thrash, pommel. — *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

Drudge, druj, *v. i.* [DRUDGED (drujd), DRUDGING.] To work hard, labor in mean offices with toil. — *n.* One who drudges. — **Drudg'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Act of drudging; hard labor; ignoble toil.

Drug, drug, *n.* Any substance used in the composition of medicine, or in dyeing or in chemical operations; any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable. — *v. i.* [DRUGGED (drugd), -GING.] To administer drugs. — *v. t.* To season with drugs; tincture with something offensive or injurious; dose to excess. — **Drug'gist**, *n.* One who deals in drugs, esp. one who buys and sells, without compounding them. — **Drug'get**, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, to protect carpets.

Druid, drōō'id, *n.* A priest among the ancient Celts in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. — **Dru'idess**, *n.* A female Druid; enchantress. — **Druid'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or like Druids or their religion. — **Dru'idism**, *n.* System of religion, philosophy, etc., of, etc.

Drum, drum, *n.* (*Mus.*) A hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick. (*Mil.*) A drummer. Anything drum-shaped, as a sheet-iron radiator, receiving heat from a stove-pipe; a cylindrical box in which figs, etc., are packed. (*Anat.*) The tympanum or barrel of the ear. (*Arch.*) The upright part of a cupola; also the bell-formed part of the Corinthian and composite capitals. (*Mech.*) A cylinder revolving on an axis, for turning wheels by means of straps around it. (*Ichth.*) A fish which makes a drumming or grunting sound under water. — *v. i.* [DRUMMED (drumd), DRUMMING.] To beat on a drum, beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat, as the heart, throb; to go about to gather recruits, secure partisans, customers, etc. — *v. t.* To execute on a drum, as a tune; with *out*, to expel with beat of drum; with *up*, to assemble by beat of drum; without *up*, to solicit the custom of. — **Drum'mer**, *n.* One who beats, etc.; a traveling salesman. — **Drum'ming**, *n.* Act of beating (a drum); act of striking repeatedly with the ends of the fingers, etc.; noise made by a partridge by beating his wings upon his sides. — **Drum'stick**, *n.* Stick for beating a drum; upper joint of a fowl's leg, shaped like, etc.

Drunk, Drunkard, etc. See under DRINK.

Drupe, drōōp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A pulpy, coriaceous or fibrous pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel. See PERICARP.

Dry, dri, *a.* [DRIER, DRIEST.] Free from moisture, as (said of the weather) free from rain or mist, (of vegetable matter) from juices or sap, (of animals) not giving milk, (of persons) thirsty, needing drink, (of the eyes) not shedding tears; destitute of that which interests or amuses; unembellished; plain; characterized by shrewdness, or sarcasm; sharp. (*Fine Arts.*) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution. — *v. t.* [DRIED (drīd), DRYING.] To free from moisture. — *v. i.* To grow dry, lose moisture; to evaporate wholly, be exhaled.

Duad, Dual, Duarchy, etc. See under DUO.

Dualin. See NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Dub, dub, *v. t.* [DUBBED (dubd), -BING.] To strike with a sword and make a knight; to invest with any dignity, entitle; to prepare (a game cock) for fighting, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb and gills.

Dubious, Dubitation, etc. See under DOUBT.

Ducal, Ducat, Duchy, etc. See under DUKE.

Duck, duk, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth or light canvas, for tents, small sails, bed-sacking, etc.

Duck, duk, *n.* A water fowl; a dip of the head. — *v. t.* [DUCKED (dukt), DUCKING.] To plunge into water and suddenly withdraw; to immerse; to plunge the head of in water, immediately withdrawing it; to bow, stoop, or nod. — *v. i.* To plunge the head in water; to drop the head or person suddenly. — **Duck'ling**, *n.* A young duck.

Duck (*A. boschas*).

Duct, dukt, *n.* Any tube by which a fluid or other substance is conducted to its destination. — **Duc'tile**, -til, *a.* Easily led or drawn out; tractable; flexible; pliable; obsequious; capable of being drawn out into wire or threads. — **Duc'tileness, -til'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.*

Dudgeon, duj'un, *n.* A small dagger; hilt of a dagger; anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

Duds, dudz, *n. pl.* Old clothes; tattered garments; effects in general.

Due, du, *a.* Owed; proper to be paid or done to another; required by the circumstances; suitable; enforced by conscience; becoming; appropriate; fit; appointed; exact; liable to come at any moment; owing; occasioned. — *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly. — *n.* That which is owed, or which custom, station, or law requires to be paid; a fee; emolument; right; just title or claim. — **Duty**, -tĭ, *n.* What is due from one to another; esp. what one is bound, by any obligation, to do, or refrain from doing; service rendered; respectful obedience, — said esp. of military service; reverence; regard. (*Com.*) Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise. — **Du'teous**, -te-us, *a.* Performing what is due; or what law, justice, or propriety requires. — **Du'teously**, *adv.* — **Du'teousness**, *n.* — **Du'tiable**, -tĭ-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of a duty. — **Du'tiful**, -ful, *a.* Performing obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; submissive to superiors; controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; obedient; respectful. — **Du'tifully**, *adv.* — **Du'tifulness**, *n.*

Duel, du'el, *n.* A combat between 2 persons; esp. a premeditated fight between 2 persons to decide a difference. — *v. i.* To fight in single combat. — *v. t.* To attack or fight singly. — **Du'elist**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Duel'lo**, *n.* A duel; practice of dueling; code of laws regulating it.

Duenna. See under DOMINIE.

Duet. See under DUO.

Dug, dug, *n.* A teat, or nipple, esp. of a beast.

Dug. See DIG.

Duke, dūk, *n.* Orig. a leader; chief; in Eng. one of the highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales; in some European countries, a sovereign prince without the title of king. — **Duke'dom**, -dum, *n.* Seigniory or possessions, title or quality, of a duke. — **Duch'ess**, *n.* The consort of a duke; a lady having the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right. — **Du'cal**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Du'cally**, *adv.* — **Duch'y**, -ĭ, *n.* Dukedom. — **Duc'at**, *n.* A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke.

Dulcet, dul'set, *a.* Sweet to the taste, the ear, or the mind; luscious; melodious; harmonious. — **Dul'cimer**, *n.* A stringed instrument, played on with little sticks or metallic rods.

Dulcimer.

Dull, dul, *a.* Slow of understanding; slow in action, motion, perception, sensibility, etc.; lacking sharpness; blunt; not bright or clear to the eye; heavy; gross; insensible; furnishing little delight or variety; inanimate; sluggish; tarnished; obtuse. — *v. t.* [DULLED (duld), -LING.] To make dull, stupid, or sluggish; stupefy; to make blunt; to dim or obscure; to deprive of activity. — *v. i.* To become dull.

Duly. See under DUE.

Dumb, dum, *a.* Without power of speech; not willing to speak; mute; silent. — **Dumb'-bells**, *n.* Two spheres of iron connected by a bar, for swinging in the hands. — **-show**, *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime. — **-wait'er**, *n.* A movable frame to carry dishes, etc., from one story to another. — **Dum'found, -founder**,

Dumb-bells.

v. t. To strike dumb, confuse. — **Dum'my**, -mĭ, *n.* One who is dumb; a dumb-waiter; a sham package in a shop; figure on which clothing is exhibited: a locomotive with condensing engines, and without the noise of escaping steam; the exposed hand when 3 persons play at cards; a clumsy, awkward, or thick-witted fellow; one who plays a merely nominal part in any action; a thing which is not what it pretends to be. — *a.* Silent; mute; sham.

Dump, dump, *n.* A gloomy state of the mind; melancholy; despondency, — usually in pl.

Dump, dump, *v. t.* [DUMPED (dumpt), DUMPING.] To unload from a cart by tilting it.

Dumpy, dump'ĭ, *a.* Short and thick. — **Dump'ling**, *n.* A thick pudding or mass of paste in cookery.

Dun, dun, *a.* Of a dark color; partaking of brown and black; swarthy; dark; gloomy; obscure. — *v. t.* To cure, as codfish, so as to give them a dun color.

Dun, dun, *v. t.* [DUNNED (dund), -NING.] To beset, or ask with importunity, as a debtor, for payment. — *n.* One who duns; an urgent demand of payment.

Dunce, duns, *n.* A person of weak intellect; a dullard: dolt; thickskull; simpleton.

Dunderhead, dun'dēr-hed, **-pate**, -pāt, *n.* A dunce.

Dune, dōōn, *n.* A low hill of sand on a sea-coast.

Dung, dung, *n.* The excrement of an animal. — *v. t.* [DUNGED (dungd), DUNGING.] To manure with dung.

Dungeon, dun'jun, *n.* A donjon, q. v., and see CASTLE; a secure prison; esp. a dark, subterranean place of confinement.

Dunker, dunk'ēr, *n.* Same as TUNKER.

Duo, du'o, *n.* (*Mus.*) A duet. — **Duet**, du-et', *n.* A musical composition for two performers. — **Du'al**, *a.* Expressing or consisting of the number 2; pert. to 2. — **Du'alism**, -izm, *n.* The dividing into 2; anything divided into 2; a twofold division: a system which assumes, or is founded on a double principle. — **Du'alist**, *n.* One who believes in dualism. — **Dualist'ic**, *a.* Consisting of 2; pert. to dualism or duality. — **Dual'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* That which expresses 2 in number; division; separation; state or quality of being 2. — **Du'ad**, *n.* Union of 2; duality. — **Du'archy**, -är-kĭ, *n.* Government by 2 persons. — **Du'ple**, -pl, *a.* Double. — **Du'plex**, *a.* Double; twofold. — **Du'plicate**, -kāt, *a.* Double; twofold. — *n.* That which exactly resembles something else; a copy; transcript; counterpart; that which is of the same kind as some other thing, but not necessarily resembling it in other respects. (*Law.*) A document essentially the same as another, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of an original. — *v. t.* To double; to make a copy of. (*Physiol.*) To divide into 2 by natural growth or spontaneous action. — *Duplicate proportion* or *ratio*. (*Math.*) The proportion or ratio of squares. — **Duplica'tion**, *n.* Act of duplicating. (*Physiol.*) Act or process of dividing by natural growth or spontaneous action. — **Du'plicative**, -tiv, *a.* Having the quality of doubling. — **Du'plicature**, -chur, *n.* A doubling; a fold, as of a membrane or vessel. — **Duplic'ity**, -plis'ĭ-tĭ. *n.* Doubleness of heart, speech, or dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile; deception. (*Law.*) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient. — **Duumvir**, du-um'vēr, *n.*; *pl.* -VIRI, -vĭ-rī. One of 2 officers or magistrates in ancient Rome united in the same public functions. — **Duum'virate**, -rāt, *n.* Union of 2 men in one office; office, dignity, or rule of, etc.

Duodecimal, du-o-des'ĭ-mal, *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves. — **Duodec'imals**, *n. pl.* (*Arith.*) A kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves, as of feet and inches. — **Duodec'imo**, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make 12 leaves. — *n.*; *pl.* -MOS. A book in which a sheet is folded into 12 leaves; the size of a book thus composed, — usually indicated thus: 12mo, or 12°. — **Duode'num**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines, about 12 fingers' breadth in length.

Dupe, dūp, *n.* One who is misled; a gull. — *v. t.* [DUPED (dūpt), DUPING.] To deceive, trick, mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

Duple, Duplicate, Duplicity, etc. See under DUO.

Dure, dūr, *v. i.* [DURED (dūrd), DURING.] To endure, last, continue. — **Du'rable**, *a.* Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable; permanent; firm; stable; constant. — **Du'rableness, -bil'ity**, -tĭ, *n.* — **Du'rably**, *adv.* — **Dur'ance**, -ans, *n.* Continuance; duration; imprisonment; duress. — **Dura'tion**, *n.* Quality of enduring; continuance in time; prolonged existence; portion of time during which anything exists. — **Dur'ing**, *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

Durst. See DARE.

Dusk, dusk, *a.* Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish. — *n.* Imperfect obscurity; twilight; a color partially black or dark. — **Dusk'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; dark-colored; gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

Dust, dust, *n.* Very fine, dry particles of earth, etc.; powder; fine sand; the earth as the resting-place of the dead; the grave; a low condition; gold-dust; money; specie. — *v. t.* To free from dust, sprinkle with dust, reduce to powder. — **Dust'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; an overgarment to protect the clothes from dust. — **Dust'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Filled, covered, sprinkled with, or like, etc. — **Dust'iness**, *n.*

Dutch, duch, *a.* Pert. to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language, — used also, incorrectly, of Germans. — *v. t.* To render clear and hard by dipping into hot oil, sand, etc., — as goose-quills.

Duumvir. See under DUO.

Dwarf, dwawrf, *n.* An animal or plant much below ordinary size; esp., a diminutive man. — *v. t.* [DWARFED (dwawrft), DWARFING.] To hinder from growing to the natural size: to stunt.

Dwell, dwel, *v. i.* [DWELLED (dweld) *usually* DWELT, DWELLING.] To abide as a permanent resident; to inhabit for a time; to be domiciled, reside, stay, remain. — **Dwell'ing**, *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile. — **Dwell'ing-house**, *n.* A house intended for residence, disting. fr. a store, office, etc. — **-place**, *n.* Place of residence, abode.

Dwindle, dwin'dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To diminish, waste away. — *v. t.* To make less, bring low; to break, disperse. — *n.* Process of dwindling; decline.

Dye, di, *v. t.* [DYED (dīd), DYING.] To stain, color, give a new and permanent color to. — **Dy'er**, *n.* — **Dye'-house**, *n.* Place where dyeing is carried on. — **-stuff**, *n.* Material used in dyeing.

Dying. See DIE.

Dyke. See DIKE.

Dynamic, di-nam'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to strength or power, or to dynamics. — **Dynam'ics**, *n. sing.* Science of moving forces, — opp. to *statics;* the moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or laws which relate to them. (*Mus.*) Science of the force of musical sounds. — **Dynam'eter**, *n.* (*Opt.*) An instrument to determine the magnifying power of telescopes. — **Dynamet'rical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Dy'namite**, *n.* See NITRO-GLYCERINE. — **Dyn'amom'eter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring power, esp. that of animals, men, or machines. — **Dyn'amomet'ric, -rical**, *a.* Pert. to a dynamometer, or the measure of force. — **Dy'nasty**, -tĭ, *n.* Sovereignty; esp. a race of kings, of the same line, governing a particular country. — **Dynas'tic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Dysentery, dis'en-tĕr-ĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the rectum or colon, with griping pains, desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharges of mucus and blood. — **Dysenter'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, accompanied with, proceeding from, or afflicted with, etc.

Dyspepsia, dis pep'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ, **-sy**, -sĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Disturbance of the functions of the stomach; chronic difficulty of digestion. — **Dyspep'tic, -tical**, *a.* Afflicted with, pert. to, or consisting in, etc. — **Dyspep'tic**, *n.* One afflicted with, etc.

E.

E, ē, the 2d vowel and 5th letter of the English alphabet, is usually silent at the end of words, but indicates that the preceding vowel has its long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *māne*, *mēte*, which without the final *e* would be pronounced *măn*, *mĕt*. (*Mus.*) *E* is the 3d tone of the model diatonic scale. E♭ (E flat) is a tone intermediate between D and E.

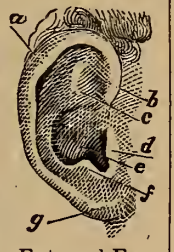
Each, ēch, *a.* A distrib. adj. pron., used either with or without a following noun, and denoting every one of the individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest. [To *each* corresponds *other*. *Each other* is used elliptically for *each the other*.]

Eager, e′gēr, *a.* Orig. sharp; sour: keen; excited by desire in pursuit of an object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; earnest.

Eagle, e′gl, *n.* A rapacious bird of the falcon family: its figure is used as a heraldic emblem and for standards and emblematic devices; a gold coin of the U. S., worth $10. — **Ea′gless**, *n.* A female eagle. — **Ea′glet**, *n.* A young eagle. — **Ea′gle-eyed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted.

Eagle.

Ear, ēr, *n.* The organ of hearing; sense of hearing; willingness to listen; attention; regard; part of anything like an animal's ear. — **Ear′less**, *a.* Without ears; deaf; unwilling to hear. — **Ear′drop**, *n.* An earring. (*Bot.*) The auricula, a kind of primrose. — **-lap**, *n.* Tip of the ear. — **-lock**, *n.* A curl of hair near the ear; love-lock. — **-mark**, *n.* A mark on the ear, by slitting or cropping, to identify a sheep, etc.; any distinguishing mark. — *v. t.* To mark for identification. — **-ring**, *n.* An ornament suspended from the ear by a ring passing through the lobe. — **-shot**, *n.* Reach of the sense of hearing; distance at which words may be heard. — **-trump′et**, *n.* An instrument to aid in hearing. — **-wax**, *n.* Cerumen; a substance secreted by the glands of the ear. — **-wig**, *n.* A leaf-eating insect, vulgarly believed to creep through the ear into the brain.



External Ear, or Auricle.

a. helix; *b.* anthelix; *c.* scapha, or scaphoid (boat-like) fossa; *d.* tragus; *e.* antitragus; *f.* the concha; *g.* lobe, or lobulus.

Ear, ēr, *n.* The spike of Indian corn or other grain, containing the kernels. — *v. i.* To form ears, as corn.

Ear, ēr, *v. t.* To plow or till.

Earl, ērl, *n.* A nobleman of Eng. ranking below a marquis and above a viscount. — **Earl′dom**, -dum, *n.* Seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Early, ēr′lĭ, *a.* In advance of the usual or appointed time; timely; not late. — *adv.* Soon; betimes.

Earn, ērn, *v. t.* [EARNED (ērnd), EARNING.] To deserve by labor; to acquire by service or performance.

Earnest, ēr′nest, *a.* Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; intent; fixed; eager; zealous; fervent; hearty. — *n.* Seriousness; reality. A pledge given in token of a bargain made.

Earth, ērth, *n.* The globe we inhabit; the world; the solid materials forming it; dry land; soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, etc.; the ground; a region; country; the people on the globe. (*Chem.*) A tasteless and inodorous, uncolored, earthy-looking, metallic oxide; a similar oxide, having a slight alkaline reaction. — *v. t.* [EARTHED (ērthd), EARTHING.] To hide in, or cover with earth. — *v. i.* To retire under ground, burrow. — **Earth′en**, -n, *a.* Made of earth, or of burnt clay, etc. — **Earth′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of or pert. to, etc.; terrestrial; gross; unrefined. — **Earth′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Pert. to earth; not heavenly or spiritual; sordid; carnal; mean; groveling; of all things on earth; possible.

Ease, ēz, *n.* Freedom from pain, trouble, toil, constraint, etc.; repose; tranquillity; facility; readiness. — *v. t.* [EASED (ēzd), EASING.] To free from what pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to render less painful, disgusting, or oppressive; to release from pressure or restraint, shift a little. — **Eas′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [EASIER, -IEST.] At ease; free from pain, etc.; not causing pain or exertion; not difficult; causing ease or comfort; not resisting; tranquil; calm; compliant. (*Com.*) Not straitened in money matters. — **Eas′ily**, -ĭlĭ, *adv.* With ease; readily; gently.

Easel, ē′zl, *n.* A wooden frame to support pictures while being painted.

Easel.

East, ēst, *n.* The point in the heavens where the sun rises at the equinox; point opposite the west; eastern part of a country; regions east of any country; esp., the southern parts of Asia. — *a.* Toward the rising sun. — *v. i.* To move toward the east; to orientate. — *East-north-east*, *east-south-east*, etc. See COMPASS. — **East′ern**, *a.* Situated in, etc.; oriental; going toward the east. — **East′ernmost′**, *a.* Most eastern. — **East′ward**, *adv.* Toward the east. — **East′erly**, -lĭ, *a.* Coming from, also, situated or moving toward, etc. — *adv.* On or toward, etc. — **East′ing**, *n.* (*Nav. & Surv.*) Distance eastward from a given meridian.

Easter, ēst′ēr, **E. day**, *n.* A festival, celebrated on the Sunday after Good Friday, commemorating Christ's resurrection, corresponding to the Jewish passover.

Easy. See under EASE.

Eat, ēt, *v. t.* [*imp.* EAT (ĕt) *or* ATE (āt); *p. p.* EAT (ĕt) *or* EATEN (ēt′n); EATING.] To swallow or partake of as food; to corrode, as metal, by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh; to waste or wear away; to devour, gnaw. — *v. i.* To take food, feed; to taste or relish. — **Eat′able**, *a.* Capable of, or fit to be, etc.; esculent; edible. — *n.* Anything that may be eaten. — **Eat′ing-house**, *n.* A house where food is sold ready cooked; restaurant.

Eau-de-Cologne, o′de-ko-lōn′, *n.* A perfumed spirit, orig. prepared at Cologne. — **Eau-de-vie**, -ve, *n.* Brandy.

Eaves, ēvz, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The lower edges of a roof, overhanging the walls. — **Eaves′drop**, *v. i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen to what is said within; to seek to hear others' conversation. — **Eaves′dropper**, *n.*

Ebb, eb, *n.* The reflux of the tide; return of tide-water toward the sea; a falling to a worse state; decline; decay. — *v. i.* [EBBED (ebd), EBBING.] To flow back, return, as water toward the ocean; to fall to a worse state, recede, sink. — **Ebb′tide**, *n.* Reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Ebony, eb′o-nĭ, **Eb′on**, -un, *n.* A hard, heavy, and durable wood, usually black, which admits of a fine polish. — **Eb′on**, *a.* Of, like, or black as ebony. — **Eb′onize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make black like ebony. — **Eb′onite**, -īt, *n.* India-rubber hardened by vulcanization, black like ebony, and used for buttons, combs, electrical apparatus, etc.

Eburnean, e-bēr′ne-an, *a.* Made of ivory.

Ecarté, a′kär-ta′, *n.* A game at cards played with a pack from which all cards below the 7s are removed.

Ecce-homo, ek′se-ho′mo, *n.* A picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

Eccentric, ek-sen′trik, **-trical**, *a.* Deviating from the center or from the line of a circle; pert. to eccentricity or to an eccentric; not having the same center, — opp. to *concentric;* deviating from the usual

course; irregular; anomalous; odd; whimsical. — *n.* A circle not having the same center as another partly contained within the first; one who, or that which, deviates from regularity. (*Astron.*) The supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center, in the Ptolemaic system. (*Mech.*) A wheel having its axis of revolution out of its center of figure, used to obtain a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one. — **Eccen'trically**, *adv.* — **Eccentricity**, -tris'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; oddity. (*Astron.*) Distance of the center of the orbit of a heavenly body from that of the body around which it revolves.

Eccentric of Steam-engine.

Ecclesiastic, ek-kle'zĭ-as'tik, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to the church or to its organization. — **Eccle'sias'tic**, *n.* A clergyman. — **Eccle'sias'tically**, *adv.* — **Eccle'sias'ticism**, -sizm, *n.* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc. — **Eccle'sias'tes**, -tēz, *n.* Lit. a preacher; a book of the Old Testament. — **Eccle'sias'ticus**, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha. — **Eccle'siarch**, -zĭ-ärk, *n.* A ruler of the church.

Echelon, esh'e-lon, *n.* (*Mil.*) The position of a military body in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

Echo, ek'o, *n.*; *pl.* -OES, -ōz. A sound reflected or reverberated to the ear. — *v. t.* [ECHOED (-ōd), -OING.] To reverberate or send back; to repeat with assent, adopt. — *v. i.* To be reverberated; to cause an echo, be attended with an echo.

Eclat, a-klä' *or* e-klä', *n.* Brilliancy of success or effort; demonstration of admiration; applause.

Eclectic, ek-lek'tik, *a.* Selecting; choosing at will. — *n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, etc.

Eclipse, e-klips', *n.* (*Astron.*) An interception of the light of the sun or moon, by intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it. Temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, luster, honor, etc. — *v. t.* [ECLIPSED (-klipst'), -SING.] To darken or hide (a heavenly body); to obscure, or extinguish the beauty, luster, or honor, etc., of; to throw into the shade. — *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse, become eclipsed. — **Eclip'tic**, *n.* (*Astron.*) An imaginary great circle of the sphere, — the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, as seen from the sun. (*Geog.*) A great circle on the globe, answering to the celestial ecliptic. — *a.* Pert. to, or described by, the ecliptic; pert. to an eclipse.

Eclipses. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon.

Eclogue, ek'log, *n.* A pastoral poem, in which shepherds converse with each other; a bucolic; idyl.

Economy, e-kon'o-mĭ, *n.* Management of domestic affairs, esp. as to expense or disbursement; the internal, and esp. the pecuniary, management of any undertaking, corporation, state, etc.; system of rules by which anything is managed; thrifty housekeeping; frugality. — **E'conom'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to the household; domestic; pert. to economy or management of pecuniary affairs, private or public; saving of unnecessary expense; prudent in expenditure; managed with frugality; pert. to the resources and wealth of a country. — **E'conom'ically**, *adv.* — With economy; frugally. — **E'conom'ics**, *n. sing.* Science of domestic and internal management; political economy. — **Econ'omist**, *n.* One who manages with frugality; one conversant with political economy. — **Econ'omize**, *v. t.* [-MIZED (-mīzd), -MIZING.] To use with prudence, expend with frugality. — *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns frugally.

Ecstasy, ek'sta-sĭ, *n.* A state in which the mind is carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions; frenzy; excessive joy; rapture; insanity; madness. (*Pathol.*) A disease accompanied by loss of sensibility, voluntary motion, and mental power, the body being erect and inflexible. — **Ecstat'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Rendering one beside one's self; delightful beyond measure; rapturous.

Ecumenic, ek-u-men'ik, **-ical**, *a.* General; universal, — said esp. of church councils.

Edacious, e-da'shus, *a.* Given to eating; voracious; devouring. — **Ed'ible**, -ĭ-bl, *a.* Fit to be eaten as food; esculent; eatable.

Eddy, ed'dĭ, *n.* A current of air or water running back, or opposite to the main current; a current moving circularly; whirlpool. — *v. i.* [EDDIED (-did), -DYING.] To move as an eddy. — *v. t.* To collect as into an eddy.

Eden, e'dn, *n.* The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; a delightful region.

Edentate, e-den'tāt, *n.* An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

Edge, ej, *n.* The thin cutting side of a blade; that which cuts as an edge does; any sharp terminating border; readiness or fitness to cut; acrimony; severity; border or part adjacent to the line of division; verge; skirt; brink; early part; beginning. — *v. t.* [EDGED (ejd), EDGING.] To furnish with an edge, sharpen; to furnish with a fringe or border; to make sharp or keen, provoke to action, urge or egg on; to move by little and little. — *v. i.* To move sideways or gradually; to sail close to the wind. — **Edg'ing**, *n.* That which forms an edge or border. — **Edge'wise**, *adv.* In the direction of, etc.

Edible. See under EDACIOUS.

Edict, e'dikt, *n.* That which is proclaimed by authority; special proclamation of command or prohibition; law; decree; manifesto.

Edify, ed'ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To instruct and improve in knowledge, esp. in moral and religious knowledge. — **Ed'ifica'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a building up, esp. in a moral and religious sense. — **Ed'ifice**, -fis, *n.* A building; fabric, — chiefly applied to large structures.

Edit, ed'it, *v. t.* To superintend the publication of; prepare for publication. — **Ed'itor**, -ēr, *n.* One who edits, esp. who prepares, superintends, and corrects a book, newspaper, etc., for publication. — **Edito'rial**, *a.* Pert. to an editor. — *n.* An article by the editor of a newspaper. — **Edito'rially**, *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor. — **Ed'itorship**, *n.* Business or office of, etc. — **Edi'tion**, -dish'un, *n.* The publication of a literary work; number of copies published at once.

Educate, ed'u-kāt, *v. t.* To bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the powers of the mind, instruct. — **Educa'tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; tuition; nurture; teaching; breeding.

Educe, e-dūs', *v. t.* [EDUCED (-dūst'), -CING.] To draw forth, as if from concealment, elicit, extract.

Eel, ēl, *n.* A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

E'en, ēn. A contr. for EVEN.

E'er, âr. A contr. for EVER.

Eerie, Eery, e'rĭ, *a.* Awe-inspiring; weird. [Scot.]

Effable, ef'fa-bl, *a.* Capable of being uttered or explained; explicable.

Efface, ef-fās', *v. t.* [-FACED (-fāst'), -FACING.] To erase or scratch out, rub off, render illegible, blot out, obliterate, cancel; to remove from the mind.

Effect, ef-fekt', *n.* That produced by an agent or cause; result of causation; impression produced; power to produce results; efficiency; consequence intended. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate. — *v. t.* To produce, as a cause, or agent, cause to be; to bring to pass, accomplish, achieve. — **Effect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Suited or tending to, etc.; in condition to act efficiently; efficacious; forcible; energetic. — **Effect'ively**, *adv.* — **Effect'iveness**, *n.* — **Effect'ual**, *a.* Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect; adequate; efficient. — **Effica'cious**, -shus, *a.* Effectual; powerful. — **Ef'ficacy**, -sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; virtue; force; energy. — **Effi'cient**, -fish'ent, *a.* Causing effects; producing results; effective; effectual. — *n.* The producing agent or cause.

Effeminate, ef-fem'ĭ-nāt, *a.* Soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish; weak; voluptuous; cowardly. — *v. t.* To make womanish, unman.

Effervesce, ef'fẽr-ves', *v. i.* [-VESCED (-vest'), -VESCING.] To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss; to exhibit feelings that cannot be repressed.

Effete, ef-fēt′, *a.* No longer capable of producing young; of worn-out energy; barren; worn out with age or excessive indulgence.

Efficacious, Efficient, etc. See under EFFECT.

Effigy, ef′fĭ-jĭ, **Effig′ies**, -fij′ĭ-ēz, *n.* Image of any person or thing; likeness in sculpture, painting, etc.; impression on a coin representing the prince by whom it was issued.

Effloresce, ef-flo-rcs′, *v. i.* [-RESCED (-rest′), -RESCING.] (*Chem.*) To change over the surface, or throughout, to a powder; to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization.

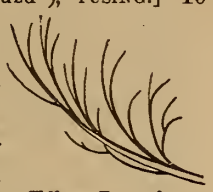
Effluent, ef′flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out. — **Effu′vium**, *n.*; *pl.* -VIA, -VĬ-ȧ. Subtle or invisible emanation; esp. noisome or noxious exhalation.

Effort, ef′fĕrt, *n.* An exertion of power, physical or mental; endeavor; struggle; attempt; trial; essay.

Effrontery, ef-frunt′ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Excessive assurance.

Effulgent, ef-ful′jent, *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid. — **Efful′gence**, -jens, *n.* State of being, etc.; extreme brilliancy.

Effuse, ef-fūz′, *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd′), -FUSING.] To pour out, as a fluid, spill, shed. — *v. i.* To emanate, issue. — *a.* (*Bot.*) Spreading loosely, esp. on one side. — **Effu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of pouring out; thing poured out. (*Pathol.*) Escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel into another part; secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces. — **Effu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Pouring forth largely. — **Effu′sively**, *adv.* — **Effu′siveness**, *n.*



Effuse Branch.

Eft, eft, *n.* A salamander or newt.

E. g. *or* **Ex. gr.** Contr. for EXEMPLI GRATIA, q. v. under EXAMPLE.

Egg, eg, *n.* A body produced by a female animal, within which, when impregnated, the embryo of a new individual is developed: eggs of oviparous animals contain a supply of nourishment for the embryo, and are usually inclosed in a spheroidal shell. Anything egg-shaped.

Egg, eg, *v. t.* [EGGED (egd), EGGING.] To urge on; instigate.

Eglantine, eg′lan-tīn *or* -tĭn, *n.* A species of rose.

Egoism, e′go-izm, *n.* (*Philos.*) Subjective idealism. An excessive love of self; selfishness. — **E′goist**, *n.* A follower of Descartes or Fichte; believer in the doctrine of subjective idealism; one given to egotism. — **E′gotism**, -tizm, *n.* Practice of too frequently using the word *I*; self-praise; self-commendation; conceit; vanity. — **E′gotist**, *n.* One who, etc.

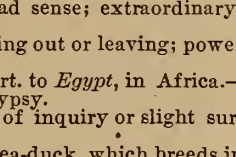
Egregious, e-gre′jus, *a.* Disting. fr. common men or actions, — generally in a bad sense; extraordinary; monstrous; precious.

Egress, e′gres, *n.* Act of going out or leaving; power to leave; departure.

Egyptian, e-jip′shun, *a.* Pert. to *Egypt*, in Africa. — *n.* A native of Egypt; a gypsy.

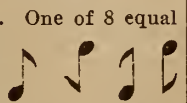
Eh, ĕ, *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

Eider, E.-duck, *n.* A sea-duck, which breeds in remote northern regions, and produces fine down.



Eider-duck.

Eight, āt, *a.* Twice 4 in number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than 7; the sum of 4 and 4: a symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii. — **Eighth**, ātth, *a.* Next in order after the 7th; consisting of one of 8 equal parts into which any thing is divided. — *n.* One of 8 equal parts; an eighth part. (*Mus.*) The interval of an octave. — *Eighth note.* (*Mus.*) The 8th part of a whole note, or semibreve; a quaver. — **Eighth′ly**, *adv.* In the 8th place. — **Eight′een**, āt′ēn, *a.* Twice 9 in number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than 17; sum of 10 and 8; a symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii. —



Eighth Notes.

Eight′eenth, -ēnth, *a.* Next in order after the 17th; consisting of one of 18 equal parts into which any thing is divided. — *n.* One of 18 equal parts; the 8th after the 10th. — **Eighty**, āt′ĭ, *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore. — *n.* The sum of 8 times 10; symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx. — **Eight′ieth**, -ĭ-eth, *a.* The next in order after the 79th; consisting of one of 80 equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Either, e′thĕr *or* ī′thĕr (analogy and the best usage favoring e′thĕr), *a.* or *pron.* One or the other, — properly of 2 things; each of two, the one and the other. — *conj.* *Either* is always correlative to *or*, and precedes it, indicating the first of certain things, any one of which is true, is to be done, etc.

Ejaculate, e-jak′u-lāt, *v. t.* To throw out, as an exclamation. — *v. i.* To utter ejaculations. — **Ejac′ula′tion**, *n.* Uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer; exclamation or prayer uttered. (*Med.*) Emission of semen. — **Ejac′ulatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Casting or throwing out: suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences. — **Eject**, -jekt′, *v. t.* To throw out, cast forth; to drive away, expel violently, or with disgrace; to dispossess, as of land, dwellings, etc. — **Ejec′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Eject′ment**, *n.* Expulsion; ejection. (*Law.*) A species of mixed action, which lies for recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for unlawful detention of it.

Eke, ēk, *v. t.* [EKED (ēkt), EKING.] To increase, enlarge, extend; to supply what is scanty, prolong, — generally with *out*. — *adv.* In addition; also; likewise.

Elaborate, e-lab′o-rāt, *v. t.* To produce with labor; perfect with painstaking. — *a.* Wrought with labor; highly finished. — **Elab′orately**, *adv.* — **Elab′ora′tion**, *n.* Act or process of producing with labor; state of being so produced. (*Physiol.*) Natural process of formation or assimilation, performed by living organs in animals and vegetables.

Elapse, e-laps′, *v. i.* [ELAPSED (-lapst′), ELAPSING.] To slide, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently.

Elastic, e-las′tik, *a.* Springing back; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure; springy; readily returning to a previous condition, after being depressed or overtaxed. — **Elastic′ity**, -tis′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of, etc.; rebound; power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

Elate, e-lāt′, *a.* Lifted up; elevated; having the spirits raised by success or hope; flushed with confidence; puffed up; proud; swelling. — *v. t.* To exalt the spirit of, elevate or flush with success. — **Ela′tion**, *n.* Inflation of mind; self-esteem or pride, resulting from success.

Elbow, el′bo, *n.* The joint connecting arm and forearm; any flexure or angle, esp. if obtuse, as of a wall, building, etc.; also an angular or jointed part of any structure. — *v. t.* [ELBOWED (el′bōd), -BOWING.] To push with the elbow, as when one pushes by another. — *v. i.* To jut into an angle, project; to push rudely along, jostle.

Eld, eld, *n.* Old age; old people; old times; antiquity. — **Eld′er**, *a.* Older; more advanced in age; prior, as in origin. — *n.* One who is older; a senior; an ancestor; predecessor; one who, on account of age, acts as ruler or judge; one occupying an office requiring experience and dignity. — **Eld′erly**, -lĭ, *a.* Somewhat old. — **Eld′ership**, *n.* Seniority; office of elder — **Eld′est**, *a.* Oldest.

Elder, eld′ĕr, *n.* A genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and dark red berries.

Elect, e-lekt′, *v. t.* To pick out, make choice of; to select for office or employment, select by vote, choose, prefer, appoint. (*Theol.*) To designate as an object of mercy or favor. — *a.* Chosen; taken by preference. (*Theol.*) Set apart to eternal life. Chosen, but not invested with office. — *n.* One chosen or set apart. *pl.* (*Theol.*) Those chosen for salvation. — **Elect′icism**, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* Eclecticism. — **Elec′tion**, *n.* Act of choosing; choice; act of choosing one to fill an office; power of choosing; free will; discriminating choice; discernment. (*Theol.*) Predetermination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation. Those elected. [OF.] — **Elec′tioneer′**, -ēr′, *v. i.* [-EERED (-ērd′), -EER-

ING.] To use influence, argument, or arts for securing the election of a candidate. — **Elect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Exerting the power of choice; making selection; pert. to, consisting in, or dependent on, choice; bestowed by election. — **Elect′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who elects, or has right of choice; one entitled to vote in favor of a candidate for office, or legally qualified to vote; one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor; one chosen, by vote of the people in the U. S., to elect a president and vice-president. — **Elect′ress**, *n.* The wife or widow of a German elector. — **Elect′oral**, -ēr-al, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, electors. — **Elect′orate**, -ēr-āt, *n.* Dignity of an elector; electorship; territory of an elector. — **El′igible**, -jĭ-bl, *a.* Legally qualified; worthy to be chosen; desirable; preferable.

Electrum, e-lek′trum, *n.* Amber; an amber-colored alloy of gold and silver used by the ancients; German silver plate. — **Elec′tric, -trical**, *a.* Pert. to, occasioned by, derived from, or containing, electricity; capable of occasioning electrical phenomena. — **Elec′tric**, *n.* A non-conductor of electricity. — **Elec′trically**, *adv.* In the manner, or by means of, etc. — **Electri′cian**, -trish′an, *n.* One versed in the science of, etc. — **Electric′ity**, -tris′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from chemical, physical, or mechanical cause; science of the phenomena of the electric fluid. — **Elec′trifi′able**, *a.* Capable of receiving, or of being charged with, etc. — **Elec′trify**, -fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite suddenly; to surprise, esp. by something inspiriting. — **Elec′tro-mag′net**, *n.* A mass of soft iron, rendered temporarily magnetic by a surrounding coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing. — **Elec′tro-magnet′ic**, *a.* Pert. to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. — **Elec′tro-mag′netism**, *n.* Science of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity, and of the currents evolved. — **Elec′tro-neg′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis. — **Elec′tro-pos′itive**, *a.* Of such a nature relatively to associated bodies, as to tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery, while the associated body tends to the positive pole. — **Elec′trotype**, -tīp, *n.* A plate (of a page, etc.) with copper, etc., face (electric deposition) and type-metal back. — *v. t.* [-TYPED (-tīpt), -TYPING.] To make electrotypes of.

Eleemosynary, el-e-mos′ĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or intended for the distribution of, charity; given in, or founded or supported by, charity. — *n.* One who subsists on charity.

Elegant, el′e-gant, *a.* Pleasing by grace and beauty; polished; graceful; refined; exercising a nice choice. — **El′egantly**, *adv.* — **El′egance, -gans, -gancy**, -sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being elegant; grace; that which is elegant.

Elegy, el′e-jĭ, *n.* A mournful or plaintive poem; funereal song. — **Elegiac**, e-le′jĭ-ak *or* el-e-ji′ak, *a.* Pert. to elegy, or written in elegiacs; used in elegies. — *n.* Elegiac verse.

Element, el′e-ment, *n.* One of the simplest or essential parts of which anything consists; one of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of matter; a simple portion of that which is complex; one of the essential ingredients of any mixture; one out of several parts combined in a system or aggregation. (*Anat.*) One of the smallest natural divisions of the organism. (*Math.*) An infinitesimal part of anything of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered. One of the necessary data upon which a calculation depends. *pl.* The fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. That which ancient philosophy supposed to be simple and undecomposable, as the 4 so-called *elements*, — air, earth, water, and fire; state natural to anything, or suited for its existence. *pl.* (*Eccl.*) The bread and wine in the eucharist. — **Element′ary**, -rĭ, *a.* Having only one principle or constituent part; pert. to the elements, rudiments, etc.; treating of first principles of a science or art; simple; uncombined; initial; introductory.

Elephant, el′e-fant, *n.* A pachydermatous quadruped of India or Africa, having a trunk or prehensile proboscis and 2 ivory tusks, — the largest land animal now living. — **Elephan′tine**, -tīne, *a.* Pert. to or like, etc.; huge; immense. — **El′ephanti′asis**, *n.* (*Med.*) One of several skin diseases, attended with destruction or deformity of the part affected.

Elephant.

Elevate, el′e-vāt, *v. t.* To lift to a higher place, raise, exalt; to animate, cheer; to ennoble, dignify; to raise to a higher pitch or greater degree of loudness; to intoxicate slightly; to lighten, lessen by detraction, diminish. — **Eleva′tion**, *n.* Act of, or condition of being, etc.; an elevated place. (*Astron.*) Altitude. (*Gunnery.*) Angle between the line of direction of a gun and the plane of the horizon. (*Arch.*) View of a machine, building, etc., drawn to scale, and without regard to perspective. — **El′evа′tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; esp. a contrivance for lifting persons, also goods, grain, etc., to an upper floor; a building containing elevators for grain. (*Anat.*) A muscle which raises a part of the body.

Eleven, e-lev′n, *a.* Ten and one added. — *n.* The sum of 10 and 1; a symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.; the players on one side in a game of cricket, 11 in number. — **Elev′enth**, -nth, *a.* Next after the 10th; constituting one of 11 parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of 11 equal parts.

Elf, elf, **Elve**, elv, *n.*; *pl.* ELVES, elvz. A diminutive spirit, supposed to haunt desert places, and delight in mischievous tricks. — *v. t.* To entangle.

Elicit, e-lis′it, *v. t.* To draw out, bring to light.

Elide, e-līd′, *v. t.* (*Gram.*) To cut off or suppress, as a syllable. — **Elis′ion**, -lizh′un, *n.* The cutting off, for the sake of meter or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, esp. a vowel at the end of a word before another vowel in the following line.

Eligible. See under ELECT.

Eliminate, e-lim′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* (*Alg.*) To cause to disappear from an equation. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration; to obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce, infer.

Elk, elk, *n.* A large monogamous European deer, with palmate antlers, allied to the Amer. moose; a large polygamous Amer. deer, with branching antlers, a congener of the European red deer.

Ell, el, *n.* A measure of length, chiefly for cloth: the English ell is 45 inches; the Flemish, 27; Scotch, 37.2; French, 54.

Ellipse, el-lips′, *n.* (*Geom.*) An oval figure bounded by a regular curve, — the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through its opposite sides. — **Ellip′sis**, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. (*Gram.*) Omission; a figure of syntax, by which words are omitted.

Ellipse.

Elm, elm, *n.* A tree of several species.

Elocution, el-o-ku′shun, *n.* Mode of delivery of anything spoken, esp. of a public discourse. — **Elocu′tionist**, *n.* One versed in, or a teacher of, etc. — **El′oquent**, -kwent, *a.* Able to express strong emotions in an elevated and effective manner; adapted to express emotion with fluency and power. — **El′oquence**, -kwens, *n.* Expression of, etc.; what is eloquently said or written; oratory; rhetoric; persuasive speech.

Elongate, e-lon′gāt, *a.* Drawn out at length. — *v. t.* To lengthen, extend, stretch out. — **Elonga′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; protraction; extension: that which lengthens out; removal to a distance; departure; intervening space.

Elope, e-lōp′, *v. i.* [ELOPED (-lōpt′), ELOPING.] To run away, or escape privately, — said esp. of a woman, who runs away with a lover.

Eloquence, etc. See under ELOCUTION.

Else, els, *a.* & *pron.* Other; one or something beside. — *adv.* & *conj.* Beside; except that mentioned; otherwise; if the facts were different. — **Else′where**,

-hwâr, *adv.* In any other place; in other places indefinitely.

Elucidate, e-lu′sY-dāt, *v. t.* To make clear or manifest, explain, illustrate.

Elude, e-lūd′, *v. t.* To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to remain unexplained or undiscovered by; to evade, escape, shun, mock. — **Elu′sive**, -siv, **-sory**, -so-rY, *a.* Tending to elude; evasive; fallacious; deceitful. — **Elu′soriness**, *n.*

Elysium, e-lizh′Y-um, *n.*; *E. pl.* -IUMS, -Y-umz, *L. pl.* -IA, -Y-ȧ. (*Myth.*) The abode of the blessed after death; any delightful place. — **Elys′ian**, -Y-an, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; blissful.

Emaciate, e-ma′shY-āt, *v. i.* To lose flesh gradually, waste away. — *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually. — *a.* Emaciated. — **Ema′cia′tion**, *n.* Condition of becoming, or state of being, etc.

Emanate, em′a-nāt, *v. i.* To issue forth from a source; proceed, as a fountain, take origin, flow, arise, spring. — **Emana′tion**, *n.* Act of, or thing which, etc.; effluvium; efflux. — **Em′anant**, *a.* Emanating; passing forth into an act or effect.

Emancipate, e-man′sY-pāt, *v. t.* To set free from servitude voluntarily; to liberate; to free from anything exerting undue or evil influence. — *a.* Set at liberty. — **Eman′cipa′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; liberation; release; freedom. — **Eman′cipa′tor**, -tēr, *n.*

Emasculate, e-mas′ku-lāt, *v. t.* To castrate, geld; to render effeminate. — *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; unmanned.

Embalm, em-bäm′, *v. t.* [-BALMED (-bämd′), -BALMING.] To preserve from decay by balm or other aromatic oils or spices; to perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

Embank, em-bank′, *v. t.* [-BANKED (-bankt′), -BANKING.] To inclose with a bank, bank up. — **Embank′ment**, *n.* Act of surrounding or defending with a bank; a mound or bank.

Embargo, em-bär′go, *n.* A prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port; any hindrance or restraint. — *v. t.* [EMBARGOED (-gōd), -GOING.] To hinder from leaving port, by law or edict; to hinder from going forward, by an embargo.

Embark, em-bärk′, *v. t.* [-BARKED (-bärkt′), -BARKING.] To put on board a vessel; to engage, enlist, or invest in any affair. — *v. i.* To go on board of a vessel, engage in any business, enlist.

Embarrass, em-bar′ras, *v. t.* [-RASSED (-rast), -RASSING.] To hinder through perplexity, render intricate, confound, perplex, disconcert, abash, distress. (*Com.*) To incumber with debt, make incapable of paying. — **Embar′rassment**, *n.* A state of entanglement or confusion; perplexity arising from insolvency, or inability to discharge debts.

Embassy, em′bas-sY, *n.* The public function of an embassador; persons sent as embassadors; dwelling or office of an embassador. — **Em-** *or* **Ambas′sador**, *n.* A minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another, to represent the appointing power, in matters between the governments. — **Embas′sado′rial**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Embellish, em-bel′lish, *v. t.* [-LISHED (-lisht), -LISHING.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to adorn, decorate, grace, illustrate. — **Embel′lishment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; ornament; beauty; adornment.

Ember, em′bēr, *n.* A remnant of burning wood, smoldering amid ashes, — used chiefly in pl., to signify hot cinders covered with ashes.

Ember days, em′bēr-dāz. (*Eccl.*) Certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the 4 seasons of the year, — being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the 1st Sunday in Lent: the feast of Whitsuntide: Sept. 14th; and Dec. 13th: the weeks in which these days fall are called *ember weeks.*

Embezzle, em-bez′zl, *v. t.* [-ZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use. — **Embez′zlement**, *n.* Appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care. — **Embez′zler**, *n.*

Embitter. See IMBITTER.

Emblem, em′blem, *n.* An object symbolizing some other object, quality, etc.; figure; type; symbol; adumbration. — **Emblemat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, comprising, or using emblems. — **Emblemat′ically**, *adv.*

Embody, em-bod′Y, *v. t.* [-BODIED (-bod′id), -BODYING.] To form into a body, invest with matter, make corporeal; to collect into a whole, incorporate, concentrate. — **Embod′iment**, *n.* Act of, state of being, or that which is, etc.; a complete system, like an organized body.

Embogue, em-bōg′, *v. i.* To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or other river.

Embolden, em-bōld′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To give boldness or courage to, encourage.

Embonpoint, ON-boN-pwoN′, *n.* Plumpness of person; fleshiness.

Embosom, em-bo͝oz′om, *v. t.* To take into the bosom, cherish; to hide or half conceal.

Emboss, em-bos′, *v. t.* [EMBOSSED (-bost′), -BOSSING.] To cover with bosses or protuberances, ornament in relief, fashion raised work upon.

Embowel, em-bow′el, *v. t.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To remove the bowels of, eviscerate, embalm; to hide in the inward parts, bury, secrete.

Embower, em-bow′ēr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To lodge or rest in a bower. — *v. t.* To cover with a bower, shelter with trees.

Embrace, em-brās′, *v. t.* [-BRACED (-brāst′), -BRACING.] To clasp or inclose in the arms, press to the bosom, cherish with affection; to surround or inclose: to include as parts of a whole, or divisions of a part, comprehend; to seize eagerly, welcome. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* Close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

Embrasure, em-bra′zhēr, *n.* (*Fort.*) An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are discharged: See CASEMATE and CASTLE. (*Arch.*) The enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, to give more space or light.

EE, Embrasures in a parapet. AA, Merlons.

Embrocate, em′bro-kāt, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To rub (a diseased part) with spirit, oil, etc. — **Embroca′tion**, *n.* Act of rubbing a diseased part; lotion with which an affected part is washed.

Embroider, em-broid′ēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To cover with ornamental needle-work or figures. — **Embroid′erer**, *n.* — **Embroid′ery**, -ēr-Y, *n.* Variegated needle-work: decoration.

Embroil, em-broil′, *v. t.* [-BROILED (-broild′), -BROILING.] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble; to entangle, encumber, disturb, trouble.

Embrue. See IMBRUE.

Embryo, em′brY-o, *n.*; *pl.* -OS, -ōz. The germ of an organized being, in any stage of ante-natal development, — in egg, womb, or seed.

Emend, e-mend′, *v. t.* To amend. [See AMEND.] — **Emenda′tion**, *n.* Act of altering for the better; correction; alteration of a text, to give a better reading.

Emerald, em′ēr-ald, *n.* (*Min.*) A precious stone of a rich green color. (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between minion and nonpareil.

☞This line is printed in EMERALD type.

Emerge, e-mērj′, *v. i.* [EMERGED (-mērjd′), EMERGING.] To rise out of, or as out of, a fluid; to issue and appear. — **Emer′gence**, **-gency**, -jen-sY, *n.* Act of, etc.; sudden appearance; unforeseen occurrence; pressing necessity; exigency.

Emery, em′ēr-Y, *n.* (*Min.*) An extremely hard, compact, dark-colored, granular mineral, allied to corundum and sapphire, — used for grinding and polishing metals, stones, and glass.

Emetic, e-met′ic, *a.* Inducing to vomit. — *n.* Medicine which, etc.

Emigrate, em′Y-grāt, *v. i.* To remove from one country to another, for residence. — **Em′igrant**, *a.* Pert. to an emigrant; removing from one country to another. — *n.* One who, etc. — **Emigra′tion**, *n.* Removal to another country for residence; a body of emigrants.

Eminent, em′Y-nent, *a.* High; lofty; towering; exalted in rank, office, or public estimation; distin-

guished; conspicuous; prominent; illustrious.—**Em′inence, -nency,** -sĭ, *n.* A height, elevation; an elevated situation among men; distinction; preferment; a title of honor, appl. to a cardinal in the Rom. Cath. church.

Emir, Emeer, e-mēr′, *n.* An Arabian prince, military commander, and governor of a conquered province; in Turkey, an honorary title of the descendants of Mohammed.

Emit, e-mit′, *v. t.* To send forth, cause to issue; to issue forth, as an order or decree; to send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.—**Em′issary,** -sa-rĭ, *n.* A secret agent, to advance the interests of his employers; a spy.—*a.* Exploring; spying.—**Emis′sion,** -mish′un, *n.* Act of sending or throwing out; issue; thing sent out, or put in circulation at one time.

Emmet, em′met, *n.* An ant or pismire.

Emolliate, e-mol′lĭ-āt, *v. t.* To soften, render effeminate.—**Emol′lient,** -yent, *a.* Softening; making supple.—*n.* (*Med.*) An external application to allay irritation, and alleviate soreness, swelling, and pain.

Emolument, e-mol′u-ment, *n.* Profit arising from office; gain; that which promotes public or private good.

Emotion, e-mo′shun, *n.* A moving of the mind or soul; state of excited feeling; agitation.

Empale, Impale′, *v. t.* [-PALED (-pāld′), -PALING.] To inclose, surround, shut in; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

Emperil, em-pĕr′il, *v. t.* To put in peril, endanger.

Emperor. See under EMPIRE.

Emphasis, em′fa-sis, *n.; pl.* -SES, -sēz. (*Rhet.*) Stress of utterance given to words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience; peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.—**Em′phasize,** *v. t.* [-SIZED (-sīzd), -SIZING.] To utter with stress of voice, lay emphasis upon, make emphatic.—**Emphat′ic,** -fat′ik, **-ical,** *a.* Uttered with, or requiring, emphasis; attracting attention; forcible; impressive; striking.—**Emphat′ically,** *adv.*

Empire, em′pīr, *n.* Supreme power in governing; dominion of an emperor, or, rarely, of a king; predominant influence; sway; rule; control; government; state.—**Em′peror,** -pĕr-ĕr, *n.* The sovereign of an empire,—a title superior to *king*.—**Em′press,** *n.* The consort of an emperor; a woman who rules an empire.

Empiric, em-pir′ik *or* em′pir-ik, *n.* One who relies upon experiment and observation; one who confines himself to applying the results of his own observation; esp., a quack doctor, charlatan.—**Empir′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, or founded upon, experiment or experience; depending upon, etc., without due regard to science and theory.—**Empir′icism,** -sizm, *n.* Method or practice of an empiric; practice of medicine founded on experience, and neglecting science; quackery. (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience.

Employ, em-ploi′, *v. t.* [-PLOYED (-ploid′), -PLOYING.] To keep in service; to use as instrument, means, or materials, or as agent, servant, or representative.—*n.* Employment.—**Employé,** ON-plwŏ-ya′, **Employee′,** -ploi-e′, *n.* One employed.—**Employ′ment,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which engages or occupies; service; agency.

Emporium, em-po′rĭ-um, *n.; L. pl.* -RIA, -rĭ-a, *E. pl.* -RIUMS, -umz. A place of extensive commerce or trade; commercial city; mart.

Empower, em-pow′ĕr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To give legal or moral power or authority, or physical force to.

Empress. See under EMPIRE.

Empty, emp′tĭ, *a.* [EMPTIER, -TIEST.] Containing nothing; void; not filled; destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense; unable to satisfy; hollow; waste; deserted; producing nothing; lacking sense; destitute of reality, or real existence; unsubstantial.—*v. t.* [EMPTIED (-tid), -TYING.] To exhaust, deprive of the contents.—*v. i.* To pour or flow out, discharge itself, become empty.

Emulate, em′u-lāt, *v. t.* To strive to equal or excel; to vie with, rival.—**Emula′tion,** *n.* Act of attempting to excel; desire of superiority, with effort to attain it; competition; rivalry; contest; strife.—**Em′ulator,** -tĕr, *n.* A rival: competitor.—**Em′ulous,** -lus, *a.* Ambitiously desirous of like excellence with another; rivaling.—**Em′ulously,** *adv.*

Emulgent, e-mul′jent, *a.* (*Anat.*) Milking or draining out,—said of the renal arteries and veins.—*n.* An emulgent vessel: a remedy exciting the flow of bile.—**Emul′sion,** -shun, *n.* A soft, smooth, milk-like remedy, formed by mixing oil with water and gummy or saccharine substances or yelk of egg.

Enable, en-a′bl, *v. t.* [-ABLED (-bld), -BLING.] To give strength or ability to; to supply with sufficient power.

Enact, en-akt′, *v. t.* To decree, make into a law; to perform; to act the part of, play.—**Enact′ive,** -tiv, *a.* Having power to enact, as a law.—**Enact′ment,** *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; a decree; the acting, as a part in a play.—**Enact′or,** -ĕr, *n.*

Enamel, en-am′el, *n.* A substance like glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque; thing enameled. (*Anat.*) The smooth, hard substance covering the crown of a tooth.—*v. t.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To cover with, or paint in, enamel; to form an enamel-like surface upon.—*v. i.* To practice enameling.

Enamor, en-am′ĕr, *v. t.* [-ORED (-ĕrd), -ORING.] To inflame with love, charm, captivate.

Encage, en-kāj′, *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Encamp, en-kamp′, *v. i.* [-CAMPED (-kampt′), -CAMPING.] To form and occupy a camp.—*v. t.* To form into a camp.—**Encamp′ment,** *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming huts for temporary rest; place where an army or company is encamped; camp.

Enceinte, ON-sānt′, *n.* (*Fort.*) The main inclosure.—*a.* (*Law.*) Pregnant; with child.

Enchain, en-chān′, *v. t.* [-CHAINED (-chānd′), -CHAINING.] To chain, fasten with a chain; to restrain.—**Enchain′ment,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Enchant, en-chant′, *v. t.* To charm by sorcery, hold as by a spell, delight highly, captivate, fascinate, enrapture, bewitch.—**Enchant′er,** *n.* One who, etc.; a sorcerer, magician.—**Enchant′ress,** *n.* A woman who, etc.—**Enchant′ment,** *n.* Act of enchanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms; that which enchants; incantation; magic; sorcery; witchery.

Encircle, en-sĕr′kl, *v. t.* [-CLED (-kld), -CLING.] To form a circle about, embrace; to go or come round, encompass, inclose, surround, environ.

Enclose. See INCLOSE.

Encomium, en-ko′mĭ-um, *n.; E. pl.* -UMS, *L. pl.* -A, -å. Formal praise; high commendation; eulogy; panegyric; applause.—**Enco′miast′ic, -ical,** *a.* Bestowing praise; laudatory.

Encompass, en-kum′pas, *v. t.* [-PASSED (-past), -PASSING.] To describe a circle about, inclose, surround, invest, hem in, shut up.—**Encom′passment,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Encore, ON-kōr′, *adv.* Once more; again,—a call for a repetition of a part of a play, etc.—*v. t.* [-CORED (-kōrd′), -CORING.] To call for, etc.

Encounter, en-kown′tĕr, *n.* A meeting face to face; a running against; a hostile meeting; conflict; skirmish; combat; rencounter; onset.—*v. t.* [ENCOUNTERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To come against face to face; esp., to meet in opposition or with hostile intent.—*v. i.* To meet, esp., as enemies.

Encourage, en-kur′ej, *v. t.* [-AGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To give courage to, inspire with spirit or hope, embolden, incite, cheer, stimulate, comfort, promote, forward.—**Encour′agement,** *n.* Act of, etc.: incentive; that which supports, promotes, or advances.—**Encour′aging,** *a.* Furnishing ground for hope; favoring.—**Encour′agingly,** *adv.*

Encroach, en-krōch′, *v. i.* [-CROACHED (-krōcht′), -CROACHING.] To enter gradually into the rights and possessions of another, intrude, trench, infringe, trespass.—**Encroach′ment,** *n.* Act of, etc.; that taken by encroaching on another.

Encumber, Incum′ber, *v. t.* [-BERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To impede the action of, as with a burden; to load with debts, mortgages, etc.; to clog, hinder.—**Encum′brance,** *n.* That which impedes action; clog; impediment; that which encumbers an estate; debt; lien; burden; hindrance.

Encyclical, en-sik′lik-al, *a.* Sent to many persons or places; circular.—**Encyclopedia, -pædia,** en-sī′klo-pe′dĭ-å, *n.* The circle of sciences; esp., a work in

which the branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order. [Same as *cyclopedia*.] — **Ency′clope′dian,** *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning. — **Ency′cloped′ic, -ped′ical,** *a.* Pert. to an encyclopedia; universal in knowledge. — **Ency′clope′dist,** *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia; one whose knowledge embraces the whole range of science.

End, end, *n.* The extreme or last portion; concluding part; the conclusion; result; termination of being or of happiness; destruction; cause of destruction or death; object aimed at; purpose; what is left; remnant. — *v. i.* To bring to an end or conclusion, finish, terminate; to destroy, put to death. — *v. i.* To come to the end, be finished, cease. — **End′less,** *a.* Without end or conclusion; perpetually recurring; eternal; interminable; infinite; incessant; void of design. — **End′wise,** -wīz, *adv.* On end; erectly; with the end forward.

Endanger, en-dān′jēr, *v. t.* [-GERED (-jērd), -GERING.] To put to hazard.

Endear, en-dēr′, *v. t.* [-DEARED (-dērd′), -DEARING.] To make dear, or dearer. — **Endear′ment,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which, etc.

Endeavor, en-dev′ẽr, *n.* A putting forth of power for some end; an attempt; trial; effort; exertion. — *v. i.* [ENDEAVORED (-ẽrd), -ORING.] To exert power to accomplish an object; to attempt, try, essay, aim. — *v. t.* To attempt to gain.

Endecagon. See HENDECAGON.

Endorse, Endorsement, etc. See INDORSE, etc.

Endow, en-dow′, *v. t.* [-DOWED (-dowd′), -DOWING.] To make pecuniary provision for; esp., to furnish with dower; to enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty. — **Endow′ment,** *n.* Act of settling a fund or provision for the support of any one; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

Endue. See INDUE.

Endure, en-dūr′, *v. t.* [-DURED (-dūrd′), -DURING.] To remain firm under, sustain, brook, undergo; to bear with patience, bear up under. — *v. i.* To continue in the same state without perishing, abide, last; to remain firm under trial, sustain suffering patiently. — **Endur′able,** *a.* — **Endur′ance,** *n.* A state of lasting or duration; continuance; act of bearing pain or distress without sinking; patience; fortitude; resignation.

Eneid, Æneid, e-ne′id, *n.* An epic poem, by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

Enema, e-ne′- *or* en′e-mȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) An injection, or clyster, thrown into the lower bowel.

Enemy, en′e-mĭ, *n.* One who is actuated by unfriendly feelings; one who hates: adversary: opponent; foe. — **En′mity,** -tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; hostility; rancor; hatred; ill-will; malevolence.

Energy, en′ẽr-jĭ, *n.* Internal or inherent power; power efficiently exerted; strength of expression; emphasis; vigor; spirit. (*Mech.*) Capacity for performing work, or moving against resistance. — **Energet′ic, -ical,** -jet′ik-al, *a.* Exerting force; active; exhibiting energy; operating with vigor and effect; powerful; efficacious; potent; effective.

Enervate, e-nẽr′vāt, *a.* Weakened; without force. — *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to enfeeble, debilitate; to cut the nerves of.

Enfeeble, en-fe′bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To render feeble, deprive of strength, weaken, debilitate, enervate. — **Enfee′blement,** *n.* Enervation.

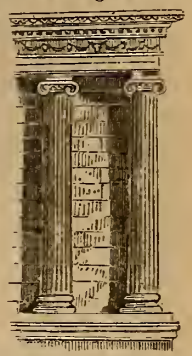
Enfeoff, en-fef′, *v. t.* [-FEOFFED (-feft′), -FEOFFING.] (*Law.*) To give a feud to, invest with a fee.

Enfold. See INFOLD.

Enforce, en-fōrs′, *v. t.* [-FORCED (-fōrst′), -FORCING.] To put force upon, constrain, compel; to make or gain by force; to give force to, strengthen, urge with energy; to put in force, give effect to.

Enfranchise, en-fran′chiz, *v. t.* [-CHISED (-chizd), -CHISING.] To set free, liberate, release; to make free of a city, corporation, or state, naturalize.

Engage, en-gāj′, *v. t.* [-GAGED (-gājd′), -GAGING.] To put under pledge, bind, involve; to gain for service, enlist: to win and attach; to occupy; to enter into contest with, encounter. — *v. i.* To become bound; to embark, take a part, enlist; to enter into conflict. — **Engaged′,** *p. a.* Pledged; promised; esp., promised in marriage; betrothed; greatly interested; earnest. — *Engaged columns.* (*Arch.*) Columns partly sunk into the wall to which they are attached. — *E. wheels.* (*Mech.*) Wheels in gear with each other, — the driver being the *engaging* wheel, the follower the *engaged*. — **Engage′ment,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; thing engaged or pledged; that which engages; obligation; engrossing occupation; avocation; employment; promise. (*Mil.*) A general action or battle; combat; fight. — **Enga′ging,** *p. a.* Winning; attractive. — **Enga′gingly,** *adv.*


Engaged Columns.

Engender, en-jen′dẽr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To form in embryo, procreate; to cause to exist, produce; to sow the seeds of, breed, beget, occasion, cause. — *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

Engine, en′jin, *n.* (*Mech.*) A machine in which mechanical powers are combined; any instrument by which any effect is produced; esp. one designed to kill; anything used to effect a purpose; means. — **Engineer′,** -ēr′, *n.* One skilled in engineering; one who manages an engine; one who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance. — *v. t.* [ENGINEERED (-ērd′), -EERING.] To perform the work of an engineer; to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise. — **Engineer′ing,** *n.* Science and art of utilizing natural forces and materials, — divided into *military engineering* (the designing and constructing defensive and offensive works) and *civil engineering* (the designing and constructing machinery and fixed public works, as roads, canals, etc.)

English, in′glish, *a.* Pert. to England, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* The people of England; the language of the English nation and of their descendants in other countries; a peculiar impulse given to a ball in the game of billiards. (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between pica and great primer.

The type called ENGLISH

— **Eng′lish,** *v. t.* [-LISHED (-glisht′), -LISHING.] To translate into English, Anglicize, interpret. (*Billiards.*) To strike (a ball) with the cue, so that the ball receives a rotary motion deflecting it from its natural course.

Engrave, en-grāv′, *v. t.* [*imp.* -GRAVED (-grāvd′); *p. p.* -GRAVED or -GRAVEN; -GRAVING.] To carve figures, letters, or devices upon; to form by incisions upon wood, stone, metal, etc.: to impress deeply, infix. — **Engrav′er,** *n.* — **Engrav′ing,** *n.* Act or art of cutting metals, wood, etc., and of representing figures and devices on them, esp. to be printed from them on paper; an engraved plate; impression from a plate; print.

Engross, en-grōs′, *v. t.* [-GROSSED (-grōst′), -GROSSING.] To copy in a large, fair hand; to occupy wholly, absorb; to take unduly, swallow up, forestall, monopolize. — **Engross′ment,** *n.* Act of, etc.; thing engrossed.

Engulf. See INGULF.

Enhance, en-hans′, *v. t.* [-HANCED (-hanst′), -HANCING.] To raise to a higher point, advance, augment, increase, aggravate. — *v. i.* To be raised up; to grow larger.

Enigma, e-nig′mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -MAS, -mȧz. An obscure question or saying; puzzle; riddle; a statement, whose hidden meaning is to be discovered; an action which cannot be satisfactorily explained. — **Enigmat′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, containing, or like, etc.; obscure.

Enjoin, en-join′, *v. t.* [-JOINED (-joind′), -JOINING.] To put an injunction on, direct with authority, order. (*Law.*) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree.

Enjoy, en-joi′, *v. t.* [-JOYED (-joid′), -JOYING.] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have and use with satisfaction; to have sexual intercourse with. — **En-**

joy′able, *a.*—**Enjoy′ment**, *n.* Condition of enjoying; pleasure; cause of joy; gratification; happiness.

Enlarge, en-lärj′, *v. t.* [-LARGED (-lärjd′), -LARGING.] To make larger, increase the capacity of, dilate, as with joy, affection, etc., increase, expand.—*v. i.* To grow large or larger; to be diffuse in speaking or writing, expatiate.—**Enlarge′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; expansion or extension, as of the mind; ennoblement; release from confinement, servitude, distress, etc.; diffusiveness of speech.

Enlighten, en-lī′tn, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To supply with light, illuminate; to make clear to the intellect or conscience, inform, instruct.—**Enlight′ener**, *n.*—**Enlight′enment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Enlist, en-list′, *v. t.* To enter on a list, enroll, register; to engage in public service, unite firmly to a cause.—*v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enter heartily into a cause.—**Enlist′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enliven, en-lī′vn, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To give life, action, or motion to; to give spirit or vivacity to, cheer, animate, inspirit, invigorate.

Enmity. See under ENEMY.

Enneagon, en′ne-a-gon, *n.* (*Geom.*) A polygon of 9 sides and 9 angles.

Ennoble, en-nō′bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To make noble, dignify, give titular rank to.

Ennui, ON-nwē′, *n.* A feeling of weariness and disgust; listlessness; tedium; lassitude.

Enormous, e-nôr′mus, *a.* Deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule; great beyond the common measure; huge; vast; prodigious; exceedingly wicked; atrocious.—**Enor′mity**, -mĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, or that which is, inmoderate, monstrous, or outrageous; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy.

Enough, e-nuf′, *a.* Satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient.—*adv.* Sufficiently; fully; quite; in a tolerable degree.—*n.* A sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire.—**Enow**, -now′. A form of *enough*.

Enquire. See INQUIRE.

Enrage, en-rāj′, *v. t.* [-RAGED (-rājd′), -RAGING.] To fill with rage, provoke to madness, exasperate.

Enrapture, en-rap′chur, *v. t.* [-TURED (-churd), -TURING.] To transport with pleasure; to ravish.

Enravish, en-rav′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To transport with delight, enchant.

Enrich, en-rich′, *v. t.* [-RICHED (-richt′), -RICHING.] To make rich, adorn; to fertilize; to store with knowledge, instruct.—**Enrich′ment**, *n.* Act of, or that which, etc.; decoration; embellishment.

Enroll, en-rōl′, *v. t.* [-ROLLED (-rōld′), -ROLLING.] To write in a roll or register, record, enlist; to envelop, involve.—**Enroll′ment**, *n.* Act of enrolling; that in which anything is enrolled; a register.

Ensample, en-sam′pl, *n.* An example.

Ensconce, en-skons′, *v. t.* [-SCONCED (-skonst′), -SCONCING.] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect, hide securely.

Ensemble, ON-som′bl, *n.* The whole; all the parts taken together.

Enshrine, en-shrīn′, *v. t.* [-SHRINED (-shrīnd′), -SHRINING.] To inclose in a shrine; to cherish.

Ensign, en′sīn, *n.* The banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, army, or vessel; a badge, signal; a commissioned officer, who formerly carried the flag of a company or regiment.

Ensilage, en′sĭ-lej, *n.* (*Agric.*) Process of preserving fodder crops in a green state, by depositing them in a silo.

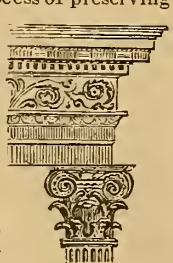
Enslave, en-slāv′, *v. t.* [-SLAVED (-slāvd′), -SLAVING.] To reduce to slavery or bondage.—**Enslave′ment**, *n.*

Ensnare. See INSNARE.

Ensue, en-su′, *v. t.* [-SUED (-sūd′), -SUING.] To follow, pursue.—*v. i.* To follow or come after.

Ensure. See INSURE.

Entablature, en-tab′la-chur, *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.



Entablature.

Entail, en-tāl′, *n.* That which is entailed. (*Law.*) An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to particular heirs; rule by which the descent is settled.—*v. t.* [ENTAILED (-tāld′), -TAILING.] To settle inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants.

Entangle, en-tan′gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To twist or interweave so as not to be easily separated; to involve in complications, perplex, embarrass, puzzle.—**Entan′glement**, *n.* State of being, etc.; intricacy; perplexity.

Enter, en′tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To come or go into, penetrate; to unite in, join, engage in; to attain, reach, begin; to insert; to inscribe, record. (*Law.*) To go into or upon lands, and take possession of them; to place in regular form before the court.—*v. i.* To go or come in; to begin; to penetrate; to constitute a part.—**En′trance**, -trans, *n.* Act of entering, also of taking possession (of property or office); permission or power to enter; door or passage by which to enter; act of beginning; commencement; the causing to be entered, as of a ship or goods at a custom-house, a name upon a register, etc.—**Entrée′**, ON-tra′, *n.* Entry; permission or right to enter; a course of dishes at table; a side dish.—**En′try**, -trĭ, *n.* Act of entering; entrance; making a record; a passage; vestibule. (*Com.*) Exhibition of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods. (*Law.*) The taking possession of lands or tenements by setting foot on them; a formal putting upon record.

Enterprise, en′tĕr-prīz, *n.* That which is undertaken; a bold attempt; adventure; willingness to engage in labor which requires boldness, energy, etc.—*v. t.* To undertake, venture upon.

Entertain, en-tĕr-tān′, *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd′), -TAINING.] To maintain, support; to show hospitality to, receive as host; to engage agreeably the attention of, divert; to take into consideration; to cherish.—*v. i.* To receive guests.—**Entertain′ing**, *a.* Affording entertainment; amusing; diverting.—**Entertain′ment**, *n.* Act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing; that which entertains, esp. a feast, banquet; diversion; pastime.

Enthusiasm, en-thu′zĭ-azm, *n.* An ardent zeal in respect to some object, cause, or pursuit; fervor of soul; fanaticism.—**Enthu′siast**, *n.* One moved by enthusiasm; a visionary; fanatic; zealot.—**Enthu′siast′ic, -ical**, *a.* Filled with, etc.

Entice, en-tīs′, *v. t.* [-TICED (-tīst′), -TICING.] To draw on, or instigate, by hope or desire; esp. to lead astray, tempt, decoy, seduce, inveigle, persuade.

Entire, en-tīr′, *a.* Complete in all parts; full and perfect; whole; not participated with others; full; comprising all requisites in itself; without mixture or alloy; without defect; complete; unbroken. (*Bot.*) Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla.

Entitle, en-tī′tl, *v. t.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To give a title to, dignify by an honorary designation, denominate, call; to give a claim to, furnish grounds for seeking.

Entity, en′tĭ-tĭ, *n.* A real being, whether in thought or in fact; essence; existence.

Entomb, en-tōōm′, *v. t.* [-TOMBED (-tōōmd′), -TOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb, bury, inter, inhume.

Entomology, en-to-mol′o-jĭ, *n.* That part of zoölogy which treats of insects.

Entrails, en′trālz, *n. pl.* The bowels; guts; viscera; internal parts, as of the earth.

Entrance, Entrée, Entry. See under ENTER.

Entrance, en-trans′, *v. t.* [-TRANCED (-transt′), -TRANCING.] To put into a trance, make insensible to present objects; to ravish with delight or wonder.

Entrap, en-trap′, *v. t.* [-TRAPPED (-trapt′), -TRAPPING.] To catch as in a trap, insnare.

Entreat, en-trēt′, *v. t.* To treat, deal with, use or manage; to treat with, ask earnestly, importune, beseech, beg, implore.—**Entreat′y**, -ĭ, *n.* Act of, etc.; solicitation; suit; petition.

Entrust. See INTRUST.

Entwine, en-twīn′, *v. t.* [-TWINED (-twīnd′), -TWINING.] To twine, twist together.

Entwist, en-twist′, *v. t.* To twist or wreathe around.

Enucleate, e-nu′kle-āt, *v. t.* To bring out, as a kernel from enveloping husks; to make manifest.

Enumerate, e-nu′mēr-āt, *v. t.* To count, number, compute; to recount, recapitulate. — **Enu′mera′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed.

Enunciate, e-nun′shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To announce, proclaim, declare; to make distinctly audible, pronounce. — *v. i.* To utter words or syllables. — **Enun′cia′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; mode of pronunciation, esp. as regards distinctness of articulation; thing enunciated or announced; declaration. — **Enun′ciative**, -tiv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to enunciation or utterance.

Enveigle. See INVEIGLE.

Envelop, en-vel′up, *v. t.* [-OPED (-upt), -OPING.] To surround as a covering; to wrap up, inclose within a case, wrapper, etc. — **Envelope**, en′vel-ōp *or* ON-vel-ōp′, **Envel′op**, -up, *n.* That which envelops; a wrapper; esp. wrapper of a letter.

Enviable, **Envious**, etc. See under ENVY.

Environ, en-vī′run, *v. t.* [-RONED (-rund), -RONING.] To surround, encompass, encircle; to involve, envelop. — **Envi′ronment**, *n.* Act of, state of being, or that which, etc. — **Environs**, en-vī′- *or* en′vĭ-runz, *n. pl.* Places surrounding another place, or in its neighborhood.

Envoy, en′voi, *n.* One dispatched upon an errand; esp. one deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact business, with a foreign government, — disting. fr. an ambassador or permanent resident at a foreign court.

Envy, en′vĭ, *v. t.* [-VIED (-vid), -VYING.] To regard with discontent and malevolent longing; to be filled with emulation at sight of; to desire strongly, covet. — *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings. — *n.* Pain, mortification, or discontent, excited by another's superiority; an object of envious feeling. — **En′viable**, *a.* — **En′vious**, -us, *a.* Feeling, exhibiting, or directed by, envy. — **En′viously**, *adv.*

Enwrap. See INWRAP.

Epaulet, **-lette**, ep′aw-let′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

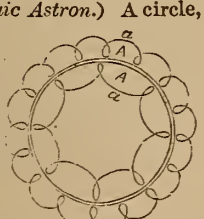
Epergne, a-pârn′, *n.* An ornamental stand in the center of a table.

Ephemera, e-fem′e-rà, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever of one day's continuance only. (*Entom.*) The day-fly, or May-fly; strictly, a fly that lives one day only, applied also to short-lived insects. — **Ephem′eral**, *n.* Anything which lasts but a day or a very short time. — **Ephem′eral**, **-eric**, **-erous**, -rus, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal; existing for a short time only. — **Ephem′eris**, *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES, -mĕr′ĭ-dēz. A journal; diary. (*Astron.*) An astronomical almanac; a tabular statement of the assigned places of a planet, comet, etc., on successive days.

Epic, ep′ik, *a.* Containing narration; relating great events. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

Epicure, ep′ĭ-kūr, *n.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who assumed pleasure to be the highest good; one addicted to sensual enjoyments; a voluptuary; sensualist. — **Epicurean**, -ku′re-an *or* -ku-re′an, *a.* Pert. to Epicurus or his philosophy; given to luxury; luxurious. — *n.* A follower of, etc.; one given to luxuries of the table.

Epicycle, ep′ĭ-sī′kl, *n.* (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) A circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle. — **Epicy′cloid**, -kloid, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* or *a′* in the circle *A* or *A′*.



Epicycloid.

Epidemic, ep-ĭ-dem′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Common to, or affecting, a whole people or community; generally prevailing. — **Epidem′ic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, affects many persons at once.

Epidermis, ep-ĭ-dēr′mis, *n.* (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; outer layer of the skin of animals. (*Bot.*) External layer of the bark of a plant.

Epiglottis, ep-ĭ-glot′tis, *n.* (*Anat.*) A valve of cartilage at the base of the tongue, which closes the glottis and excludes food or drink from the larynx while eating.

Epigram, ep′ĭ-gram, *n.* A short poem on one subject, ending with a witty thought.

Epilepsy, ep′ĭ-lep′sĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) The falling sickness; a disease characterized by convulsions, stupor, and foaming at the mouth. — **Epilep′tic**, *a.* Pert. to, affected with, or consisting of, epilepsy.

Epilogue, ep′ĭ-log, *n.* A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after a play. (*Rhet.*) Closing part of a discourse.

Epiphany, e-pif′a-nĭ, *n.* An appearance, or becoming manifest. (*Eccl.*) A festival, celebrated Jan. 6th, to commemorate the appearance of our Savior to the wise men of the East.

Episcopal, e-pis′ko-pal, *a.* Governed by bishops; pert. to, or vested in, bishops or prelates; pert. to the church of England, or the Prot. Episc. church of U. S. — **Epis′copa′lian**, -lĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to episcopacy or to the Episc. church; episcopal. — *n.* One who adheres to, etc.; a churchman. — **Epis′copa′lianism**, -izm, *n.* Episcopacy. — **Epis′copally**, *adv.* — **Epis′copate**, **-pāt**, *n.* A bishopric; office and dignity of a bishop; collective body of bishops. — **Epis′copacy**, -sĭ, *n.* Government of the church by bishops, or by 3 orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons.

Episode, ep′ĭ-sōd, *n.* (*Rhet.*) An incidental narrative, or digression, arising from the main subject.

Epistle, e-pis′l, *n.* A writing sent to a person; letter. — **Epis′tolary**, -to-la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. or suitable to, or contained in, letters.

Epitaph, ep′ĭ-taf, *n.* An inscription on a monument, in memory of the dead.

Epithet, ep′ĭ-thet, *n.* An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation of a person or thing: title; appellation.

Epitome, e-pit′o-mē, *n.*; *pl.* -MES, -mēz. A brief summary; abridgment; compendium; synopsis.

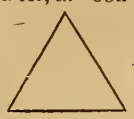
Epizoön, ep-ĭ-zo′on, *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA, -zo′à. (*Zoöl.*) One of a class of parasitic insects or worms living upon lice, acari, etc.; an animal infesting the surface of the body of another — as lice, fleas, etc. — **Epizoötic**, -zo-ot′ik, *a.* Parasitic on animals; pert. to, or affected by, diseases prevalent among animals — corresp. to *epidemic* diseases among men. — **Epizo′oty**, -o-tĭ, *n.* A murrain among horses, cattle, etc.

Epoch, ep′ok, *n.* A fixed point of time, from which dates are reckoned; a remarkable period of time; era; age.

Epsom Salt, ep′sum-sawlt. (*Med.*) Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities, — orig. prepared fr. mineral waters at *Epsom*, England.

Equal, e′kwal, *a.* Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, degree, etc.; having competent power or means; fit; not variable; equable; not unduly inclining to either side; uniform; fair; just; equitable. — *n.* One not inferior or superior to another. — *v. t.* [EQUALED (-kwald), EQUALING.] To be or become equal to, or commensurate with; to recompense fully; to make equal or equal to, equalize, regard as equals. — **E′qually**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **Equal′ity**, -kwol′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being equal. (*Math.*) Exact agreement between expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity. — **Equa′tion**, *n.* A making equal; equal division. (*Math.*) An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities, the sign = being placed between them. (*Astron.*) Difference between the true and the mean place or other element of a celestial body. — *Equation of payments.* (*Arith.*) Process of finding the mean time of payment of sums due at different times. — *E. of time.* (*Astron.*) Difference between mean and apparent time. — *Personal e.* (*Astron.*) Difference between an observed result and the true, depending on personal qualities in the observer. — **Equa′tor**, -tēr, *n.* (*Geog.*) A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the 2 poles, and dividing the earth's surface into 2 hemispheres. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator. — **Eq′uity**, ek′wĭ-tĭ, *n.* The giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, — disting. fr. *justice* in requiring a higher standard than enactment or custom. (*Law.*) An equitable

claim; a system of jurisprudence, whose object is to supply deficiencies of courts of law. Impartiality; rectitude; honesty; uprightness. — **Eq'uitable**, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due; pert. to the tribunal or rule of equity; fair; reasonable; right; candid. — **E'quanim'ity**, -ĭ. *n.* Evenness of mind; composure; calmness. — **Equian'gular**, e-kwĭ-an'gu-lĕr, *a.* Consisting of, or having equal angles. — **Equilat'eral**, *a.* Having all the sides equal. — **Equilib'rium**, -rĭ-um, *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA, -rĭ-ă; *E. pl.* -RIUMS, -umz. Equality of weight or force; a just balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons. — **E'quinox**, *n.* The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points. — *Autumnal equinox.* Time when the sun enters the 1st point of Libra, being about Sept. 23d. — *Vernal e.* Time when the sun enters the 1st point of Aries, being about March 21st. — **E'quipoise**, -poiz, *n.* Equality of weight or force, equilibrium; a state in which the 2 ends or sides of a thing are balanced; equality. — **Equiv'alent**, *a.* Equal in value, force, power, effect, import, etc. (*Geom.*) Equal in dimensions, but not superposable. (*Geol.*) Contemporaneous in origin. — *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force. — **Equiv'ocal**, *a.* Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; ambiguous; uncertain; capable of being ascribed to different motives; uncertain as to its cause or effect. — **Equiv'ocate**, -kāt, *v. i.* To use words of equivocal or doubtful signification with a view to mislead; to prevaricate, evade, shuffle.


Equilateral Triangle.

Equestrian, e-kwes'trĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to horses, their management, and the art of riding; riding on horseback; performed by one on horseback. — *n.* A horseman; rider. — **E'quine**, -kwīn, **Equi'nal**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a horse.

Equip, e-kwip', *v. t.* [EQUIPPED (-kwipt'), -PING.] To supply with what is necessary to efficient action, — said esp. of ships or troops; to decorate. — **Eq'uipage**, -pej, *n.* Furniture; esp. furniture and supplies of a vessel, or of an army, body of troops, or single soldier; equipment; accouterments; habiliments; attendance; retinue. — **Equip'ment**, *n.* Act of, state of being, or thing used in, etc.

Era, ē'rȧ, *n.*; *pl.* ERAS, -rȧz. A fixed point of time, from which a series of years is reckoned; a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between fixed points; epoch; age.

Eradicate, e-rad'ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To pull up by the roots, extirpate, root out; to put an end to, exterminate, destroy.

Erase, e-rāz', *v. t.* [ERASED (-rāst'), ERASING.] To rub or scrape out, efface; to obliterate, as ideas in the mind or memory.

Ere, âr, *adv.* Before; sooner than. — *prep.* Before in respect to time. — **Ere-long'**, *adv.* Soon; before long. — **Ere-now'**, *adv.* Before this time. — **Ere-while'**, **-whiles'**, -hwīlz', *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before. — **Erst**, ērst. *adv.* First; at first; in early times; once; formerly.

Erect, e-rekt', *a.* Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; raised; uplifted; firmly established; bold. — *v. t.* To set upright, lift up, raise; to raise (a building); to give loftiness or high tone to, exalt; to cheer; to set up (an assertion or consequence from premises, etc.); to establish anew, construct, build, institute, found.

Ergo, ĕr'go, *adv.* Therefore; consequently. [L.]

Ergot, ĕr'got, *n.* An elongated, black, poisonous form of the kernel of rye and other grasses, caused by a fungus, — used to cause contraction of the uterus; spur; smut. (*Far.*) A protuberance behind and below the pastern-joint.

Ermine.

Ermine, ĕr'min, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel, inhabiting northern Europe and America, and having the fur white in winter, but the tip of the tail intensely black throughout the year; the fur of the ermine; the dignity of judges, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are emblematic of purity. (*Her.*) One of the furs used in blazonry, represented by spots shaped as in the cut.

Ermine.

Erode, e-rōd', *v. t.* To eat into or away; to corrode. — **Ero'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act or operation of, or state of being, etc.; corrosion; canker.

Err, ĕr, *v. i.* [ERRED (ĕrd), ERRING (ĕr'ring).] To wander from the right way; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to fail morally. — **Errat'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Roving about without a fixed destination; eccentric; not fixed or stationary; transported from the original resting place. — **Erra'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* -TA, -tȧ. An error in writing or printing. — **Erro'neous**, -us, *a.* Deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice; containing error; liable to mislead; irregular; false; mistaken.

Errand, ĕr'rand, *n.* Something to be said or done by a messenger; message; commission; one's purpose in going.

Erst. See under ERE.

Eruct, e-rukt', **Eruc'tate**, -tāt, *v. t.* To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch. — **Eructa'tion**, *n.* Act of belching; a bursting forth, as of wind or other matter from the earth.

Erudite, ĕr'u-dīt, *a.* Characterized by extensive knowledge; learned. — **Erudi'tion**, -dish'un, *n.* State of being, etc.; literature; learning.

Eruption, e-rup'shun, *n.* Act of bursting forth, as from inclosure or confinement; that which bursts forth suddenly or violently. (*Med.*) The breaking out of a cutaneous disease; the disease itself. — **Erup'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Breaking forth; attended with, or producing eruption. (*Geol.*) Produced by, etc.

Erysipelas, ĕr-ĭ-sip'e-las, *n.* (*Med.*) St. Anthony's fire; an acute inflammatory disease of the skin and subjacent tissues.

Escalade, es-ka-lād', *n.* (*Mil.*) An attack in which ladders are used to mount a rampart. — *v. t.* To scale; to mount and enter.

Escalop, es-skol'up, *n.* (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell, with one straight side, the face usually marked with ribs. A curving indenture in the margin of anything.

Escape, es-kāp', *v. t.* [-CAPED (-kāpt'), -CAPING.] To flee from and avoid, shun; to avoid the notice of, evade. — *v. i.* To hasten away, avoid danger or injury; to be passed without harm. — *n.* Act of fleeing from danger, evading harm, or avoiding notice; deliverance from injury or restraint. — **Escape'ment**, *n.* Act of escaping; the contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheelwork with the pendulum or the balance, keeping the latter in vibration, — so called because a tooth *escapes* from a pallet at each vibration.

Escapement.

Escarp, es-kärp', *n.* (*Fort.*) Anything high and precipitous, as the side of the ditch next the parapet. — *v. t.* [ESCARPED (-kärpt'), -CARPING.] (*Mil.*) To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope. — **Escarp'ment**, *n.* A steep declivity.

Escheat, es-chēt', *n.* (*Feud. & Eng. Law.*) Reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, through extinction of the blood of the tenant. (*U. S. Law.*) Falling or reverting of real property to the State, as orig. and ultimate proprietor, by failure of legal owners; a writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. Lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat; what falls to one; a reversion. — *v. i.* (*Law.*) To revert, return, or become forfeited to the lord, the crown, or the state.

Eschew, es-chōō', *v. t.* [-CHEWED (-chōōd'), -CHEWING.] To flee from, shun, seek to avoid.

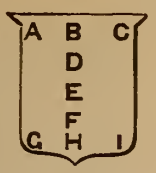
Escort, es'kôrt, *n.* An attendant to afford safety, respect, honor, or attention: a guard; protection on a journey or excursion. — **Escort'**, *v. t.* To attend in order to protect; accompany as safeguard.

Escritoire, es-krĭ-twôr', *n.* A writing-desk.

Esculent, es'ku-lent, *a.* Suitable to be used for food; edible. — *n.* Anything eatable.

Escutcheon, es-kuch'un, *n.* (*Her.*) The shield; the

field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; shield of a family. [The 2 sides of an escutcheon are designated as dexter and sinister, and the different parts by the following names: A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honor or collar point; E, fesse or heart point; F, nombril or navel point; G, dexter base point; H, middle base point; I, sinister base point.] (*Naut.*) Part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. (*Carp.*) A plate finishing a key-hole.



Escutcheon.

Eskimo. See ESQUIMAU.

Esophagus, e-sof′a-gus, *n.* (*Anat.*) Passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; gullet.

Especial, es-pesh′al, *a.* Distinguished among others of the same kind; peculiar; particular; principal.

Espial, Espionage. See under ESPY.

Esplanade, es-pla-nād′, *n.* (*Fort.*) The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country; clear space between a citadel and the town. (*Hort.*) A grass-plat. Any clear space for public drives.

Espouse, es-powz′, *v. t.* [-POUSED (-powzd′), -POUSING.] To give as spouse, affiance, unite by promise of marriage or by marriage ceremony; to take as spouse, accept in marriage, wed; to take up the cause of, adopt, embrace.

Espy, es-pī′, *v. t.* [-PIED (-pīd′), -PYING.] To catch sight of, discern unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly, examine and keep watch upon, find out, descry, spy. — *v. i.* To look narrowly, look about. — **Espi′al**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Espionage**, es′pe-on-äzh *or* -ej, *n.* Practice or employment of spies.

Esquimau, Eskimo, es′kĭ-mo, *n.*; *pl.* -MAUX, -mōz. An Indian of tribes inhabiting arctic America and Greenland.

Esquire, es-kwīr′, *n.* Orig., a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, an attendant on a knight, now, prop., a title of dignity next below a knight, and given in Eng. to younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other gentlemen: in the U. S., the title is indiscriminately used in addressing letters. — *v. t.* [ESQUIRED (-kwīrd′), -QUIRING.] To wait on, attend.

Assay, es-sa′, *v. t.* [-SAYED (-sād′), -SAYING.] To try, attempt; to make experiment or trial of; to assay. — **Es′say**, *n.* A trial; attempt; endeavor; exertion. (*Lit.*) A composition shorter and less methodical than a formal treatise.

Essence, es′sens, *n.* Formal or formative nature of a complex notion; constituent qualities of a thing; materials common to a class as disting. fr. the form of an individual or species; a purely spiritual being; the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil; perfume; odor; scent. — *v. t.* [ESSENCED (-senst), -SENCING.] To scent. — **Essen′tial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to the essence; really existing; important in the highest degree; highly rectified; pure; unmixed. (*Mus.*) Necessary; indispensable, — said of tones constituting a chord, disting. fr. ornamental or accidental tones. (*Med.*) Idiopathic; independent of other disease. — *n.* Constituent principle.

Establish, es-tab′lish, *v. t.* [-LISHED (-lisht), -LISHING.] To make stable or firm; to settle; to enact by authority, ordain; to secure the reception of, uphold; to found, institute, — as a colony, state, etc.; to set up in business. — **Estab′lishment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; thing established, as, a form of government; a permanent civil, military, or commercial organization; a style of living; accustomed expense; income; salary; permanent place of residence or business.

Estate, es-tāt′, *n.* Fixed condition of any thing or person; rank; state; position; property; esp. property in land; also, property of all kinds which one leaves to be divided at his death; one of the ranks or classes of men constituting the state. (*Law.*) The interest which one has in lands or other effects.

Esteem, es-tēm′, *v. t.* [-TEEMED (-tēmd′), -TEEMING.] To set a value on, estimate, set a high value on, regard with respect or affection. — *n.* High value; great regard. — **Es′timable**, -tĭ-ma-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of, etc. — **Es′timate**, -māt, *v. t.* To form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing; to compute, appraise, rate, calculate. — *n.* An approximate judgment as to amount, cost, etc. — **Estima′tion**, *n.* Act of estimating; opinion of the worth, etc., formed without using precise data; favorable opinion; esteem; honor; regard.

Esthetics. See under ÆSTHETIC.

Estop, es-top′, *v. t.* [-TOPPED (-topt′), -PING.] (*Law.*) To impede or bar, stop the progress of. — **Estop′pel**, *n.* A conclusive admission, not to be controverted.

Estrange, es-trānj′, *v. t.* [-TRANGED (-trānjd′), -TRANGING.] To make strange, keep at a distance; to divert from its original use or possessor, alienate; to alienate the affections or confidence of.

Estray, es-trā′, *n.* (*Law.*) A domestic animal, wandering from its owner.

Estuary, est′u-a-rĭ, *n.* A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; frith.

Etcetera, -cætera, et-set′e-rà, *contr.* **etc.** *and* **&c.** Lit. and other (things); and so on, — used at the end of a sentence, phrase, etc., to indicate that other things are to be understood, or might be mentioned. [L.]

Etch, ech, *v. t.* [ETCHED (echt), ETCHING.] To produce (figures or designs) on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by acid. — *v. i.* To practice etching.

Eternal, e-tēr′nal, *a.* Without beginning or end of existence; always existing; everlasting; endless; immortal; continued without intermission; perpetual; ceaseless; immutable. — *n.* That which is without beginning or end; esp. the Deity; God. — **Eter′nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being, etc.; the condition which begins at death.

Ether, e′thēr, *n.* (*Physics.*) A subtle fluid supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmitting light and heat. (*Chem.*) A very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by distillation of alcohol with an acid. — *Sulphuric ether.* The druggist's common ether, produced by distillation of alcohol and sulphuric acid, — the most valuable of anæsthetics. — **Ethe′real**, -re-al, *a.* Pert. to the ether, or to regions beyond the earth or atmosphere; celestial; consisting of ether; exceedingly light or airy; tenuous. (*Chem.*) Of, or pert. to, ether. — **Ethe′realize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert into, or saturate with, ether; to render ethereal. — **E′therize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert into, or put under the influence of, ether. — **E′therization**, *n.* (*Med.*) Administration of ether by inhalation; state of the system under its influence.

Ethic, -ical, eth′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to manners or morals; treating of moral feelings or duties; containing precepts of morality. — **Eth′ics**, *n.* Science of human duty; body of rules drawn from this science. — **Ethol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of ethics, also of character, and of customs among different communities or in different stages of civilization.

Ethiop, e′thĭ-op, -opian, -o′pĭ-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia; an African. — **Ethio′pian, -op′ic**, *a.* Pert. or relating to, etc. — *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

Ethnic, eth′nik, **-nical**, *a.* Pert. to races; based on distinctions of race; heathen; pagan, — opp. to *Jewish* and *Christian*. — **Ethnog′raphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Description of races of men, with their characteristics, manners, etc. — **Ethnol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of the division of man into races, their origin, relations, and differences.

Ethology, etc. See under ETHIC.

Etiology, e-tĭ-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Science of the causes of disease. (*Metaph.*) Investigation of causes.

Etiquette, et-ĭ-ket′, *n.* Observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion; conventional decorum.

Etymon, et′ĭ-mon, *n.*; *E. pl.* -MONS, -monz, *Gr. pl.* -MA, -mà. An original form; primitive word; root. — **Etymol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar relating to changes in the forms of words. — **Et′ymolog′ical**, -loj′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to etymology. — **Etymol′ogist**, -jist, *n.* One versed in, etc.

Eucharist, u′ka-rist, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper; communion.

Euchre, u′kēr, *n.* A game at cards. — *v. t.* To defeat

one who has made the trump in playing euchre; to defeat, outwit, foil.

Eudiometer, u-dĭ-om′e-tēr, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the purity of the air, or its quantity of oxygen. — **Eudiom′etry**, -trĭ, *n.* Art or practice of, etc.

Eudiometer.

Eulogium, u-lo′jĭ-um, **Eu′logy**, -jĭ, *n.* A speech or writing in commendation of any one's character or services; encomium; panegyric. — **Eu′logize**, *v. t.* [-GIZED (-jīzd), -GIZING.] To speak or write in commendation of; to praise. — **Eu′logist**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Eulogist′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, given to, or characterized by, etc.; laudatory.

Eunuch, u′nuk, *n.* A castrated man, often employed as a chamberlain in the East.

Eupatorium, u′pa-to′rĭ-um, *n.* A genus of plants, including hemp, agrimony, boneset, thoroughwort or Indian sage, etc.

Euphemism, u′fe-mizm, *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one harsh or indelicate. — **Euphemis′tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc.

Euphony, u′fo-nĭ, *n.* An agreeable sound, easy, smooth enunciation of sounds. — **Euphon′ic**, **-ical**, -fon′ik-al. **Eupho′nious**, -fo′nĭ-us, *a.* Agreeable in sound. — **Eu′phonism**, -fo-nizm, *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds; euphony. — **Euphon′icon**, *n.* A kind of pianoforte. — **Eupho′nium**, -nĭ-um, *n.* A bass instrument of the sax-horn family.

Euphuism, u′fu-izm, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language.

Eurasian, u-ra′shan, *n.* A child of one European and one Asiatic parent; one born in Asia of European parentage.

European, u-ro-pe′an, *a.* Pert. to Europe or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of, etc.

Eustachian, u-sta′kĭ-an, *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered by Eustachius, an Italian physician. — *E. tube.* (*Anat.*) A slender air-passage from a cavity in the ear to the back part of the mouth. — *E. valve.* (*Anat.*) A semilunar, membranous valve in the heart.

Evacuate, e-vak′u-āt, *v. t.* To make empty; to remove, eject, void, discharge; to withdraw from or desert (a city, fort, etc.); to make void, nullify, vacate. — **Evacua′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing evacuated or discharged; esp. a discharge by stool or other natural means. — **Evac′ua′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

Evade, e-vād′, *v. t.* To get away from by artifice, elude, escape. — *v. i.* To escape, slip away, attempt to escape. — **Eva′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, etc.; esp. of eluding an accusation, interrogation, etc.; shift; subterfuge; prevarication; equivocation. — **Eva′sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to evade; marked by evasion. — **Eva′sively**, *adv.*

Evanescent, ev-a-nes′sent, *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; imperceptible. — **Evanes′cence**, -sens, *n.* Act, state, or quality of, etc.

Evangel, e-van′jel, *n.* Good news; the gospel. — **Evangel′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Contained in, or pert. to, the 4 Gospels; pert. to, consonant with, or contained in, the gospel; earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; technically applied to a party in some Protestant churches. — **Evangel′ically**, *adv.* — **Evangel′icism**, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* Evangelical principles. — **Evan′gelist**, *n.* One of the writers of the gospel history; one authorized to preach, but not to administer the eucharist; a preacher without fixed charge; a revivalist. — **Evan′gelize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To preach the gospel to, convert to a belief of the gospel. — *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

Evaporate, e-vap′o-rāt, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to be dissipated, be wasted. — *v. t.* To dissipate in vapor or fumes. — *a.* Dispersed in vapors. — **Evap′ora′tion**, *n.* Act or process of turning into, or passing off in, vapor; transformation of part of a fluid into vapor, to concentrate fixed matters contained in it in a state of greater consistence.

Evasion, **Evasive**, etc. See under EVADE.

Eve, ēv, **Even**, e′vn, *n.* Latter part or close of the day; evening; the evening preceding some particular day, as *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas; period just preceding some event. — **E′vening**, *n.* Latter part of the day and beginning of night or darkness; latter portion or declining period (of life, etc.).

Even, e′vn, *a.* Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough; uniform in motion or action; equable; not easily disturbed; parallel; on a level; equally balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable, — said of accounts, bargains, etc.; not odd; capable of division by 2, — said of numbers. — *v. t.* [EVENED (e′vnd), EVENING.] To make even or level; to balance; to balance accounts. — *adv.* In an equal or precisely similar manner; equally; at the very time; so much as; as was not to be expected. — **E′venly**, *adv.* — **E′venness**, *n.*

Evening. See under EVE.

Event, e-vent′, *n.* That which falls out; any incident; consequence of anything; occurrence; adventure; issue; result; end. — **Event′ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of, or distinguished for, etc. — **Event′ual**, -u-al, *a.* Happening as a consequence or result: consequential; terminating; ultimate. — **Event′ually**, *adv.* — **Event′ual′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition to take cognizance of events. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Event′uate**, *v. i.* To issue, as a consequence or event, terminate.

Ever, ev′ēr, *adv.* At any time; at all times: always; continually; without cessation or interruption; to the end. [Contr. E′ER, âr.] — **Ev′erglade**, *n.* Low land covered with shallow water and a growth of high grass. — **-green**, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year. — *n.* A plant which, etc. — **-last′ing**, *a.* Lasting or enduring forever; immortal; eternal; continuing indefinitely. — *n.* Eternal duration, past and future; eternal; a woolen material for shoes, etc. (*Bot.*) A plant, whose flowers dry without losing their form or color. A game at cards. — **-last′ingly**, *adv.* Perpetually; continually. — **-liv′ing**, *a.* Living without end; eternal; continual; incessant. — **-more′**, *adv.* During eternity; always; for an indefinite future period. — **Ev′ery**, -ĭ, *a.* The separate individuals which constitute a whole, regarded one by one. — **Ev′ery-day**, *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; customary. — **-where**, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

Evict, **Eviction.** See under EVINCE.

Evident, ev′ĭ-dent, *a.* Clear to the vision; esp. clear to the understanding; obvious; notorious. — **Ev′idence**, -dens, *n.* That which makes manifest; ground of belief; conclusive testimony; one who makes evident; a witness. (*Law.*) Means of proof. — *v. t.* [-DENCED (-denst), -DENCING.] To render evident or clear; to prove, evince.

Evil, e′vl, *a.* Having bad natural or moral qualities; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; mischievous; wicked; bad. — *n.* That which produces unhappiness or suffering; moral badness; malady or disease, esp. in the phrase *king's evil*, the scrofula. — *adv.* In an evil manner; ill.

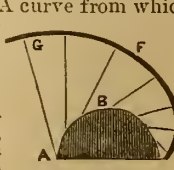
Evince, e-vins′, *v. t.* [EVINCED (-vinst′), EVINCING.] Lit., to conquer completely; to prove beyond reasonable doubt, make evident. — **Evin′cible**, *a.* Capable of being proved; demonstrable. — **Evin′cive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to, etc. — **Evict′**, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To dispossess by legal process. — **Evic′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Eviscerate, e-vis′sĕr-āt, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of, disembowel, gut.

Evitable, ev′ĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being shunned.

Evoke, e-vōk′, *v. t.* [EVOKED (-vōkt′), EVOKING.] To call out, summon forth.

Evolve, e-volv′, *v. t.* [EVOLVED (-volvd′), EVOLVING.] To unfold or unroll, develop; to throw out, emit. — *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed. — **Evolute**, ev′o-lūt, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it. — **Evolu′tion**, *n.* Act of unfolding or unrolling; in the process of growth, development; a series of things unrolled or unfolded. (*Geom.*) Formation of an involute by un-



ABC. Evolute.

winding a thread from another curve as an evolute. (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) Extraction of roots. (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) A prescribed movement of a body of troops, vessel, or fleet. (*Physiol.*) That theory of generation in which the germ is held to preëxist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts. (*Biology.*) History of the steps by which any living being has acquired its distinguishing morphological and physiological characteristics. (*Metaph.*) Series of changes under natural law, involving continuous progress from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous in structure, and from the single and simple to the diverse and manifold in quality or function. — **Evolu′tionary**, -rĭ, *a.* Pert. to evolution. — **Evolu′tionist**, *n.* One skilled in evolutions; one who holds the physiological or metaphysical doctrine of, etc.

Ewe, u, *n.* A female sheep.

Ewer, u′ĕr, *n.* A pitcher with a wide spout.

Exact, egz-akt′, *a.* Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth; accurate; methodical; punctual; marked by nicety or care; proceeding from, or characterized by, exactness; correct; precise; nice; methodical. — *v. t.* To demand or require authoritatively or of right; to extort. — **Exac′tion**, *n.* Authoritative demand: a driving to compliance; extortion; thing exacted; tribute. — **Exact′itude**′, -tūd′, *n.* Exactness.

Exaggerate, egz-aj′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To increase or amplify; to heighten, esp. to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant. (*Paint.*) To heighten in coloring or design. — **Exag′gera′tion**, *n.* Representation beyond truth; hyperbole. (*Paint.*) A representation of things beyond natural life, in expression, vigor, etc. — **Exag′geratory**, -to-rĭ, **-tive**, -tiv, *a.* Containing, or tending to, etc.

Exalt, egz-awlt′, *v. t.* To elevate, lift up; to elevate in rank, dignity, power, etc.; magnify, extol; to lift up with joy or success, elate; to elevate the tone of, utter. (*Chem.*) To render pure or refined. — **Exalta′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Examine, egz-am′in, *v. t.* [-INED (-ind), -INING.] To try and assay by appropriate tests; to inquire into and determine; to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of; to consider the arguments for, or the merits of; to try, as an offender; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness; to prove by a moral standard, discuss, scrutinize, explore. — **Exam′ina′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; careful search, investigation, or inquiry; process for testing qualification.

Example, egz-am′pl, *n.* A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample; a pattern or copy; a warning; caution; precedent; an instance illustrating a rule or precept. — **Exem′plar**, *n.* A model, original, or pattern, to be imitated. — **Exem′plary**, -rĭ, *a.* Serving as, etc.; commendable; conspicuous. — **Exem′plarily**, -rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Exem′plify**, -plĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To show by example, copy, make an attested copy of, prove by an attested copy. — **Exem′plifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, or thing which, etc.

Exasperate, egz-as′pĕr-āt, *v. t.* To irritate in a high degree, aggravate, imbitter, provoke, enrage. — **Exas′pera′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Excavate, eks′ka-vāt, *v. t.* To hollow out, form a cavity in, form by hollowing. — **Excava′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a hollow formed by removing the interior.

Exceed, eks-sēd′, *v. t.* To pass or go beyond; to surpass, excel, transcend. — *v. i.* To go too far, pass proper bounds; to be more or larger. — **Exceed′ing**, **-ingly**, *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; surpassingly; transcendently. — **Excess′**, *n.* State of surpassing or exceeding limits; superfluity; undue indulgence of appetite; intemperance; dissipation; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder. — **Excess′ive**, -iv, *a.* Marked by, etc.; transgressing laws of morality, prudence, propriety, etc.; extreme; vehement. — **Excess′ively**, *adv.*

Excel, eks-sel′, *v. t.* [-CELLED (-seld′), -CELLING.] To exceed, surpass, esp. in good qualities or deeds. — *v. i.* To have good qualities in an unusual degree; to surpass others. — **Ex′cellence**, -lens, *n.* State or quality of being excellent; a valuable quality; a title of honor: excellency; superiority; worth; greatness. — **Ex′cellency**, -sĭ, *n.* Valuable quality; excellence; a title of honor given to dignitaries of a court or state, embassadors, etc. — **Ex′cellent**, *a.* Excelling or surpassing others in virtue, dignity, attainments, etc.; worthy; choice.

Except, eks-sept′, *v. t.* To leave out of any number specified, exclude. — *v. i.* To take exception to, object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting; but. — *conj.* Unless; if not. — **Excep′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing excepted; a person, thing, or case, specified as distinct, or not included. (*Law.*) An objection, oral or written, taken, as to bail or security; or as to the decision of a judge, etc. An objection; dissent; cause of offense. — **Excep′tionable**, *a.* Liable to, etc.; objectionable. — **Excep′tional**, *a.* Forming an exception; exceptive; better than the average; of marked excellence; eminently superior. — **Except′ive**, -iv, *a.* Including, making, or being an exception; exceptional. — **Except′or**, -ĕr, *n.* One who takes exceptions.

Excerpt, eks′sĕrpt, *v. t.* To make extracts from, or an extract of; to select, extract, cite or cite from. — *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an author.

Excess, Excessive. See under EXCEED.

Exchange, eks-chānj′, *v. t.* [-CHANGED (-chanjd′), -CHANGING.] To give or take in return for something else; esp., in trade, to barter; to part with for a substitute, interchange, commute, bargain, swap, traffic. — *v. i.* To be changed or received in exchange for; to pass in exchange. — *n.* Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another, or of giving and receiving reciprocally; thing given for something received. (*Com.*) Process of settling accounts or debts between parties at a distance, without intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*. (*Law.*) A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Place where merchants and bankers of a city transact business, at certain hours, — contr. into *'Change*. — **Exchange′able**, *a.* — **Exchange′abil′ity**, *n.* — **Exchan′ger**, *n.*

Exchequer, eks-chek′ĕr, *n.* In Eng., one of the superior courts of law, — so called from a checkered cloth, which covered the table. The treasury; pecuniary possessions in general. — *v. t.* [EXCHEQUERED (-ĕrd), -UERING.] To institute a process in the Court of Exchequer.

Excise, eks-sīz′, *n.* An inland duty of the nature of a direct tax on the consumer, — also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities. — *v. t.* [EXCISED (-sīzd′), -CISING.] To lay an excise upon; to impose upon; overcharge.

Excise, eks-sīz′, *v. t.* To cut off; to separate and remove. — **Excis′ion**, -sizh′un, *n.* Act of, etc.; extirpation; destruction. (*Eccl.*) Excommunication. (*Surg.*) Removal, esp. of small parts, with a cutting instrument.

Excite, eks-sīt′, *v. t.* To call to activity, awaken, stimulate, irritate, provoke. (*Med.*) To increase the vital activity of the body. — **Excite′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; agitation; that which excites. (*Med.*) A state of exalted vital activity in the body or any of its parts. — **Excit′er**, *n.* — **Excit′ing**, *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement. — **Excit′able**, *a.* Capable of being roused into action. — **Excit′abil′ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. (*Med.*) Irritability. — **Excit′ant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A stimulant. — **Excita′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Exclaim, eks-klām′, *v. i.* [-CLAIMED (-klāmd′), -CLAIMING.] To cry out from earnestness, passion, surprise, etc.; to vociferate. — **Exclama′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; an uttered expression of surprise, joy, etc. (*Rhet.*) A word expressing outcry; an interjection. (*Print.*) A sign by which emphatic utterance or outcry is marked, thus [!].

Exclude, eks-klūd′, *v. t.* To thrust out or eject; to hinder from entrance, debar from participation or enjoyment. — **Exclu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Exclu′sionist**, *n.* One who would exclude another from some privilege. — **Exclu′sive**, -siv, **-sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Able to exclude; not taking into account. — *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; an exclusionist. — **Exclu′sively**, *adv.* — **Exclu′siveness**, *n.*

Excommunicate, eks-kom-mu′nĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To expel from communion, esp. of the church; to pronounce an ecclesiastical sentence against.

Excrement. See under EXCRETE.

Excrescence, eks-kres′sens, *n.* Any thing growing out unnaturally from anything else; a superfluity.

Excrete, eks-krēt′, *v. t.* To discharge from the body as useless; to eject. — **Excre′tion**, *n.* Act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system; matter excreted: excrement. — **Ex′cretive**, -tiv, *a.* Having the power of excreting, or promoting excretion. — **Ex′cretory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Having the quality of, etc. — *n.* (*Anat.*) A duct or vessel that receives and excretes matter. — **Ex′crement**, *n.* Matter excreted and ejected, esp. alvine discharges; dung; ordure.

Excruciate, eks-krōō′shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To inflict most severe pain upon; to torture, torment.

Exculpate, eks-kul′pāt, *v. t.* To clear from the imputation of fault or guilt; to exonerate, absolve, justify. — **Exculpa′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Excul′patory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Able to, etc.; excusing.

Excursion, eks-kēr′shun, *n.* A setting out from some point; an expedition; a trip for pleasure or health; tour; ramble; jaunt; a wandering from a subject; digression. — **Excur′sive**, -siv, *a.* Prone to make excursions; enterprising; exploring.

Excuse, eks-kūz′, *v. t.* [-CUSED (-kūzd′), -CUSING.] To free from accusation, or imputation of blame; to exculpate, absolve; to pardon, as a fault, regard with indulgence, overlook; to free from an impending obligation or duty; not to exact; to ask pardon or indulgence for. — **Excuse′**, -kūs′, *n.* Act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, etc.; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; apology; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. — **Excus′er**, -kūz′ẽr, *n.* — **Excus′able**, -kūz′-, *a.*

Execrate, eks′e-krāt, *v. t.* To denounce evil against; imprecate evil upon; to abhor, abominate, curse. — **Execra′tion**, *n.* Act of cursing; a curse pronounced; that which is execrated. — **Ex′ecrable**, *a.* Deserving, etc.; detestable; abominable.

Execute, eks′e-kūt, *v. t.* To follow through to the end, carry into complete effect; to render valid, as by signing and sealing; to give effect to, fulfill, achieve, consummate; to inflict capital punishment on, put to death. (*Mus.*) To perform, as a piece of music. — *v. i.* To perform an office or duty; to play on a musical instrument. — **Ex′ecu′ter**, *n.* — **Execu′tion**, *n.* Act of executing; performance; legal accomplishment; a putting to death as a legal penalty; act or mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, engraving, etc. (*Law.*) A final process; act of signing and sealing a legal instrument. Effect. — **Execu′tioner**, *n.* One who executes, esp. a judgment of death. — **Executive**, egz-ek′u-tiv, *a.* Designed or fitted for, qualifying for, or pert. to, etc. — *n.* The officer (king, president, etc.) who superintends the execution of laws. — **Exec′utor**, -tẽr, *n.* One who executes or performs; person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect, after his decease. — **Exec′utress**, **-utrix**, *n.* A female executor.

Exemplar, Exemplify. See under EXAMPLE.

Exempt, egz-empt′, *v. t.* To take out or from, grant immunity from, release. — *a.* Taken out or removed; liberated. — *n.* One freed from duty. — **Exemp′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Exercise, eks′ẽr-sīz, *n.* Act of exercising; exertion; use; act of putting in practice; performance; performance of a public office or ceremony, esp. of religious worship; exertion for the sake of training or improvement; hygienic activity; a disquisition; lesson; task; that which gives practice; a trial. — *v. t.* [EXERCISED (-sīzd), -CISING.] To set in action, employ, school or train, busy; to exert for the sake of improvement, improve by practice, discipline; to occupy the attention and effort of; to task, tax, vex; to use, employ. — *v. i.* To take exercise; use action or exertion.

Exert, egz-ẽrt′, *v. t.* To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation; to do or perform. — **Exer′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; effort.

Exhale, egz-hāl′, *v. t.* [-HALED (-hāld′), -HALING.] To emit, as vapor, send out, as an odor; to cause to be emitted in vapor, evaporate. — *v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapor. — **Exhala′tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; evaporation; that exhaled; fume or steam; effluvium.

Exhaust, egz-awst′, *v. t.* To draw out or drain off completely; to empty by drawing out the contents; to use, employ, or expend entirely, wear out, weary. — *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy. — *n.* Foul air let out of a room by a register, etc. — **Exhaus′tion**, -chun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

Exhibit, egz-ib′it, *v. t.* To hold forth or present to view; to show, display; to present in a public or official manner. (*Med.*) To administer as a remedy. — *n.* Any paper produced as a voucher, or in proof of facts. (*Law.*) A document proved in a cause, by admission or by witness. Thing exhibited, esp. a collection of articles placed on public exhibition. — **Exhib′iter**, *n.* — **Exhibition**, eks′hi-bish′un, *n.* Act of exhibiting; manifestation; display; thing displayed; public show. (*Med.*) The act of administering a remedy.

Exhilarate, egz-il′a-rāt, *v. t.* To make cheerful or merry; to enliven, gladden, cheer.

Exhort, egz-ôrt′, *v. t.* To incite by words or advice, advise, warn, caution. — *v. i.* To deliver exhortation. — **Exhorta′tion**, eks-, *n.* Act or practice of, etc.; language intended to incite and encourage; counsel.

Exhume, eks-hūm′, *v. t.* [-HUMED (-hūmd′), -HUMING.] To dig up, as from a grave, disinter.

Exigence, eks′ĭ-jens, **-gency**, -jen-sĭ, *n.* State of being exigent; urgent or exacting want; distress; emergency; necessity. — **Ex′igent**, *n.* (*Law.*) A judicial writ in the process of outlawry. — *a.* Requiring immediate action; pressing.

Exile, eks′īl, *n.* Forced separation from one's native country; proscription; expulsion; one banished from his country. — *v. t.* [EXILED (-īld), -ILING.] To banish from one's country, drive away.

Exist, egz-ist′, *v. i.* To be; to have actual or real being, material or spiritual; to occur; manifest itself; to live, have life. — **Exist′ence**, -ens, **-ency**, -ensĭ, *n.* State of existing or being; occurrence; that which exists; a being; creature.

Exit, eks′it, *n.* Departure of a player from the stage; any departure; act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death: decease; way of departure; passage out of a place.

Exode, eks′ōd, *n.* (*Gr. Drama.*) The catastrophe of a play. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A comic afterpiece. — **Ex′odus**, -o-dus, *n.* Departure from a place; esp. departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; 2d book of the Old Testament, which relates this departure.

Exonerate, egz-on′ẽr-āt, *v. t.* To relieve of (a charge, obligation, or load of blame); to absolve, acquit, clear, discharge. — **Exon′era′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Exorbitant, egz-ôr′bĭ-tant, *a.* Departing from an orbit or usual track; deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous; anomalous; irregular.

Exorcise, eks′or-sīz, *v. t.* [-CISED (-sīzd), -CISING.] To drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuring by some holy name; to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. — **Ex′orcism**, -sizm, *n.* Act of exorcising; a form of prayer or incantation for this end.

Exordium, egz-ôr′dĭ-um, *n.*; *E. pl.* -DIUMS, -dĭ-umz, *L. pl.* -DIA, -dĭ-ȧ. Beginning of anything; esp. introductory part of a discourse.

Exoteric, -ical, eks-o-tẽr′ik-al, *a.* Public; not secret; capable of being fully comprehended, — opp. to *esoteric*.

Exotic, egz-ot′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Introduced from a foreign country; not native. — **Exot′ic**, *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, word, custom, etc.

Expand, eks-pand′, *v. t.* To lay open; to make larger, dilate, distend; to enlarge, extend, open. — *v. i.* To become opened, spread apart, dilated, or enlarged. — **Expanse′**, -pans′, *n.* That which is expanded; wide extent of space or body; the firmament. — **Expan′sible**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Expan′sibil′ity**, -tĭ, *n.* Capacity of, etc. — **Expan′sion**, -shun, *n.*

Act of, or condition of being, etc.; thing expanded; expanse: space; room.

Expatiate, eks-pa′shĭ-āt, *v. i.* To move at large, wander without restraint; to enlarge in discourse, descant. — *v. t.* To cause or allow to roam abroad; to extend, diffuse. — **Expa′tia′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Expatriate, eks-pa′trĭ-āt, *v. t.* To banish; to remove (one's self) from one's native country.

Expect, eks-pekt′, *v. t.* To wait for, await; to look forward to, anticipate, think, believe. — **Expect′ance, -ancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* Act or state of, etc.; thing expected. — **Expect′ant**, *a.* Having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for; in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature. — *n.* One who waits in expectation. — **Expecta′tion**, *n.* Act or state of expecting; state of being expected; thing expected; ground of expecting; reason for anticipating future benefits; value of any prospect depending upon the happening of some uncertain event.

Expectorate, eks-pek′to-rāt, *v. t.* To discharge (phlegm, etc.) by coughing, hawking, and spitting. — *v. i.* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat; to spit. — **Expec′tora′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; matter expectorated. — **Expec′torant**, *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which, etc. — **Expec′torative**, -tiv, *a.* Expectorant.

Expedite, eks′pe-dīt, *v. t.* To relieve of impediments, quicken; to dispatch, issue officially. — *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious. — **Expe′dient**, -dĭ-ent, *a.* Hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; proper under the circumstances; advisable; profitable; conducive, or tending to self-interest, or selfish ends. — *n.* Suitable means to accomplish an end; means employed in an exigency; shift; contrivance; resource; substitute. — **Expedi′tion**, -dish′un, *n.* Quality of being expedite; efficient promptness; haste; quickness; an important enterprise or attempt at some distance; an excursion for a valuable end; body of persons making such an excursion. — **Expedi′tious**, -dish′us, *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition; prompt; ready; quick; alert.

Expel, eks-pel′, *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld′), -PELLING.] To drive or force out, eject; to drive from one's country, banish. — **Expul′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Expul′sive**, -siv, *a.* Having power, or serving to, etc.

Expend, eks-pend′, *v. t.* To apply or employ in any way; to consume by use, dissipate, waste. — *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed. — **Expend′iture**, -chur, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing expended; expense. — **Expense′**, -pens′, *n.* Act of expending; disbursement; outlay; that expended; cost; charge. — **Expen′sive**, -siv, *a.* Occasioning expense; costly; lavish; extravagant.

Experience, eks-pe′rĭ-ens, *n.* Practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it; repeated trial of a matter; instruction so gained; trial; proof; experiment. — *v. t.* [EXPERIENCED (-enst), -ENCING.] To make practical acquaintance with; to have befall one. — **Expe′rienced**, -rĭ-enst, *p. a.* Taught by experience, or repeated observations. — **Experien′tialism**, -shal-izm, *n.* (*Metaph.*) Doctrine that all ideas and knowledge are derived from individual experience, — opp. to *intuitionalism*. — **Exper′iment**, -pĕr′ĭ-ment, *n.* A trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof. — *v. i.* To operate on a body in order to discover some unknown fact, or illustrate a known one; to test by trial. — **Exper′iment′al**, *a.* Pert. to, given to, or skilled in, founded, derived from, or affording, experiment; taught by, or derived from, experience. — **Expert′**, *a.* Taught by use, practice, or experience; adroit; skillful. — **Expert**, eks′pĕrt *or* eks-pĕrt′, *n.* One who is, etc.; esp. a scientific or professional witness.

Expiate, eks′pĭ-āt, *v. t.* To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for. — **Expia′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; satisfaction; means by which atonement for crimes is made. — **Ex′piator**, -tĕr, *n.* — **Ex′piatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Having power to, etc.

Expire, eks-pīr′, *v. t.* [-PIRED (-pīrd′), -PIRING.] To breathe out, emit from the lungs; to emit in minute particles, exhale. — *v. i.* To emit the breath, esp. the last breath; to die; to come to an end, terminate, perish. — **Expira′tion**, *n.* Act of expiring, — as a breathing out of air from the lungs; emission of volatile matter; exhalation; last emission of breath; death; termination; end; matter breathed forth.

Explain, eks-plān′, *v. t.* [-PLAINED (-plānd′), -PLAINING.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to expound, interpret, elucidate, clear up. — *v. i.* To give explanation. — **Explana′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; that which makes clear; meaning attributed to anything by one who expounds it; a mutual exposition of meaning, to adjust a misunderstanding; definition; interpretation; account. — **Explan′atory**, -plan′a-to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Expletive, eks′ple-tiv, *a.* Filling up; superfluous. — *n.* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. — **Ex′pletory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to, etc.

Explicate, eks′plĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To unfold the meaning of, explain, interpret. — *a.* Evolved; unfolded. — **Ex′plicable**, *a.* — **Explica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; explanation; interpretation; sense given by an expositor. — **Explic′it**, -plis′it, *a.* Distinctly stated; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; having no disguised meaning or reservation.

Explode, eks-plōd′, *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to detonate. — *v. t.* To cause to explode, touch off; to drive out with violence and noise, as by powder; to bring into disrepute, and reject. — **Explo′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of exploding or detonating. (*Steam eng.*) The sudden and violent shattering of a boiler by steam pressure, — disting. fr. *rupture;* a violent manifestation of feeling, attended by an outburst in language, etc. — **Explo′sive**, -siv, *a.* Causing explosion.

Exploit, eks-ploit′, *n.* A deed or act; esp. a heroic act; feat. — *v. i.* To turn to account; work (a mine, etc.). — **Exploita′tion**, *n.* Process of winning ores and minerals from their natural position, and rendering them available.

Explore, eks-plōr′, *v. t.* [-PLORED (-plōrd′), -PLORING.] To search through, look into all parts of, examine thoroughly (esp. an unknown country).

Expoliation. Same as SPOLIATION.

Exponent, eks-po′nent, *n.* (*Alg.*) A number or quantity on the right of and above another quantity, denoting how often the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated. One who, or that which, stands as an index or representative.

Export, eks-pōrt′, *v. t.* To carry (wares, etc.) from a country to other communities. — **Ex′port**, *n.* Act of exporting; thing exported.

Expose, eks-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To place in a position to be seen; to lay forth to view, as an opinion, etc.; to explain; to deprive of cover or protection, lay open to attack or danger; to deprive of concealment, as a thing that shuns publicity; to divulge wrong practices of. — **Exposé**, -poza′. *n.* A formal statement, recital, or exposition. — **Expos′er**, *n.* One who exposes. — **Exposi′tion**, -zish′un, *n.* Act of exposing or laying open; a public exhibition or show; the act of expounding the sense of an author or passage; interpretation; a work containing explanations, or the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter. — **Expos′itive**, -tiv, **-itory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to explain; illustrative; exegetical. — **Expos′itor**, -tĕr, *n.* One who, etc.; an interpreter. — **Expos′ure**, -po′zhur, *n.* Act of exposing; state of being, etc.; position in regard to points of the compass, influences of climate, etc. — **Expound′**, -pownd′, *v. t.* To explain; clear of obscurity; interpret.

Ex post facto, eks-pōst-fak′to. (*Law.*) Done after the act to which it relates; from, or by, a thing done afterward. [L.] — *Ex post facto law.* A law which deals with acts done before its passage.

Expostulate, eks-pŏst′u-lāt, *v. t.* To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate. — **Expost′ula′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; kindly protest. — **Expost′ulatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Containing, etc.

Exposure, Expound. See under EXPOSE.

Express, eks-pres′, *v. t.* [-PRESSED (-prest′), -PRESSING.] To press or squeeze out; to imitate; to represent and exhibit (an opinion or feeling) by a look, gesture, or esp. by language; to make known one's

opinions or feelings, — used reflexively; to denote, designate; to send by express messenger. — *a.* Closely resembling; directly stated; made unambiguous; clear; plain; explicit; dispatched with special speed or directness. — *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; a quick conveyance for packages, commissions, etc. — **Express'ible**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Expres'sion**, -presh'un, *n.* Act of expressing, or forcing out by pressure; act of representing; declaration; utterance; lively or vivid representation of sentiment, feeling, etc.; look or appearance, as indicative of thought or feeling; mode of speech, phrase. (*Alg.*) The representation of any quantity by appropriate characters or signs. — **Express'ive**, -iv, *a.* Serving to, etc.; indicative; full of expression; significant. — **Express'ively**, *adv.* — **Express'iveness**, *n.* — **Express'ly**, *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

Expulsion, Expulsive. See under EXPEL.

Expunge, eks-punj', *v. t.* [-PUNGED (-punjd'), -PUNGING.] To blot out, as with a pen; to strike out, wipe out or destroy, efface, erase, cancel.

Expurgate, eks'pĕr- *or* eks-pĕr'gāt, *v. t.* To purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse, purge.

Exquisite, eks'kwĭ-zit, *a.* Carefully selected; of surpassing excellence; exceeding, extreme, keen, — used in a bad sense; of accurate discrimination; not easy to satisfy; nice; delicate; refined; perfect. — *n.* One over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop, dandy.

Exsert', **-serted**, eks-sĕrt'ed, *a.* Standing out; projecting beyond other parts.

Extant, eks'tant, *a.* Standing out or above the surface; continuing to exist; in being; now subsisting.

Exserted Stamens.

Extasy. See ECSTASY.

Extempore, eks-tem'po-re, *adv.* Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly. — *a.* Without study; extemporaneous. — **Extem'pora'neous**, -ne-us, **-tem'porary**, -rĭ, *a.* Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand. — **Extem'porize**, *v. i.* [-RIZED (-rīzd), -RIZING.] To speak extempore; esp., to make an off-hand address. — *v. t.* To do in a hasty, unpremeditated manner. — **Extem'poriz'er**, *n.* — **Extem'poriza'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Extend, eks-tend', *v. t.* To prolong, esp. in a single direction, as a line; to protract; to enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand; to widen, continue, as time, lengthen; to hold out or reach forth; to bestow on; to offer. (*Law.*) To value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt. — *v. i.* To be contiuued in length or breadth; to reach. — **Exten'sible**, -sile, -sil, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Exten'sibil'ity**, *n.* — **Exten'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Physics & Metaph.*) That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. (*Com.*) A written engagement allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt. — **Exten'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; wide. — **Exten'sively**, *adv.* — **Exten'siveness**, *n.* — **Exten'sor**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which extends or straightens any part of the body, as an arm or a finger. [L.] — **Extent'**, *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; superficies; bulk; size; length.

Extenuate, eks-ten'u-āt, *v. t.* To draw out, as the line of an army; to make thin or slender; to lessen; to palliate as a crime; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honor. — *v. i.* To become thinner, be drawn out. — **Exten'ua'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; palliation (of a crime); mitigation (of punishment).

Exterior, eks-te'rĭ-ēr, *a.* External; pert. to that which is external; on the outside; extrinsic; pert. to foreign nations; foreign. — *n.* Outward surface or part of a thing; external deportment, form, or ceremony. — **Exter'nal**, -tĕr'nal, *a.* Having relation to space; outward; exterior; from, or pert. to, the body, its appearance, functions, etc.; accidental; irrelevant; foreign; pert. to foreign nations.

Exterminate, eks-tĕr'mĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To drive from within the limits or borders of; to put an end to the power of, eradicate, extirpate. (*Math.*) To cause to disappear, eliminate. — **Exter'mina'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; eradication; excision. (*Math.*) Elimination.

Extinguish, eks-tiŋ'gwish, *v. i.* [-GUISHED (-gwisht), -GUISHING.] To smother, quench, put an end to; to obscure by superior splendor. — **Extin'guisher**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp., a utensil to extinguish a candle or lamp. — **Extin'guishment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; suppression; nullification. (*Law.*) The putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union. — **Extinct'**, -tiŋkt', *a.* Extinguished; put out; quenched; ended; closed. — **Extinc'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Extinguisher.

Extirpate, eks'tĕr- *or* eks-tĕr'pāt, *v. t.* To pull up by the roots, destroy, eradicate, expel.

Extol, eks-tol', *v. t.* [-TOLLED (-told'), -TOLLING.] To elevate by praise, eulogize, magnify, commend, laud, glorify.

Extort, eks-tôrt', *v. t.* To wrest or wring from, gain by force, exact. — *v. i.* To practice extortion. — **Extor'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; illegal exaction; thing extorted; oppression; rapacity. — **Extor'tionate**, -āt, **-ary**, -ēr-ĭ, *a.* Practicing, pert. to, characterized by, or implying, etc. — **Extor'tioner**, *n.*

Extra, eks'trȧ, *a.* Over and above; uncommon; extraordinary. — *n.* Something in addition to what is due or expected; a special edition of a newspaper; a special train. — **Extraor'dinary**, -trôr'dĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* Beyond or out of the common order or method; exceeding the commou degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon; rare; employed for an unusual or special object. — *n.* That which is, etc. — **Extraor'dinarily**, *adv.* — **Extrav'agant**, *a.* Wandering beyond bounds; wild; excessive; unrestrained; profuse in expenses; prodigal. — **Extrav'agantly**, *adv.* — **Extrav'agance, -agancy**, -gan-sĭ, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; wildness; excess; prodigality; waste; violence. — **Extra'neous**, -ne-us, *a.* Not belonging to, or dependent on; not essential; foreign.

Extract, eks-trakt', *v. t.* To draw out; to remove forcibly from a fixed position; to withdraw by distillation, or other chemical process; to take by selection. — **Ex'tract**, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn out; a passage from a book; citation; quotation; anything drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process. — **Extrac'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; the stock from which one has descended; lineage; birth; descent; thing extracted; extract; essence.

Extradite, eks'tra-dīt, *v. t.* To deliver, under a treaty of extradition. — **Extradi'tion**, -dish'un, *n.* Delivery, by one state to anotner, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

Extreme, eks-trēm', *a.* At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; furthest; last; final; conclusive; the worst or best; most urgent; greatest; highest. (*Mus.*) Extended or contracted as much as possible. — *n.* The utmost point or verge; extremity; utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; great necessity. — *Extreme unction.* (*Rom. Cath. Church*). The anointing of a dying person with oil. — *In the extreme.* As much as possible. — *In extremis.* At the point of death. [L.] — **Extreme'ly**, *adv.* — **Extrem'ist**, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions. — **Extrem'ity**, -trĕm'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* That at the extreme; the utmost limit; verge; border; end; utmost point; highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril.

Extricate, eks'trĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To free from difficulties or perplexities; to cause to be emitted or evolved; to disentangle, disengage, set free.

Extrinsic, eks-trin'sik, **-sical**, *a.* Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential.

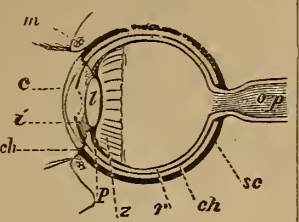
Exuberant, egz-u'bĕr-ant, *a.* Characterized by abundance; overflowing; superfluous. — **Exu'berance, -ancy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Exu'berantly**, *adv.*

Exude, egz-ūd', *v. t.* To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture, etc. — *v. i.* To flow from a

body through the pores, or by natural discharge. — **Exuda'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; substance exuded.

Exult, egz-ult', *v. i.* To leap for joy, rejoice in triumph. — **Exult'ant**, *a.* Inclined to, etc. — **Exulta'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; triumph.

Eye, i, *n.* The organ of sight; power of seeing; view; opinion; estimate; space commanded by the organ of sight; face; front; presence; observation; watch; notice; look; aspect; a thing resembling the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance,—as, the hole in a needle; a catch for a hook; spot on a feather, as of a peacock; bud or sprout of a plant or root; center of a target. (*Naut.*) Looped part of a rope or stay. — *v. t.* [EYED (īd), EYING.] To fix the eye on, observe, esp. to watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. — **Eye'ball**, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye. — **Eye'bright**, *n.* A plant formerly used for diseases of the eye. — **Eye'brow**, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye. — **Eye'glass**, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; the eye-piece of a telescope, etc. — **Eye'lash**, *n.* The line of hairs that edges the eyelid; a single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid. — **Eye'let**, *n.* A small hole for a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.; a metal ring or grommet to fit, etc. [F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*.] — **Eye'leteer'**, -ēr', *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes; a stiletto. — **Eye'lid**, *n.* The cover of the eye. — **Eye'sight**, *n.* Vision; view; observation; relative power or capacity of seeing. — **Eye'-piece**, *n.* (*Opt.*) The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye-end of an optical instrument. — **-serv'ant**, *n.* A servant who attends to duty only when watched. — **-serv'ice**, *n.* Service performed only under the eye of an employer. — **-sore**, *n.* Something offensive to the sight. — **-stone**, *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. — **-tooth**, *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH. A tooth whose root is long, and points up toward the eye; the pointed canine or cuspidate tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders. See TOOTH. — **-wa'ter**, *n.* A medicated lotion for the eyes. — **-wit'ness.** One who sees a thing done. — **Eyne**, īn, *n.* Obs. plural of *eye*.



Eye.
op, optic nerve; *sc*, sclerotic or external coat of the eye; *ch*, choroid coat; *r*, retina; *z*, zonule of Zinn; *p*, position of the Petitian canal; *sch*, position of canal of Schlemm; *i*, iris, the opening in the center of which forms the pupil; *c*, cornea; *m*, Meibomian glands; *l*, crystalline lens.

Eyrie, **-ry**, ā'rĭ, *n.* Place where birds of prey build nests and hatch their young.

F.

F, ef, the 6th letter of the English alphabet, is formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and upper incisive teeth. Its figure is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [F], to which it is related in power. See DIGAMMA. — (*Mus.*) *F* is the 4th tone of the gamut, or model scale. F sharp (F ♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G.

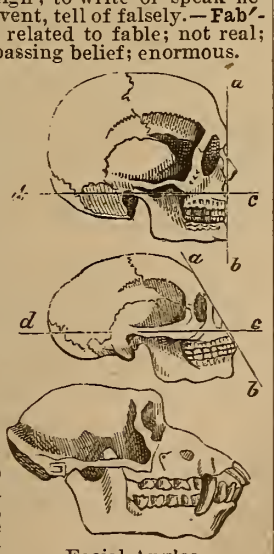
Fa, fä. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the 4th tone of the gamut or model scale for purposes of solmization.

Fable, fa'bl, *n.* A fictitious story intended to enforce some useful truth; an apologue; plot of an epic or dramatic poem; fiction; falsehood. — *v. i.* [FABLED (-bld), FABLING.] To feign; to write or speak fiction. — *v. t.* To feign, invent, tell of falsely. — **Fab'ulous**, -lus, *a.* Feigned; related to fable; not real; fictitious; extravagant; passing belief; enormous.

Fabric, fab'rik, *n.* Structure of anything; workmanship; texture; make; thing fabricated, as, framework, edifice, building, manufactured cloth; act or purpose of building; construction. — **Fab'ricate**, -rĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To frame, construct, build; to form by art and labor; to forge, devise falsely. — **Fabrica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; thing fabricated; a fiction; figment; falsehood.

Façade, fa-säd', *n.* Face, front of an edifice.

Face, fās, *n.* The exterior form of anything; esp., the front part or surface; one of the bounding planes of a solid. (*Mach.*) The principal dressed surface of a plate, disk, or pulley, or flat surface of a part. Outside appearance; surface show; look; that part of the head of an animal, esp. of man, containing the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.; visage; countenance; cast of features; look; air; boldness; shamelessness; effrontery; presence; sight; front; mode of regard. — *v. t.* [FACED (fāst), FACING.] To meet in front, oppose with firmness, stand opposite to, front upon, turn the front toward, confront; to cover in front. (*Mach.*) To make flat or smooth the surface of. To adulterate (tea, etc.). — *v. i.* To turn the face. — **Fa'cial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to the face. — *Facial angle.* (*Anat.*) The angle formed by 2 straight lines, one drawn from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the base of the nose, and the other from the prominent center of the forehead to the most prominent part of the upper jawbone. — **Fa'cially**, *adv.* — **Facet**, fas'et, **Facette**, fa-set', *n.* A little face; a small surface.



Facial Angles.
1, European; 2, African; 3, monkey.

Facetiæ, fa-se'shĭ-e, *n. pl.* Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms. — **Face'tious**, -shus, *a.* Given to wit and good humor; merry; sportive; jocular; characterized by pleasantry.

Facile, fas'il, *a.* Easy to be done, surmounted, or removed; easy of access; courteous; affable; easily persuaded to good or bad; pliant; flexible. — **Facil'itate**, *v. t.* To make easy or less difficult. — **Facil'ita'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Facil'ity**, -tĭ, *n.* Quality of being easily performed; ease; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; easiness to be persuaded; pliancy; ductility; easiness of access; complaisance; what promotes the ease of any action or course of conduct; assistance.

Fact, fakt, *n.* A doing, making, or preparing; thing done; event; reality; truth; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; act; deed; incident. — **Fac'tion**, -shun, *n.* A party acting from selfish motives against a government or established order of things; combination; clique; junto. — **Fac'tionist**, *n.* One who promotes faction. — **Fac'tious**, -shus, *a.* Given to faction; prone to clamor against public measures or men; pert. to, proceeding from, or indicating, faction. — **Fac'tiously**, *adv.* — **Fac'tiousness**, *n.* — **Facti'tious**, -tish'us, *a.* Made by art, — disting. fr. what is produced by nature; artificial; unnatural. — **Fac'tor**, -tēr, *n.* (*Com.*) An agent, esp., who buys and sells goods, and transacts business, for others on commission. (*Math.*) One of the quantities which, when multiplied together, form a prod-

uct. A condition helping to produce some result. **Fac′tory**, -rĭ, *n.* A place where factors transact business for employers; body of factors in any place; building used for manufacturing goods; a manufactory. — **Fac-sim′ile**, -ĭ-le, *n.*; *pl.* -ILES, -lēz. An exact copy or reproduction. — **Facto′tum**, *n.*; *pl.* -TUMS, -tumz. One employed to do all kinds of work.

Faculty, fak′ul-tĭ, *n.* Ability to act or perform; esp., original capacity for mental activity; intellectual endowment; power; privilege or permission; license; a body of men to whom any specific privilege is granted; in Europe, the graduates in any of the 4 departments of a university or college (Philosophy, Law, Medicine, and Theology); the members of a profession or calling; the corps of professors and tutors in an American college.

Fad, fad, *n.* A hobby; crotchet; trifling pursuit.

Fade, fād, *v. i.* To perish gradually, wither; to lose freshness, color, or brightness; to sink away, grow dim, vanish. — *v. t.* To cause to wither, wear away.

Faëry, -ie, fa′ĕr-ĭ, *a.* or *n.* Same as FAIRY.

Fag, fag, *n.* A laborious drudge; esp., a school-boy who does menial services for one of a higher class in English schools. — *v. i.* [FAGGED (fagd), -GING.] To act as a fag, drudge; to become weary, tire. — *v. t.* To treat as a fag, compel to drudge; to cause to labor diligently, tire by labor.

Fagot, fag′ut, *n.* A bundle of sticks, for fuel, or for raising batteries, etc., in fortification; a single stick; a bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars; one hired to take another's place at the muster of a company. — *v. t.* To make a fagot of, bind in a bundle.

Fahrenheit, fä′ren-hīt, *a.* Pert. to, or measured by, a thermometer having the zero of its scale at 32° below the freezing-point of water and the boiling-point at 212° above. [Inventor's name.]

Faience, Fayence, fĭ-ONS, *n.* Glazed earthen ware.

Fail, fāl, *v. i.* [FAILED (fāld), FAILING.] To be wanting, fall short, be lacking; to be affected with want; to become diminished, decline, decay; to fall off in vigor, activity, resources, etc.; to become extinct, perish, die; to be wanting with respect to an effect, a duty to be performed, result to be secured, etc.; to miss; to be baffled or frustrated; to become unable to meet one's engagements, become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* To be wanting to; not to be sufficient for; to disappoint. — *n.* Failure; deficiency; lack; want. — **Fail′ure**, -yĕr, *n.* Cessation of supply, or total defect; deficiency; omission; non-performance; defect from decay; bankruptcy; suspension of payment. — **Fallacy**, fal′la-sĭ, *n.* Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; mistake; sophistry. (*Logic.*) An apparent argument, professing to decide the matter at issue, but not really doing so. — **Falla′cious**, -shus, *a.* Embodying or pert. to a fallacy; fitted to deceive. — **Fal′lible**, *a.* Liable to mistake, to deceive, or to be deceived.

Fain, fān, *a.* Well-pleased; disposed; inclined; esp., content to accept. — *adv.* With pleasure; gladly.

Faint, fānt, *n.* The act of fainting; a swoon. — *a.* Lacking strength; weak; languid; wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; dejected; lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible, done in a weak or feeble manner. — *v. i.* To become weak; grow feeble, swoon; to lose courage, become depressed; to decay, disappear, vanish.

Fair, fâr, *a.* Free from spots, imperfection, or hindrance; unblemished; pure; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; free from a dark hue; of a light shade; not overcast; cloudless; propitious; unincumbered; open; characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, candor; inspiring hope and confidence; distinct; legible; not distinguished or unusual; moderate; middling. — *adv.* Fairly. — *n.* A fair woman. — **Fair′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* Clearly; openly; distinctly; honestly; pleasantly. — **Fair′ness**, *n.* State of being, etc.; freedom from stains or impurity; honesty; candor; distinctness.

Fair, fâr, *n.* A gathering of buyers and sellers, for exhibition and sale of wares.

Fairy, fâr′ĭ, *n.* An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, in human form. — **Fay**, fa, *n.* A fairy; elf.

Faith, fāth, *n.* Belief; reliance on testimony; firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind, esp., as to moral truth. (*Theol.*) Loving belief in the Savior; belief in the truthfulness and supernatural origin of the Scriptures. That which is believed; a system of religious belief: esp. the system taught by Christ; also, the creed of a Christian church; strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises; promise given. — **Faith′ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of faith; disposed to believe, esp. in the declarations and promises of God; firm in adherence to promises, engagements, or duty; loyal; conformable to truth; worthy of belief; trusty; honest; sincere; veracious. — **Faith′fully**, *adv.* — **Faith′fulness**, *n.* — **Faith′less**, *a.* Unfaithful; unbelieving; esp. not believing in God or religion; not observant of promises, allegiance, or duty; disappointing; deluding.

Falcate, fal′kāt, **-cated**, *a.* Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe. — **Falchion**, fawl′chun *or* -shun, *n.* A short sword, with a curved point. — **Falcon**, faw′kn, *n.* A raptorial bird having a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; esp., one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds, or game.

Head and foot of Falcon.

Fall, fawl, *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL; *p. p.* FALLEN (fawln); FALLING.] To descend to a lower position, drop down, make a descent by the force of gravity alone; to become suddenly prostrate; to empty; to cease to live, perish, vanish; to lose strength; to be brought forth; to decline in power, wealth, value, etc.; to become degraded, sink into vice, error, or sin; to become embarrassed, be entrapped; to become dejected; to pass into a new state of body or mind; to happen, come to pass; to rush or hurry; to pass by chance, lot, inheritance, etc.; to be dropped or uttered carelessly. — *v. t.* To sink, depress. — *n.* Act of descending by gravity, or of dropping or tumbling; death; overthrow; ruin; degradation; diminution of price or value; a sinking of tone; cadence; declivity; a slope; descent of water; cascade; cataract; discharge of a river into ocean, lake, or pond; extent of descent; season when leaves fall from trees; autumn; that which falls; a falling; act of felling or cutting down; lapse from innocence or goodness, esp. the apostasy of our first parents. — **Fell**, *v. t.* [FELLED (feld), FELLING.] To cause to fall, prostrate (trees, etc.); to turn or sew down the edges of (seams).

Fallacy, Fallible, etc. See under FAIL.

Fallow, fal′lo, *a.* Left untilled after having been plowed for culture; pale red or pale yellow. — *n.* Land that has lain a year or more plowed without being sowed; the tilling of land, without sowing it for a season. — *v. t.* [FALLOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To plow, harrow, and break up (land), without seeding. — **Fal′low deer.** A species of deer, yellowish in color, smaller than the stag, and domesticated in England.

False, fawls, *a.* Uttering falsehood; given to deceit; dishonest; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; not true; fitted to deceive or disappoint; not genuine or real; designed to deceive; counterfeit; not well founded; erroneous. (*Jus.*) Not in tune. — *adv.* Falsely. — **False′ly**, *adv.* In a false manner; not truly. — **False′-heart′ed**, *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. — **False′hood**, *n.* Want of truth or veracity, honesty or integrity; deceitfulness; perfidy; counterfeit; imposture; lie; fiction; fabrication. — **Fals′ify**, -ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To represent falsely, counterfeit, forge; to prove to be false, or untrustworthy; to violate, break by falsehood. (*Law.*) To prove false, as a judgment. (*Equity.*) To show, in accounting, that an item of charge in an account is wrong. — *v. i.* To tell lies, violate the truth. — **Fals′ifi′er**, *n.* — **Fals′ifi′able**, *a.* — **Fal′sifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a counterfeiting; confutation. (*Equity.*) The showing an item of charge to be wrong. — **Fals′-**

ity, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being false; a false assertion; lie; deceit. — **Falsette′**, -et′, **-et′to**, *n.* That species of voice in a man whose compass lies above his natural voice.

Falter, fawl′tẽr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To fail, stumble; esp. to hesitate, stammer; to tremble, totter; to fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise, — said of the mind or of thought.

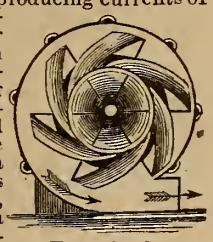
Fame, fām, *n.* Public report or rumor; renown; notoriety; celebrity; credit; honor. — *v. t.* [FAMED (fāmd), FAMING.] To report; to make famous. — **Fa′mous**, -mus, *n.* Celebrated in fame; renowned; distinguished in story; remarkable; signal; illustrious.

Family, fam′ĭ-lĭ, *n.* The body of persons living in one house, and under one head; household; a tribe or race; kindred; course of descent; genealogy; lineage; a group of kindred individuals, more comprehensive than a genus. — **Famil′iar**, -yar, *a.* Pert. to a family; domestic; intimate, as a friend or companion; well versed in (a study); unceremonious; free; well known, as a friend; well understood, as a book or science. — *n.* An intimate; close companion; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. — **Familiar′ity**, -yar- *or* -ĭ-ar′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being familiar; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from constraint; fellowship; affability; intimacy. — **Famil′iarize**, *v. t.* [-IARIZED (-yar-īzd), -IZING.] To make familiar or intimate; to habituate, accustom; to make easy by practice or study. — **Famil′iarly**, *adv.* In a familiar manner; without formality; commonly; frequently.

Famine, fam′in, *n.* General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution. — **Fam′ish**, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger; to exhaust the strength of by hunger; to kill by deprivation of anything necessary; to constrain by famine. — *v. i.* To die of hunger, starve; to suffer from deprivation of anything necessary.

Famous, etc. See under FAME.

Fan, fan, *n.* An instrument for producing currents of air, by motion of a broad surface; as, an instrument for cooling the person. (*Mach.*) An instrument for exciting currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire, ventilation, etc., or for checking rapid motion by the resistance of the air; something in the form of a woman's fan, as a peacock's tail, a window, etc.; a vane, used to keep the sails of a smock windmill in the direction of the wind. — *v. t.* [FANNED (fand), -NING.] To move as with a fan; to cool by moving the air; to ventilate, blow on; to winnow. — **Fan′ner**, *n.* — **Fan′-blow′er**, **-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with revolving vanes to impel a current of air. — **-light**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window shaped like an open fan. — **-palm**, *n.* The talipot-tree of the E. Indies, whose leaves are at first folded like a fan, but spread open. — **-tail**, *n.* A kind of bird, esp. a pigeon, having a fan-shaped tail; a form of gas-burner.


Fan-wheel.

Fan-palm.

Fanatic, fa-nat′ĭk, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or indicating, fanaticism; excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — **Fanat′ic**, *n.* One affected by excessive and unreasoning zeal. — **Fanat′icalness**, **-icism**, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* Excessive zeal; wild notions of religion; superstition; frenzy.

Fancy, fan′sĭ, *n.* The faculty by which the mind forms an image of anything perceived before, power of combining and modifying such objects into new images, power of creating and recalling such objects for amusement or embellishment; an image of anything formed in the mind; conception; caprice; whim; impression; inclination, liking, or the object of inclination or liking; that which pleases the taste or caprice without much use or value. — *v. i.* [FANCIED (-sid), -CYING.] To figure to one's self, imagine. — *v. t.* To form a conception of; to have a fancy or liking for. — *a.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste. — **Fan′cier**, -sĭ-ẽr, *n.* One governed by fancy; one who fancies or has a special interest in; one who keeps for sale. — **Fan′ciful**, -sĭ-ful, *a.* Full of, or guided by, fancy; whimsical; abounding in wild images; fantastical; visionary. — **Fan′cifully**, *adv.* — **Fan′cifulness**, *n.* — **Fantas′tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Produced by the fancy; unreal; of the nature of a phantom; fanciful; imaginative; visionary; irregular; wild; capricious. — **Fantas′tic**, *n.* One given to fantastic dress or manners; a dandy. — **Fantas′tically**, *adv.* — **Fantas′ticalness**, **-tical′ity**, *n.* — **Fan′tasy**, -sĭ, *n.* Same as FANCY. — **Fan′tasm**, **Fan′tom**, *n.* Same as PHANTASM, PHANTOM.

Fane, fān, *n.* A temple; place consecrated to religion.

Fang, fang, *n.* A tusk or pointed tooth of a dog or other carnivorous animal, with which prey is seized and torn; a venomous tooth, as of a serpent; a long, pointed tooth; a claw or talon; any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

Far, fär, *a.* [FARTHER and FARTHEST are used as compar. and superl. of *far*, in imitation of FURTHER and FURTHEST: the ME. forms were *ferrer*, *ferrest*.] Distant in any direction; remote; contrary to design or wishes; at enmity with; more distant of the two. — *adv.* To a great extent or distance of space or of time; in great part; in a great proportion; very much; to a certain point, degree, or distance. — **Far′ther**, -thẽr, *a.* More remote; additional; tending to a greater distance; longer. — *adv.* At or to a greater distance; beyond; moreover. — **Far′thest**, **-thest**, *a.* More distant or remote; furthest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

Farce, färs, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat. A low style of comedy; ridiculous or empty show. — **Far′cical**, -sĭ-kal, *a.* Pert. or appropriated to farce; ludicrous; deceptive.

Fare, fâr, *v. i.* [FARED (fârd), FARING.] To go, pass, travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be treated with bodily or social comforts; to happen well or ill. — *n.* Price of passage by land or water; experience; food; provisions for the table. — **Farewell′**, *interj.* Go well; good-by; adieu. — *n.* A wish of welfare at parting; act of departure. — *a.* Parting; valedictory.

Farina, fa-rī′nȧ *or* -rē′nȧ, *n.* The flour of corn, or any starchy root. (*Chem.*) Starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables. — **Far′ina′ceous**, -shus, *a.* Consisting or made of meal or flour; yielding farina or flour; like or pert. to meal.

Farm, färm, *n.* A tract of land inclosed for cultivation by a tenant; ground devoted to agriculture; a landed estate; a lease. — *v. t.* [FARMED (färmd), FARMING.] To lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent; to give up to another, as an estate, business, revenue, privilege, etc., receiving in return a percentage of what it yields; to take at a certain rent or rate; to cultivate, as a farm. — *v. i.* To till the soil, labor as an agriculturist. — **Farm′er**, *n.* One who farms, as, a cultivator of leased ground; or, one who collects taxes, customs, excise, etc., for a certain rate per cent.; or, an agriculturist, husbandman. — **Farm′ing**, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

Faro, fâr′o, *n.* A game at cards, in which a person plays against the *bank*, kept by the proprietor.

Farrago, far-ra′go, *n.* A mass composed of materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

Farrier, far′rĭ-ẽr, *n.* A smith who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon. — **Far′riery**, -ĭ, *n.* Art of shoeing horses; treatment of diseases of horses and cattle.

Farrow, far′ro, *n.* A litter of pigs. — *v. t.* & *i.* [FARROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To bring forth (pigs).

Farrow, far′ro, *a.* Not producing young in a given year, — said only of cows.

Farther, **Farthest**. See under FAR.

Farthing, fär′thing, *n.* The fourth of an Eng. penny.

Farthingale, fär′thin-gāl, *n.* A hoop petticoat.

Fasces, fas′sēz, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) An ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before magistrates as a badge of authority. — **Fascine′**, -sēn′, *n.* (*Fort.*) A bundle of sticks of wood, used in raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.

Fasces.

Fascinate, fas′si-nāt, *v. t.* To bewitch, enchant; to allure irresistibly or powerfully, enrapture, captivate. — **Fascina′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; unseen, inexplicable influence; that which fascinates; a charm; spell.

Fashion, fash′un, *n.* The make or form of anything; pattern; workmanship; prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; mode of action; manner; sort; way. — *v. t.* [FASHIONED (-und), -ONING.] To form, give shape to; to fit, adapt, accommodate. — **Fash′ionable**, *a.* Conforming to the fashion or established mode; established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; observant of the customary mode; genteel; well bred. — *n.* A person of fashion.

Fast, fȧst, *a.* Firmly fixed; closely adhering; firm against attack, or in adherence; steadfast; faithful; not easily disturbed or broken; sound; moving rapidly; swift; rash and inconsiderate; extravagant; dissipated. — *adv.* In a firmly established, also in a rapid manner. — **Fasten**, fȧs′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To fix firmly, make fast, secure; to hold together, cause to cleave together, cement, attach, affix, annex. — *v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch. — **Fast′ening**, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, etc. — **Fast′ness**, *n.* State of being, etc.; fixedness; security; a fast place; stronghold; fortress.

Fast, fȧst, *v. i.* To abstain from food, go hungry; to practice abstinence as a religious duty. — *n.* Abstinence from food, esp., as a religious mortification or humiliation; a time of fasting.

Fastidious, fas-tid′ĭ-us, *a.* Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; squeamish.

Fat, fat, *a.* Abounding with fat, as, fleshy, plump, corpulent, oily, greasy, unctuous, rich; exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid; yielding a rich supply; productive. — *n.* An oily, concrete substance, deposited in animal bodies; the richest productions; best part. — *v. t.* To make fat, fatten. — *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy. — **Fat′ten**, -tn, *v. t.* [-TENED (-tnd), -TENING.] To make fat, fill full; to make fertile and fruitful, enrich. — *v. t.* To grow fat. — **Fat′ner**, -tener, *n.* One who or that which, etc. — **Fat′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* Containing or like fat; greasy.

Fat, fat, *n.* A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat.

Fate, fāt, *n.* A decree pronounced by God; inevitable necessity; appointed lot; esp., final lot, death, destruction; destiny; doom; chance. *pl.* (*Myth.*) Three goddesses (Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos) supposed to determine the course of human life. — **Fa′tal**, *a.* Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; necessary; inevitable; causing death or destruction; destructive; calamitous. — **Fa′tally**, *adv.* — **Fa′talism**, -izm, *n.* The doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity. — **Fa′talist**, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. — **Fatal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity; state of being productive of death; tendency to destruction or danger; mortality.

Father, fä′ᵺĕr, *n.* Male parent; a remote male ancestor; progenitor; esp., a first ancestor; one venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, etc.; a senator of ancient Rome; a dignitary of the Rom. Cath. church, superior of a convent, confessor, priest, etc.; a dignitary or elder clergyman in the Protestant church; one of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ; a producer, author, or contriver; the first of a series; a distinguished example or teacher; the Supreme Being; in theology, the first person in the Trinity. — *v. t.* [FATHERED (-ᵺĕrd), -ᵺERING.] To make one's self the father of, beget; to take as one's own child, adopt, acknowledge one's self author of. — **Fa′therhood**, *n.* State of being a father; paternity. — **Fa′therly**, -lĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or like, etc.; paternal; tender; protecting. — **Fa′therliness**, *n.* Qualities of, etc. — **Fa′therless**, *a.* Destitute of, etc.; without a known author. — **Fa′ther-in-law**, *n.* Father of one's husband or wife.

Fathom, fath′um, *n.* A measure of length = 6 feet; space to which a man can extend his arms. — *v. t.* [FATHOMED (-umd), -OMING.] To measure by a sounding line; esp., to sound the depth of, get to the bottom of.

Fatigue, fa-tēg′, *n.* Weariness from exertion; cause of weariness; labor; toil; labors of military men, disting. fr. use of arms. — *v. t.* [FATIGUED (-tēgd′), -GUING.] To weary with exertion, exhaust the strength or endurance of, jade, tire.

Fatten, **Fatty**, etc. See under FAT.

Fatuous, fat′u-us, *a.* Feeble in mind; weak; impotent; illusory. — **Fatu′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Imbecility.

Faubourg, fō′bōōrg, *n.* A suburb in French cities.

Fauces, faw′sēz, *n. pl.* The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

Faucet, faw′set, *n.* A tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide, for drawing liquid from a vessel.

Faugh, faw, *interj.* Exclamation of abhorrence.

Faulchion. Same as FALCHION.

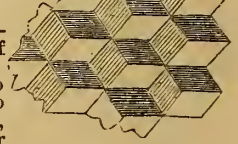
Fault, fawlt, *n.* Want; absence; lack; default; anything wanting, or that impairs excellence; a moral failing; an offense less serious than a crime; blunder; vice. (*Geol.* & *Mining.*) A displacement of strata or veins at a fissure, so that they are not continuous. (*Hunting.*) A lost scent. — *v. t.* To cause a fault or displacement in (strata or veins). — **Fault′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Containing, or guilty of, faults; imperfect; blamable. — **Fault′less**, *a.* Without fault; blameless; spotless; perfect.

Faun, fawn, *n.* (*Rom. Myth.*) A god of shepherds and fields, — half goat and half man. — **Fau′na**, -nȧ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The animals of any given area or epoch.

Fauteuil, fō-tēl′, *n.* An arm-chair, usually ornamented; a seat in the French Academy.

Favor, fa′vĕr, *n.* Kind regard; propitious aspect; act of countenancing, or condition of being countenanced; support; a kind act or office; an act of grace; mildness; lenity; object of kind regard; a gift, token of love; something worn as a token of affection; a letter, — so called in compliment. — *v. t.* [FAVORED (-vĕrd), FAVORING.] To regard with kindness, aid, befriend; to afford advantages for success to, facilitate. — **Fa′vorable**, *a.* Manifesting or indicating partiality; propitious; tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous. — **Fa′vorite**, -it, *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality. — *a.* Regarded with, etc.

Favus, fa′vus, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A disease of the scalp caused by a parasitic fungus. — **Favose′**, -vōs′, *a.* (*Bot.*) Honey-combed; like the section of a honeycomb; having pits, depressions, or cells.



Favose.

Fawn, fawn, *n.* A young fallow deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

Fawn, fawn, *v. i.* [FAWNED (fawnd), FAWNING.] To court favor by cringing, court servilely, flatter meanly.

Fay. See FAIRY.

Fay, fa, *v. t.* and *i.* [FAYED (fād), FAYING.] To fit, suit, unite closely with.

Fealty, fe′al-tĭ, *n.* Fidelity to one's lord, to a superior power, or to a government; homage; loyalty.

Fear, fēr, *n.* A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil or apprehension of danger; solicitude; alarm; dread; terror. (*Script.*) Reverence for the Supreme Being, or for men of authority or worth. That which causes apprehension or alarm. — *v. t.* [FEARED (fērd), FEARING.] To feel a painful apprehension of, be afraid of, dread; to have a reverential awe of, venerate. — *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil, be afraid. — **Fear′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of fear; afraid; easily frightened; indicating, or caused by fear; inspiring fear; horrible; shocking; awful. — **Fear′less**, *a.* Free from fear; bold; daring; heroic.

Feasible, fe′zĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being effected; practicable. — **Fea′sibleness**, -sibil′ity, -tĭ, *n.*

Feast, fēst, *n.* A festival; holiday; a solemn or joyous anniversary; a festive meal; banquet; something delicious or highly agreeable. — *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to be highly delighted. — *v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to delight, gratify luxuriously. — **Fes′tal**, -tive, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to a holiday or feast; joyous; gay. — **Fes′tival**, -tĭ-val, *a.*

Festal.—*n.* A time of feasting or celebration; a civil or religious anniversary.—**Festiv'ity**, -tĭ, *n.* Condition of being festive; a festive celebration; festival.—**Fête**, fāt, *n.* A festival; holiday.—*v. t.* To feast; to honor with an entertainment.

Feat, fēt, *n.* An act; deed; exploit; a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick.—**Feat'ly**, *adv.* Neatly; dexterously; adroitly.—**Feat'ure**, fe'chur, *n.* Make, form, or appearance of a person; esp. good appearance; cast or appearance of the human face, esp. of any single part of the face; a lineament; structure of anything; marked peculiarity.

Feather, feth'ĕr, *n.* One of the growths, generally formed each of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which cover a bird; a plume; pen.—*v. t.* [FEATHERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To dress in feathers; to furnish (an arrow, cap, etc.) with feathers; to adorn, deck; to tread, as a cock.—*v. i.* To become feathered or horizontal; to curdle when poured into another liquid, and float in feather-like flakes.

Featly, Feature. See under FEAT.

Febrile, fe'bril *or* feb'ril, *a.* Pert. to, indicating, or derived from fever.—**Feb'rifa'cient**, -shent, **Febrif'ic**, *a.* Producing fever.—**Feb'rifuge**, -rĭ-fūj, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine serving to remove fever.—*a.* Having the quality of subduing fever; anti-febrile.

February, feb'roō-a-rĭ, *n.* The 2d month in the year,—containing, in common years, 28 days, in bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

Feces, Fæces, fe'sēz, *n. pl.* Excrement; ordure; also dregs, settlings, sediment.—**Fe'cal**, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, etc.—**Fec'ula**, -u-lȧ, *n.* Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; esp. nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina; green matter of plants.—**Fec'ulent**, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; turbid.

Fecund, fek'- *or* fe'kund, *a.* Fruitful in children; prolific.—**Fec'undate**, *v. t.* To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.—**Fecun'dity**, -dĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or power of producing fruit or young; power of germinating, as in seeds; fertility; richness of invention.

Fed. See FEED.

Federal, fed'ĕr-al, *a.* Pert. to a league, contract, or treaty; composed of states retaining only a subordinate sovereignty.—**Fed'eral, -alist**, *n.* An advocate of confederation; esp. (*Amer. Hist.*), a friend of the Constitution of the U. S. at its formation and adoption.—**Fed'eralism**, -izm, *n.* The principles of Federalists.—**Fed'erate**, *a.* United by compact, as states or nations; leagued; confederate.—**Federa'tion**, *n.* Act of uniting in a league; a league, confederacy.—**Fed'erative**, -tiv, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.

Fee, fe, *n.* Property; possession; reward for services, esp. payment for professional services; charge. (*Feud. Law.*) A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed; land so held; a fief. (*Eng. Law.*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the sovereign. (*Amer. Law.*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, without condition attached to the tenure.—*v. t.* [FEED (fēd), FEEING.] To reward for services, recompense, hire, bribe.—**Fee'-farm**, *n.* (*Law.*) Land held of another in fee, at an annual farm or rent; estate in fee-simple, subject to a perpetual rent.—**-sim'ple**, *n.* An absolute fee; fee without conditions or limits.—**Fief**, fēf, *n.* An estate held on condition of military service; fee; feud.—**Feoff**, fĕf, *n.* A fief.—*v. t.* [FEOFFED (feft), -FING.] To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff.—**Feud, Feod**, fūd, *n.* A stipendiary estate in land, held by service; fief; fee.—**Feud'al, Feod'al**, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or founded on, etc.—**Feudal'ity**, -tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.—**Feud'ary, -atary, -atory**, -rĭ, *a.* Held by feudal tenure.—**Feu'daliza'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing to, etc.—**Feud'alism**, -izm, *n.* The feudal system.

Feeble, fe'bl, *a.* [FEEBLER, -BLEST.] Deficient in strength; wanting force or efficiency in action or expression; infirm; languid; imbecile; faint.

Feed, fēd, *v. t.* [FED, FEEDING.] To give food to, supply with nourishment, fill the wants of, satisfy; to graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding; to give for food, furnish for consumption. (*Mach.*) To supply with materials, as a printing press with paper; to subject to operation, as the work, or the tool, in machines.—*v. i.* To take food, eat; to subsist by eating, prey; to pasture, graze.—*n.* That which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder; a pasture ground; allowance given to a horse, cow, etc.; water supplied to steam-boilers. (*Mach.*) The parts that move the work to the cutting-tool, or the tool to the work.—**Feed'er**, *n.* One who gives food; one who, or that which feeds a machine; one who furnishes incentives, eats or subsists, or fattens cattle for slaughter; a fountain or channel that supplies a main canal with water; a branch railroad which increases the business of the main line. (*Mining.*) A side branch of a vein that passes into a lode.

Feel, fēl, *v. t.* [FELT, FEELING.] To perceive by the touch, examine by touching; make trial of, test; to perceive within one's self, experience, be affected by; to have an inward persuasion of.—*v. i.* To have perception by the touch or nerves of sensation; to have the sensibilities moved; to perceive one's self to be,—followed by an adjective describing the state, etc.; to know with feeling, know certainly; to appear to the touch, give a perception.—*n.* Feeling; sensation communicated by touching.—**Feel'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, feels. (*Nat. Hist.*) One of the organs with which certain animals try objects by the touch; a palp. A proposal, observation, etc., to ascertain the views of others.—**Feel'ing**, *p. a.* Possessing, or expressive of, great sensibility; sensitive.—*n.* The sense; sense of touch; an act or state of perception by touch; consciousness; capacity of the soul for emotional states; state or condition of emotion; any mental state; sentiment; agitation; opinion.—**Feel'ingly**, *adv.* In a feeling manner; affectingly.

Feet. See FOOT.

Feign, fān, *v. t.* [FEIGNED (fānd), FEIGNING.] To imagine; to assert by a fiction, pretend; to make a show of, counterfeit.—**Feint**, fānt, *n.* That which is feigned; a pretense; a seeming aim at one part when another is to be struck.—*v. i.* To make a mock attack.

Feldspar, feld'spär, **Fel'spar**, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral, vitreous in luster, and breaking in two directions: it consists of silica, alumina, and potash.

Felicity, fe-lis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being happy; blessedness; that which promotes happiness; a gratifying event; bliss; beatitude.—**Felic'itous**, -tus, *a.* Happy; skillful; well applied or expressed; appropriate.—**Felic'itously**, *adv.*—**Felic'itate**, -tāt, *v. t.* To make happy, delight; to express pleasure to, congratulate.—**Felic'ita'tion**, *n.* Congratulation.

Feline, fe'lĭn, *n.* Pert. to the cat.

Fell. See under FALL.

Fell, fel, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; fierce; ravenous, bloody.

Fell, fel, *n.* A skin or hide of a beast.

Fell, fel, *n.* A hill; range of hills; mountain-side; low, marshy, wild land.

Felloe. Same as FELLY.

Fellow, fel'lo, *n.* One who follows; an adherent; companion; associate; a man without good breeding or worth; an equal in power, rank, character, etc.; one of a pair; a mate; a person; individual; one of the associates in an English college, admitted to share in its revenues; a member of a literary or scientific society or corporation; one of the trustees of a college.—**Fel'lowship**, *n.* State or relation of being a fellow or associate; familiar intercourse; a state of being together; partnership; an association; company. (*Eng. Universities.*) A foundation for the maintenance of a resident scholar. (*Arith.*) Rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

Felly, fel'lĭ, **Fel'loe**, -lo, *n.* A curved segment of the rim of a wheel, between the spokes and tire.

Felon, fel'on, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has committed felony. One guilty or capable of heinous crime; criminal; malefactor. (*Med.*) A whitlow; paronychia; inflammation of a finger or toe.—*a.* Malignant: fierce; traitorous; disloyal.—**Fel'ony**, -nĭ, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An offense which occasions forfeiture of lands or goods at the common law, and to which

capital or other punishment may be added. A heinous crime: esp. one punishable by death or imprisonment. — **Felo´nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Having the quality of felony; malicious; villainous; perfidious. — **Fe´lo-de-se´**, *n.* A self-murderer; a suicide.

Felspar. See FELDSPAR.

Felt. See FEEL.

Felt, felt, *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, not woven, but wrought into a compact substance by rubbing or beating; a hat made of wool. — *v. t.* To make into, or cover with, felt. — **Felt´ing**, *n.* Material of which felt is made; felt-cloth.

Felucca, fe-luk´ka, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Female, fē´māl, *n.* One of the sex that bears young. (*Bot.*) A plant which bears the pistil, is impregnated by pollen of male flowers, and produces fruit. — *a.* Pert. to the sex which conceives and gives birth, or to an individual of the female sex: characteristic of the sex; feminine. (*Bot.*) Having pistils and no stamens; pistillate. — **Fem´inine**, -ĭ-nin, *a.* Pert. to woman; womanish; womanly; having the qualities of a female; modest, graceful, affectionate, confiding; lacking manly force or vigor, effeminate. (*Gram.*) Having a form belonging esp. to words which are epithets of females. — **Feminin´ity**, -tĭ, *n.* Quality or nature of, etc.

Femoral, fem´o-ral, *a.* Pert. to the thigh.

Fen, fen, *n.* Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence, fens, *n.* That which fends off attack or danger; a wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, etc., esp. a wooden barrier; self-defense by the use of the sword; fencing. — *v. t.* [FENCED (fenst), FENCING.] To fend off danger from, protect, guard; to inclose with a fence or other protection. — *v. i.* To make a fence, give security; to defend one's self by the sword. — **Fen´cible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense. — *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier enlisted for the defense of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad. — **Fen´cing**, *n.* Art of self-defense with the sword; materials for making fences; a system of fences.

Fend, fend, *v. t.* To keep off, shut out. — *v. i.* To act in opposition, resist, parry. — **Fend´er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. a metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling to the floor; a buffer to prevent a vessel from striking against a wharf or another vessel.

Fenian, fe´nĭ-an, *n.* A member of an organization for the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.

Fennel, fen´nel, *n.* A plant of various species, cultivated for its carminative seeds, or as a salad plant.

Feod, Feoff, etc. See under FEE.

Ferment, fẽr´ment, *n.* That which causes fermentation; heat; tumult. — **Ferment´**, *v. t.* To cause ferment or fermentation in. — *v. i.* To undergo fermentation, work, effervesce; to be active or excited. — **Fermenta´tion**, *n.* That effervescent change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, etc., under the influence of moisture, air, and warmth, are decomposed and their elements recombined in new compounds; active state of the intellect or feelings.

Fern, fẽrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, having their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves.

Fern.

Ferocious, fe-ro´shus, *a.* Indicating cruelty; ravenous; fierce; savage; barbarous. — **Fero´ciousness, Feroc´ity**, -ros´ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Fierce**, fẽrs, *a.* Furious; violent; impetuous, as beasts, storms, etc.; excessively eager or ardent; vehement in cruelty; fell.

Ferreous, fẽr´re-us, *a.* Partaking of, made of, pert. to, or like, iron. — **Fer´rate**, -rāt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt consisting of ferric acid in combination with a base. — **Fer´ric**, *a.* Pert. to, or extracted from, iron. — **Fer´rous**, -rus, *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, etc., — said of compounds containing less iron than ferric compounds. — **Ferru´ginous**, -rōō´jĭ-nus, *a.* Partaking of, or containing particles of, iron; resembling iron-rust in appearance or color.

Ferret, fẽr´ret, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind. — *v. t.* [FERRETED, -ETING.] To drive or hunt out of a hiding place; to search carefully.

Ferret, fẽr´ret, *n.* A kind of narrow tape.

Ferret, fẽr´ret, *n.* (*Glass Manuf.*) The iron used to try melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

Ferrule, fẽr´rĭl *or* fẽr´rōōl, *n.* A ring of metal round the end of a cane, handle, etc., to prevent splitting.

Ferry, fẽr´rĭ, *v. t.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To transport over a river or other water, in a boat. — *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat. — *n.* A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over water; a wherry; place where persons or things are carried across water, in ferry-boats; right of carrying persons, animals, or goods across water, for hire.

Fertile, fẽr´til, *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich. (*Bot.*) Capable of producing fruit. — **Fer´tileness, -til´ity**, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Fer´tilize**, -līz, *v. t.* [-LIZED (-līzd), -LIZING.] To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich. — **Fer´tiliza´tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.

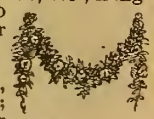
Ferule, fẽr´ril *or* fẽr´rōōl, *n.* A flat piece of wood, for punishing children. — *v. t.* [FERULED (-rild *or* -rūld), -ULING.] To punish with a ferule.

Fervent, fẽr´vent, *a.* Hot; boiling; warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; vehement; animated. — **Fer´vently**, *adv.* — **Fer´vency**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Fer´vid**, *a.* Very hot; burning; boiling; ardent; vehement; zealous. — **Fer´vor**, -vẽr, *n.* Heat; excessive warmth; intensity of feeling or expression; zeal.

Festal, Festival, Festive, etc. See under FEAST.

Fester, fes´tẽr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To grow virulent, corrupt, rankle, suppurate; to become malignant and invincible, — said of passions. — *v. t.* To nurse, as something that rankles. — *n.* A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule; a festering or rankling.

Festoon, fes-tōōn´, *n.* A garland, wreath, etc., hanging in a curve. — *v. t.* [FESTOONED (-tōōnd´), -TOONING.] To form in, or adorn with, festoons.



Festoon.

Fetal. See under FETUS.

Fetch, fech, *v. t.* [FETCHED (fecht), FETCHING.] To go and bring; to get; to bring, — as, to obtain as price or equivalent, sell for; or, to recall from a swoon; or, to reduce, throw; to bring to accomplishment, make, do; to reach, arrive at, attain, — *v. i.* To bring one's self, move, arrive. — *n.* A stratagem; trick; artifice; apparition of a living person.

Fête. See under FEAST.

Fetid, fet´id, *a.* Having an offensive smell; stinking. — **Fe´tor**, -tôr, *n.* A strong, offensive smell; stench.

Fetlock, fet´lok, *n.* The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind a horse's pastern joint. See HORSE.

Fetter, fet´tẽr, *n.* A chain for the feet; anything that confines; a restraint. — *v. t.* [FETTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To put fetters on, shackle, bind; to impose restraints on, confine.

Fetus, fe´tus, *n.*; *pl.* FETUSES, -ez. The growing embryo of a viviparous animal, esp. an unborn child. — **Fe´tal**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Feud, fūd, *n.* A combination of kindred to revenge injuries to any of their blood, on the offender and all his race; an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state; deadly hatred; contest.

Feud, Feudal, Feudalism, etc. See under FEE.

Feuilleton, fē´yē-tawn, *n.* A part of a French newspaper, devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.

Fever, fe´vẽr, *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a derangement of the functions. Strong excitement of any kind; a season of excitement. — **Fe´verish**, *a.* Affected by; pert. to, indicating, or like, fever.

Few, fu, *a.* Not many; small, limited, or confined in number, — indicating a small portion of units constituting a whole.

Fez, fez, *n.* A red, brimless cap, worn by Turks, etc.

Fiacre, fe-ä´kr, *n.* A French hackney-coach.

Fiancé, *n. m.*; **-cée**, fe-äN´sa, *n. f.* One betrothed.

Fiasco, fe-as′ko, *n.* (*Mus.*) A failure in a musical performance. A failure of any kind.
Fiat, fī′at, *n.* A command to do something.
Fib, fib, *n.* A lie or falsehood. — *v. i.* [FIBBED (fibd), -BING.] To lie, speak falsely.
Fiber, -bre, fī′bẽr, *n.* One of the delicate, thread-like portions of which tissues of plants and animals are partly constituted; any fine thread, or thread-like substance; esp., one of the rootlets of a plant. See ROOT. — **Fi′brous**, -brus, *a.* Having, or consisting of, fibers. — **Fi′bril**, *n.* A small fiber; branch of a fiber. — **Fibrillose**, fi-bril′- *or* fib′ril-lōs, *a.* Composed of fibrils. — **Fibril′lous**, -lus, *a.* Pert. to, or formed of small fibers, as the cap of a mushroom. — **Fi′brine**, -brin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables, and also contained in the clot of coagulated blood.
Fibula, fib′u-lâ, *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ, -le. A clasp or buckle. (*Anat.*) The outer and smaller bone of the leg. (*Surg.*) A needle to sew up wounds.
Fichu, fe-shōō′, *n.* A cape, usually of lace, worn by ladies over neck, bosom, and shoulders.
Fickle, fik′l, *a.* Liable to change or vicissitude; of changeable mind; wavering; irresolute; unstable; mutable; capricious.
Fictile, fik′til, *a.* Molded into form by art. — **Fic′tion**, -shun, *n.* Act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; thing invented or imagined, esp. a feigned story; fabrication; falsehood. — **Ficti′tious**, -tish′us, *a.* Feigned; counterfeit; false. — **Fig′ment**, *n.* An invention; fiction.
-id, fid, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar of wood or iron, to support the topmast. A bar or pin, to support or steady anything; a tapering pin, to open the strands of a rope in splicing.
Fiddle, fid′dl, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; violin; kit. (*Bot.*) A perennial plant, a species of dock. — *v. t.* [FIDDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To play on a violin; to shift the hands often, like a player on a fiddle, and do nothing; to tweedle, trifle. — **Fid′dler**, *n.* A player on, etc.; a kind of small crab. — **Fid′dle-stick**, *n.* The bow for playing on, etc. — **Fid′dle-dee-dee′**, *interj.* An exclamatory phrase, equivalent to *Nonsense!* — **Fid′dle-fad′dle**, *n.* A trifle; trifling or fussy talk; nonsense.
Fidelity, fī-del′ī-tī, *n.* Faithfulness; adherence to right; esp., adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty; adherence to one's promise; veracity; honesty; adherence to the marriage contract; integrity; faith; fealty.
Fidget, fij′et, *v. i.* To move uneasily one way and the other. — *n.* Irregular motion; uneasiness; one who fidgets. — **Fid′gety**, -ī, *a.* Restless.
Fiducial, fī-du′shal, *a.* Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust; fiduciary. — **Fidu′ciary**, -shī-a-rī, *a.* Confident; undoubting; firm; holding, held, or founded, in trust. — *n.* One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee. (*Theol.*) One who depends for salvation on faith, without works.
Fie, fi, *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt.
Fief. See under FEE.
Field, fēld, *n.* Felled ground; cleared land; place where a battle is fought; battle; an open space; wide extent; an expanse. (*Her.*) The surface of the shield; any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn. A collective term for all the riders in a hunting field, fielders in cricket, or competitors in any contest. — *v. i.* In games of ball, to stand out in the field, to catch balls. — **Field′er**, *n.* A player in cricket or base-ball who catches balls struck by the batsman. — **Field′-book**, *n.* A book for entries of measurements taken in the field, in surveying or civil engineering. — **-col′ors**, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Small flags with which the quartermaster-general marks out ground for the squadrons and battalions. — **-day**. (*Mil.*) A day when troops are practiced in field exercises and evolutions. — **-glass**, *n.* A small, powerful telescope or binocle. — **-gun**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small cannon, used on the battle-field; field-piece. — **-hand**, *n.* An agricultural laborer. — **-mar′shal**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The commander of an army; a military officer of high rank in Germany; the highest military officer in England except the captain-general. — **-notes**, *n. pl.* (*Surv.*) Notes made in the field. — **-of′ficer**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. — **-piece**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A field-gun. — **-sport**, *n.* Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting. — **-work**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A temporary work thrown up by troops in the field. Work done out of doors, as, (*Surv.*) work with the chain and compass, etc., disting. fr. calculations; (*Bot.*), collection of specimens for analysis; (*Geol.*), excursions for study, etc. — **Field′-fare**, -fâr, *n.* A bird of the thrush kind.
Fiend, fēnd, *n.* An implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being. — **Fiend′ish**, *a.* Like a fiend; malignant. — **Fiend′ishly**, *adv.*
Fierce, etc. See under FEROCIOUS.
Fieri-facias, fī′e-ri-fa′shī-as, *n.* (*Law.*) A judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to collect from the goods, chattels, or real estate of the defendant, the sum recovered in debt or damages.
Fiery, etc. See under FIRE.
Fife, fīf, *n.* (*Mus.*) A pipe used as a wind-instrument. — *v. i.* [FIFED (fīft), FIFING.] To play on a fife.
Fifteen, Fifth, Fifty, etc. See under FIVE.
Fig, fig, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fruit tree growing in warm climates; its fruit, eaten fresh or dried. A worthless thing, — in contempt. (*Far.*) An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot, resulting from a bruise.

Fig, Leaf and Fruit.

Fight, fīt, *v. i.* [FOUGHT (fawt), FIGHTING.] To strive or contend for victory, contend in arms; to act in opposition, make resistance. — *v. t.* To carry on, or wage (a conflict or battle); to contend with, war against; to cause to fight, manage or maneuver in a fight. — *n.* A battle, engagement, struggle for victory; combat; action; conflict.
Figment. See under FICTILE.
Figure, fig′ūr, *n.* Form of any thing; shape; outline; structure; appearance; representation of any form by drawing, painting, etc.; an image; a pattern copied in cloth, paper, etc.; appearance or impression made by one's conduct; a character standing for, or representing, a number; a numeral; digit, as 1, 2, 3, etc.; value, as expressed in numbers; price; a type or representative. (*Rhet.*) Pictorial language; a trope; deviation from rules of grammar. (*Logic.*) The form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term. — *v. t.* [FIGURED (-ūrd), -URING.] To make an image of, by drawing or modeling; to embellish with designs, mark upon; to indicate by numerals; to calculate; to state by a metaphor, signify or symbolize; to image in the mind. (*Mus.*) To write (figures or other characters) over or under the bass, indicating the accompanying chords; to embellish. — *v. i.* To make a figure, be distinguished. — **Fig′ure-head**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The figure or bust projecting from the bow of a ship. See SHIP. A person nominally at the head of an association or enterprize, but lacking ability or authority to control affairs. — **Figura′tion**, *n.* Act of giving determinate form. (*Mus.*) Mixture of concords and discords. — **Fig′urative**, -tiv, *a.* Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; representative; used in a tropical sense, as a metaphor; not literal; abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid. — **Fig′uratively**, *adv.*
Filaceous, Filament, etc. See under FILE.
Filbert, fil′bẽrt, *n.* (*Bot.*) The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.
Filch, filch, *v. t.* [FILCHED (filcht), FILCHING.] To steal or take privily, — said of petty thefts; to pilfer.
File, fīl, *n.* An orderly succession; a line, row; as, (*Mil.*) a row of soldiers ranged behind one another; a collection of papers, arranged for preservation and reference; wire or other contrivance by which papers

are kept in order: fine wire thread of gold or silver: tinsel-covered silk. — *v. t.* [FILED (fīld), FILING.] To set in order, place on file, insert in its proper place among arranged papers; to bring before a court or legislative body by presenting papers in a regular way. (*Law.*) To put upon the files or among the records of a court. — *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To march (soldiers) in a file or line, one after another. — **Fila'ceous**, -shus, *a.* Composed or consisting of threads. — **Fi'lose**, -lōs, *a.* Ending in a thread-like process. — **Fil'ament**, *n.* A thread, or thread-like appendage; esp. (*Bot.*), the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anther: see ANTHER. — **Fil'igree**, *n.* Network containing beads; ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire. — *a.* Pert. to or made of, etc. — **Fil'let**, *n.* A little band or twist, esp. one to encircle the head; a piece of meat made up of muscles, esp. the fleshy part of the thigh; meat rolled into a string-like form. (*Arch.*) A square ornament, listel; the longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric. (*Her.*) A kind of ordinary crossing the shield horizontally. — *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

File, fīl, *n.* A steel instrument, covered with sharp-edged furrows, for abrading or smoothing hard substances; a shrewd, artful person, cheat, pickpocket. — *v. t.* [FILED (fīld), FILING.] To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to smooth, polish, improve. — **Fil'ing**, *n.* Particle rubbed off by a file.

Filial, fil'yal, *a.* Pert. to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to parents; bearing the relation of a child. — **Fil'iate**, -ī-āt, *v. t.* To adopt as son or daughter. — **Filia'tion**, *n.* Relation of a child to a father; the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Filibuster, fil'ī-bus'tēr, *n.* A lawless military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; a free-booter, pirate. — *v. i.* To act as a filibuster; to obstruct legislation by persistent dilatory motions on the part of the minority.

Filigree, Fillet, etc. See under FILE.

Fill, fil, *v. t.* [FILLED (fild), FILLING.] To make full; to supply abundantly, cause to abound; to satisfy, content; to possess and perform the duties of, occupy, hold; to supply with an incumbent. — *v. i.* To become full, have an abundant supply, be satiated; to fill a cup for drinking, give to drink. — *n.* A full supply; as much as satisfies; a thill of a carriage.

Fillibeg, fil'lī-beg, *n.* A kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

Fillip, fil'lip, *v. t.* [-LIPED (-lipt), -LIPING.] To strike with the finger nail, jerked from under the thumb. — *n.* A jerk of a finger.

Filly, fil'lī, *n.* A young horse; esp. young mare; female colt; a lively, roistering, or wanton girl.

Film, film, *n.* A thin skin; pellicle; membranous covering, causing opacity; a slender thread, as one of those in a cobweb. — *v. t.* To cover with, etc.

Filose. See under FILE.

Filter, fil'tēr, *n.* A piece of woolen cloth, paper, etc., or a receptacle filled with charcoal, etc., through which liquids are strained. — *v. t.* [FILTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To purify (a liquid) by passing it through a filter: to filtrate. — *v. i.* To pass through a filter.

Filth, filth, *n.* Foul matter; dirt; nastiness; anything that defiles the moral character: pollution. — **Filth'y**, -ī, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Defiled with filth; impure; vulgar.

Fin, fin, *n.* (*Ichth.*) One of the projecting, bony, membranous organs with which a fish or fish-like animal controls its position and movements.

Fins.

1, ventral; 2, anal; 3, caudal; 4, pectoral; 5, first dorsal; 6, second dorsal.

Final, fi'nal, *a.* Pert. to the end or conclusion; last; terminating; conclusive; decisive; mortal; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. — **Final'ity**, -ī-tī, *n.* Final state; a final or conclusive arrangement, settlement. — **Fi'nally**, *adv.* At the end; ultimately; lastly; completely. — **Finale**, fe-nä'la, *n.* (*Mus.*) The end of a piece of music; last note; close. [It.] — **Fin'ial**, -ī-al, *n.* The knot, or bunch of foliage, terminating pinnacles in Gothic architecture; the pinnacle itself. — **Fin'ish**, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To bring to an end, put an end to, terminate; to bestow the utmost labor upon, complete, perfect. — *n.* That which finishes or perfects; esp. the last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall. — **Fi'nite**, -nīt, *a.* Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded. — **Fi'nis**, *n.* An end; conclusion.

Finials.

Finance, etc. See under FINE, *n.*

Finch, finch, *n.* One of a family of singing birds.

Find, find, *v. t.* [FOUND (fownd), FINDING.] To meet with or light upon accidentally, fall in with; to learn by experience or trial, perceive, experience, detect, feel; to come upon by seeking, discover by study, gain, as the object of effort; to provide for, supply, furnish; to arrive at, as a conclusion, establish. — *v. i.* (*Law.*) To determine as an issue of fact, and declare it to a court. — *n.* Thing found; a discovery, esp. of something archæologically valuable. — **Found'ling**, fownd'-, *n.* A child found without a parent or protector.

Fine, fīn, *a.* Finished; brought to perfection; superior; elegant; beautiful; showy; aiming at effect; over-dressed or over-decked; nice; delicate; exquisite; sly; fraudulent; not coarse, gross, or heavy. — *v. t.* [FINED (fīnd), FINING.] To make fine, purify. — **Fin'ery**, -ēr-ī, *n.* Ornament; decoration; a refinery, furnace for making iron malleable. — **Fine'-draw**, *v. t.* [-DRAWN, -DRAWING.] To sew up a rent, without doubling the edges, so as to conceal it. — **Fine'-drawn**, *p. a.* Drawn out too subtly. — **Fin'ical**, *a.* Affectedly fine; fastidious; foppish. — **Fin'ically**, *adv.* — **Finesse**, fī-nes', *n.* Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem. — *v. i.* [FINESSED (-nest'), -SING.] To employ, etc.; in whist, to play a low card when holding higher, trusting that the opponent cannot take it.

Fine, fīn, *n.* Money paid to settle a claim, or terminate a matter in dispute; esp. a payment of money imposed as punishment for an offense; a mulct. (*Feudal Law.*) A final agreement concerning lands or rents between persons. (*Eng. Law.*) A sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit, favor, or privilege. — *v. t.* [FINED (fīnd), FINING.] To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct. — **Finance**, fī-nans', *n.* The income of a ruler or state; revenue; sometimes, income from an individual; *pl.* available resources. — **Finan'cial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to finance or public revenue. — **Finan'cialist**, *n.* One skilled in financial matters. — **Finan'cially**, *adv.* — **Fin'ancier'**, -sēr', *n.* An officer who administers the public revenue; one skilled in financial operations. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

Finery, Finesse, etc. See under FINE, *a.*

Finger, fin'gēr, *n.* One of the 5 terminating members of the hand; a digit; also, one of the 4 extremities of the hand, excluding the thumb; the breadth of a finger; skill in the use of the fingers, as in music. — *v. t.* [FINGERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To touch with the fingers, handle; to perform on, or with, the fingers; to touch lightly; to pilfer, purloin. — *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.

Finial, Finis, Finish, etc. See under FINAL.

Finical, etc. See under FINE, *a.*

Fiord, fiôrd (one syllable), *n.* A bay or inlet.

Fir, fēr, *n.* A tree allied to the pines.

Fire, fīr, *n.* Evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition; fuel in combustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; the burning of a house, etc.; conflagration; ardor of passion; warmth of imagination; enthusiasm; discharge of fire-arms. — *v. i.* [FIRED (fīrd), FIRING.] To set on fire, kindle; to inflame, irritate; to animate, give life or spirit to; to cause to explode, discharge. (*Far.*) To cauterize. — *v. i.* To take fire, be kindled, kindle; to be irritated or inflamed with

passion; to discharge fire-arms. — **Fi′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *a.* Consisting of, like, or heated by, fire; ardent; impetuous; irritable; fierce. — **Fire′-alarm′**, *n.* An alarm given of a conflagration; apparatus for giving alarm, as by telegraphic signals. — **-arm**, *n.* A weapon which acts by the force of gunpowder. — **-clay**, *n.* A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat. — **-fly**, *n.* A winged, luminous insect; an Amer. beetle giving intermittent light from the abdomen; a W. Ind. beetle which emits a brilliant light from a spot on each side of the thorax, etc. — **-proof**, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. — *v. t.* To render proof, etc. — **Fire′man**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; one who tends fires, as of a steam-engine. — **Fire′side**, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life.

Firkin, fẽr′kin, *n.* A measure of capacity, equal to 9 ale gallons, or 7½ imperial gallons; a cask of indeterminate size, — used chiefly for butter and lard.

Firm, fẽrm, *a.* Fixed; closely compressed; not easily disturbed; unchanging in purpose; not giving way; solid; stable; stanch; sturdy; resolute; constant. — *n.* The name, title, or style under which a company transact business; a partnership or house. — **Firm′ly**, *adv.* — **Firm′ness**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Fir′mament**, *n.* The region of the air; sky or heavens.

Firman, fẽr′man *or* fẽr-män′, *n.; pl.* -MANS. A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government.

First, fẽrst, *a.* Preceding all others of a series or kind; placed in front of all others; foremost; most eminent, exalted, or excellent; primary; primordial; original; highest; chief; principal. — *adv.* Before anything else in time, space, rank, etc., — used in composition. — *n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, etc. — **First′ly**, *adv.* In the first place; to commence.

Firth. Same as FRITH.

Fisc, fisk, *n.* The treasury of a prince or state. — **Fisc′al**, *a.* Pert. to the public revenue.

Fish, fish, *n.; pl.* FISHES, -ez, for which the sing. is often used collectively. An animal that lives in water. (*Zoöl.*) An oviparous, vertebrate animal, breathing by gills or branchiæ, and living almost entirely in the water. The flesh of fish, used as food. — *v. i.* [FISHED (fisht), FISHING.] To attempt to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice. — *v. t.* To catch, draw out or up; to search by raking or sweeping. (*Naut.*) To strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. (*Railroad Engin.*) To splice, as rails, with a fish-joint. — **Fish′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of, like, or full of, etc.; dubious; extravagant, like fishermen's stories. — **Fish′-ball**, *n.* A fried cake, made from chopped fish, mashed potatoes, etc. — **-glue**, *n.* Isinglass. — **-hook**, *n.* A hook for catching fish. — **-joint**, *n.* (*Railroads.*) A splice consisting of fish-plates bolted to the sides of adjacent rails. — **-plate**, *n.* One of the wrought-iron plates for splicing rails. — **-mon′ger**, *n.* A seller of fish. — **-skin**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A disease in which the skin becomes thickened, hard, and scaly.

Fish-joint.

Fissile, fis′sil, *a.* Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints. — **Fis′sure**, fish′ẽr, *n.* A cleft; longitudinal opening.

Fist, fist, *n.* The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm. — *v. t.* To strike with the fist.

Fistula, fist′u-lȧ, *n.; pl.* -LÆ, -le. A reed; pipe. (*Surg.*) A deep, narrow, chronic abscess. An abnormal opening from one internal organ to another, caused by ulceration or accident.

Fit, fit, *a.* Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature, art, or culture; suitable to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste; proper; becoming; expedient; apt; adequate. — *v. t.* To make fit or suitable, adapt to the purpose intended, qualify; to bring into a required form; to furnish duly; to be suitable to, answer the requirements of. — *v. i.* To be proper or becoming, of the right size, or adjusted to the desired shape; to suit. — *n.* Adjustment. (*Mach.*) Coincidence of parts in contact. — **Fit′ly**, *adv.* Properly. — **Fit′ness**, *n.*

Fit, fit, *n.* A sudden and violent attack of a disorder: a convulsion; paroxysm; attack of disease; an attack of anything which masters one for a time; a passing humor; impulsive action; a sudden emission; a song, strain, canto. — **Fit′ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; unstable. — **Fit′fully**, *adv.*

Fitch. Same as VETCH.

Five, fīv, *n.* A number next greater than 4, and less than 6; the sum of 4 and 1; a symbol representing this number, as 5 or V. — *a.* 4 and 1 added; 1 more than 4. — **Fifth**, *a.* Next after the 4th; being one of 5 equal parts. — *n.* The quotient of 1 divided by 5; one of 5 equal parts. — **Fifth′ly**, *adv.* In the 5th place. — **Fif′teen**, -tēn, *a.* 5 and 10; 1 more than 14. — *n.* The sum of 5 and 10; a symbol representing this number, as 15, or XV. — **Fif′teenth**, *a.* Next after the 14th; being one of fifteen equal parts. — *n.* One of 15 equal parts. — **Fif′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* 5 times 10. — *n.* 5 tens; sum of 49 and 1; symbol representing, etc., as 50, or L. — **Fif′tieth**, *a.* Next after the 49th; being one of 50 equal parts. — *n.* Quotient of 1 divided by 50; one of 50 equal parts.

Fix, fiks, *v. t.* [FIXED (fikst), FIXING.] To make firm, stable, or fast; to establish; to hold steadily; as the eye on an object, attention on a speaker, etc.; to implant, pierce; to adjust, set to rights; place in the manner desired or most suitable, settle, determine, put in order. — *v. i.* To settle or remain permanently, rest; to become firm, cease to flow or to be fluid, become hard and malleable. — *n.* A difficult position; predicament; dilemma. — **Fix′ture**, -chur, *n.* That which is attached to something as a permanent appendage; fixedness. (*Law.*) Anything accessory annexed to houses and lands, so as to constitute a part of them.

Fizz, fiz, **Fiz′zle**, -zl, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound; to fail of success in an undertaking, bungle. — *n.* A failure, or abortive attempt.

Flabby, flab′bĭ, *a.* Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid.

Flaccid, flak′sid, *a.* Yielding to pressure for want of firmness; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.

Flag, flag, *v. i.* [FLAGGED (flagd), -GING.] To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding; to grow spiritless or dejected, lose vigor, droop, languish, pine. — *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness.

Flag, flag, **F.-stone**, *n.* A flat stone used for paving. — *v. t.* To lay with flat stones. — **Flake**, *n.* A film; flock; lamina; layer; scale; a platform of hurdles, for drying codfish, etc. (*Naut.*) A stage hung over a ship's side, for workmen to stand on in calking, etc. — *v. t.* [FLAKED (flākt), FLAKING.] To form into flakes. — *v. i.* To separate in layers, scale off.

Flag, flag, *n.* A cloth to wave in the wind, usually bearing a device and attached at one end to a staff; military or naval ensign or colors; banner; standard. (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, with ensiform leaves, which flutter in the wind. — *v. t.* To signal to with a flag.

Flagellate, flaj′el-lāt, *v. t.* To whip; scourge. — **Flagella′tion**, *n.* A flogging; discipline of the scourge. — **Flail**, flāl, *n.* An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.

Flageolet, flaj′o-let′, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument, having a mouth-piece, and 6 principal holes.

Flagi′tious, fla-jish′us, *n.* Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; guilty of enormous or scandalous crimes or vices; atrocious; flagrant; abandoned. — **Fla′grant**, *a.* Flaming; burning; in preparation or performance; raging; flaming into notice; notorious; flagitious; glaring; enormous.

Flagon, flag′un, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors.

Flail. See under FLAGELLATE.

Flake, etc. See under FLAG, a stone.

Flambeau, flam′bo, *n.; pl.* -BEAUX, -bo, *or* -BEAUS, -bōz. A flaming torch, used in illuminations, etc.

Flame, flām, *n.* A stream of burning vapor or gas; a blaze; burning zeal; passionate excitement or strife; warmth of affection; a sweetheart. — *v. i.* [FLAMED (flāmd), FLAMING.] To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion. — **Flamingo**, -min′go, *n.* A bird of

a bright red color, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

Flamingo.

Flank, flank, *n.* The fleshy part of an animal's side between the ribs and hip; see BEEF, HORSE. (*Mil.*) The side of an army: the extreme right or left. (*Fort.*) That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face: see BASTION. (*Arch.*) The side of a building. — *v. t.* [FLANKED (flankt), FLANKING.] To stand at the flank or side of, border upon; to overlook the flank of, pass around or turn the flank of. — *v. i.* To border, touch; to be posted on the side. — **Flange**, flanj, *n.* A projecting edge or rim, as of a carwheel, to keep it on the rail, or of a casting, by which it may be fastened to something else. — *v. t.* [FLANGED (flanjd), FLANGING.] (*Mach.*) To make a flange on. — *v. i.* To be bent into a flange, take the form of a flange.

Flannel, flan′nel, *n.* A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Flap, flap, *n.* Anything broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved; the motion of such an object, or a stroke with it, or the noise made by a stroke. (*Surg.*) A piece of skin and flesh left attached to the stump in amputation, made to cover the end of the bone. *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in horses' lips. — *v. t.* [FLAPPED (flapt), -PING.] To beat with a flap, strike; to move, as something flap-like. — *v. i.* To move (wings, etc.); to fall and hang like a flap.

Flare, flâr, *v. i.* [FLARED (flârd), FLARING.] To burn with a glaring and waving flame; to shine out with a sudden, unsteady light; to be exposed to too much light; to open or spread outward. — *n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light; leaf of lard.

Flash, flash, *n.* A sudden burst of light; momentary blaze, brightness, or show; an instant; very brief period; the slang language of thieves, tramps, etc. — *a.* Low and vulgar; slang. — *v. i.* [FLASHED (flasht), FLASHING.] To break forth, as a sudden flood of light, show momentary brilliancy; to burst forth with a flood of flame and light; to make a quick and unexpected transit. — *v. t.* To send out in flashes, convey by a flame, or by a quick and startling motion. — **Flash′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Dazzling for a moment: showy; gaudy; insipid; vapid.

Flask, flåsk, *n.* A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids: a powder-horn. (*Founding.*) A box containing the sand forming the mold.

Flat, flat, *a.* Having an even and horizontal surface; lying at full length; level with the earth; prostrate; fallen; laid low; ruined; wanting relief or variety; monotonous; lacking liveliness, — said of commercial exchange and dealings; depressed; dull; not relieved, broken, or softened; clear; absolute; downright. (*Mus.*) Below the true pitch, — hence, as applied to intervals, minor, or lower by a half-step; not sharp or shrill; not acute. (*Pron.*) Uttered with voice instead of breath; spoken, in distinction from whispered; vocal; sonant, — said of certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, *z*, etc. — *adv.* Directly; plainly. (*Stock Exch.*) Without allowance for accrued interest. — *n.* A level surface without elevation or prominences; a low, level tract of ground; a shoal; shallow; strand; a floor or story in a building; a platform car on railroads; the flat part, or side, of anything; a dull fellow; simpleton. (*Mus.*) A character [♭] before a note, indicating a tone a half-step or semitone lower. — *v. t.* To make flat, flatten, level; to render dull, insipid, or spiritless; to depress in tone, as a musical note, esp., to lower in pitch by half a tone. — *v. i.* To become flat, or flattened. (*Mus.*) To fall from the pitch. — **Flat′ten**, -tn, *v. t.* [-TENED (-tnd), -TENING.] To level, make flat; to throw down; to prostrate, depress, deject; to make vapid or insipid. (*Mus.*) To lower the pitch of. — *v. i.* To become flat.

Flatter, flat′tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To gratify, coax, wheedle; to gratify the self-love, vanity, and pride of; to please by artful commendation, or with false hopes. — **Flat′terer**, *n.* — **Flat′tery**, -ĭ, *n.* Act of, etc.; adulation; compliment; obsequiousness.

Flatulent, flat′u-lent, *a.* Affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy; generating wind in the stomach; turgid with air. — **Flat′ulence**, **-lency**, -sĭ, *n.* State or condition of being, etc.

Flaunt, flânt, *v. i.* To throw or spread out, move ostentatiously. — *v. t.* To display ostentatiously.

Flavor, fla′vĕr, *n.* Odor; fragrance; that quality of anything which affects the taste; relish; savor; that which imparts a peculiar odor or taste. — *v. t.* [FLAVORED (-vĕrd), -VORING.] To give flavor to.

Flaw, flaw, *n.* A bursting or cracking; a breach; gap; fissure. (*Naut.*) A sudden gust. A tumult, quarrel; any defect made by violence or neglect; blemish; imperfection; speck. — *v. t.* [FLAWED (flawd), FLAWING.] To break, violate.

Flax, flaks, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having a single, slender stalk, with blue flowers: the fiber of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, etc.; linseed oil is expressed from the seed. The fibrous part of the flax plant, when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing. — **Flax′en**, *a.* Made of, or like, flax. — **Flax′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Like flax; of light color; fair. — **Flax′-comb**, *n.* A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn in preparing it for spinning; a hatchel. — **-dress′er**, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner. — **Flax′seed**, *n.* Seed of the flax plant; linseed.

Flax.

Flay, fla, *v. t.* [FLAYED (flād), FLAYING.] To skin, strip off the skin of.

Flea, fle, *n.* A small insect remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

Fleck, flek, *n.* A spot, streak, speckle, dapple. — *v. t.* [FLECKED (flekt), FLECKING.] To spot, streak or stripe, variegate, dapple. — **Flick**, *v. t.* and *i.* [FLICKED (flikt), FLICKING.] To strike with a quick, light blow. — *n.* A slight blow, jerk.

Fledge, flej, *v. t.* [FLEDGED (flejd), FLEDGING.] To supply with the feathers necessary for flight, furnish with any soft covering.

Flee, fle, *v. i.* or *t.* [FLED, FLEEING.] To run away, as from danger or evil, escape.

Fleece, flēs, *n.* The coat of wool covering a sheep, or shorn from a sheep at one time; any soft woolly covering. — *v. t.* [FLEECED (flēst), FLEECING.] To deprive of a fleece; to strip of money or property, rob; to spread over as with wool.

Fleer, flēr, *v. i.* [FLEERED (flērd), FLEERING.] To make a wry face in contempt; to deride, sneer, mock, gibe. — *v. t.* To mock, flout at. — *n.* Derision; mockery.

Fleet, flēt, *n.* A navy or squadron of ships; esp. a number of ships of war. — *a.* Swift in motion; nimble. — *v. i.* To fly swiftly, hasten. (*Naut.*) To slip (a rope or chain) down the barrel of a capstan or windlass. — *v. t.* To pass over rapidly; to cause to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy. (*Naut.*) To draw apart the blocks of; to cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass. — **Fleet′ness**, *n.* Swiftness; celerity; speed. — **Fleet′ing**, *p. a.* Not durable; transient; transitory. — **Fleet′-foot**, *a.* Swift of foot; running, or able to run, rapidly. — **Flotil′la**, -lå, *n.* A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

Flesh, flesh, *n.* The muscles, fat, etc., covering the framework of bones in animals; animal food; meat, esp. of beasts and birds used as food, disting. fr. *fish*; the human system; the body; the human race; mankind; human nature; tenderness of feeling; tendency to physical pleasure; carnality. (*Theol.*) The soul uninfluenced by spiritual influences. Kindred; stock; race; the pulpy substance of fruit; part of a root, fruit, etc., fit to be eaten. — *v. t.* [FLESHED (flesht), FLESHING.] To feed (hawks, dogs, etc.) with flesh, as an incitement to exertion; to use (a sword, etc.) upon flesh, esp. for the first time; to glut, accustom. — **Flesh′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Plump; corpulent; gross. (*Bot.*) Composed of firm pulp; succulent. — **Flesh′iness**, *n.* — **Flesh′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Pert.

to the flesh; corporeal; animal, not vegetable; human, not celestial, not spiritual; carnal; lascivious.

Fleur-de-lis, flĕr′dē-le′, *n.* The flower-de-luce; iris. (*Her.*) The royal insignia of France.

Flew. See FLY.

Flex, fleks, *v. t.* [FLEXED (flekst), FLEXING.] To bend. — **Flex′ible**, *a.* Capable of being bent; pliable; yielding to pressure; capable of yielding to others' influence: too easy and compliant; capable of being adapted; supple; ductile; obsequious; wavering. — **Flex′ibleness, -ibil′ity**, *n.* Condition or quality of being, etc.

Flick. See under FLECK.

Flicker, flik′ĕr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To flutter, flap without flying, waver or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air; to blaze fitfully, as a dying fire or lamp. — *n.* Fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness. (*Ornith.*) The golden-headed woodpecker, yellow-hammer.

Flier, Flight, Flighty. See under FLY.

Flimsy, flim′zĭ, *a.* [-SIER, -SIEST.] Weak; feeble; slight; vain; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; shallow.

Flinch, flinch, *v. i.* [FLINCHED (flincht), FLINCHING.] To show signs of or of suffering; to wince.

Flinders, flin′dĕrz, *n. pl.* Small pieces or splinters.

Fling, fling, *v. t.* [FLUNG, FLINGING.] To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl, dart; to shed forth, emit; to prostrate, baffle, defeat. — *v. i.* To throw, wince, flounce; to cast in the teeth, utter harsh language; to throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner, rush. — *n.* A cast from the hand; a throw; a contemptuous remark; sneer; a kind of dance.

Flint, flint, *n.* (*Min.*) A very hard variety of quartz, which strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass. A piece of flinty stone formerly used in fire-arms to strike fire. — **Flint′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Of, abounding in, or like, etc. — **Flint′iness**, *n.*

Flip, flip, *n.* A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

Flippant, flip′pant, *a.* Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; voluble; talkative; speaking confidently, without knowledge or consideration; pert; petulant. — **Flip′pantness, -pancy**, -sĭ, *n.* — **Flip′per**, *n.* The paddle or limb of a sea-turtle, seal, etc.; broad fin of a fish.

Flirt, flĕrt, *v. t.* To throw with a jerk or quick effort, fling suddenly; to move playfully to and fro; to jeer at, treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To act giddily, or to attract notice; esp. to play the coquette; to jeer or gibe. — *n.* A sudden jerk, darting motion, jeer; one who flirts; a coquette; a pert girl. — **Flirta′tion**, *n.* A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion; playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flit, flit, *v. i.* To fly with rapid motion, dart along, fleet; to flutter, rove on the wing; to pass rapidly from one place to another; to be unstable, be easily or often moved. — **Flit′ter**, *n.* A rag, tatter, fragment. — **Flit′ter-mouse**, *n.* A bat.

Flitch, flich, *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured.

Float, flōt, *n.* Anything which rests on the surface of a fluid, esp. to sustain, move, or mark the position of some other thing; a raft; the cork on an angling line, to indicate the bite of a fish; float-board of a wheel; a quantity of earth, 18 feet square and 1 foot deep; a wooden instrument with which masons smooth plastering on walls; a single-cut file for smoothing. — *v. i.* To rest on the surface of a fluid; to be buoyed up; to move quietly or gently on the water or through the air. — *v. t.* To cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid; to flood, inundate, overflow. (*Plastering.*) To pass over and level the surface of with a float dipped frequently in water. — **Flota′tion**, *n.* Act of floating; science of floating bodies. — **Flo′tant**, *a.* (*Her.*) Streaming in the air. — **Flot′sam, -son**, *n.* (*Law.*) Goods lost by shipwreck and floating on the sea.

Flock, flok, *n.* A company or collection of living things, esp. of sheep or birds; a Christian congregation. — *v. i.* [FLOCKED (flokt), FLOCKING.] To gather in crowds.

Flock, flok, *n.* A lock of wool or hair; finely powdered wool or cloth, used when colored for making flock-paper. *pl.* The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woolen goods. — **Floc′culent**, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in flocks, like wool. (*Ornith.*) Pert. to the down of unfledged birds.

Floe, flo, *n.* An extensive surface of ice in the ocean.

Flog, flog, *v. t.* [FLOGGED (flogd), FLOGGING.] To beat or strike with a rod; to whip, lash.

Flood, flud, *n.* A body of moving water, esp. overflowing land not usually covered; a deluge; freshet; inundation; the flowing in of the tide, — opp. to *ebb*; a great quantity; abundance: superabundance; the deluge in the days of Noah; a great body or stream of any fluid substance; menstrual discharge. — *v. t.* To overflow, inundate, deluge.

Floor, flōr, *n.* The solid surface of wood, etc., forming the bottom of a room, bridge, etc.; the body of a public hall, disting. fr. platform, gallery, etc.; a suite of rooms on a level in a house; a story; any platform or flooring. (*Legis. Assemblies.*) The part of the house assigned to the members; the right to speak. (*Naut.*) That part of the bottom of a vessel most nearly horizontal. — *v. t.* [FLOORED (flōrd), FLOORING.] To cover with a floor; to strike down or lay level with the floor; to silence by some decisive argument.

Flop, flop, *v. t.* [FLOPPED (flopt), -PING.] To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, etc.; to spring up and fall heavily to the ground again, as a dying fish or fowl; to let down the brim of (a hat, etc.). — *v. i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; to rise and fall. — *n.* The sound made by a flat object falling upon a floor, etc.

Flora, flo′rà, *n.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of flowers. (*Bot.*) The complete system of vegetable species native in a given locality, or period; a description of such plants. — **Flo′ral**, *a.* Pert. to Flora, or to flowers. (*Bot.*) Containing, or belonging to, the flower. — **Flo′rist**, *n.* A cultivator of, or writer on, plants. — **Flores′cence**, -sens, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bursting into flower; a blossoming. — **Flo′ret**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. — **Flo′ricul′ture**, -kul′chur, *n.* Cultivation of flowering plants. — **Flor′id**, flŏr-, *a.* Covered with, or abounding in, flowers; bright in color; of a lively red color; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. — **Flor′in**, *n.* Orig. a *Florentine* coin, with a lily on it; a coin of gold or silver, of different values in different countries.

Florets.

Floss, flos, *n.* A downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, etc.; a fluid glass floating on iron in puddling-furnaces; untwisted filaments of silk. — **Floss′-thread**, *n.* Soft flaxen thread, for embroidery.

Flotation, Flotsam, etc. See under FLOAT.

Flotilla. See under FLEET.

Flounce, flowns, *v. i.* [FLOUNCED (flownst), FLOUNCING.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort; to flounder. — *n.* Act of, etc.; a sudden jerking motion of the body. — **Floun′der**, *v. i.* [-DERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To plunge and struggle, as a horse in mire; to fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble.

Flounce, flowns, *n.* A loose ruffle or flap, around the skirt of a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To deck with, etc.

Flounder, flown′dĕr, *n.* A small, edible, tide-water flat-fish: when young it swims vertically, and has symmetrical eyes, but soon turns on its side, and the under eye passes through its head.

Flounder.

Flour, Flourish, etc. See under FLOWER.

Flout, flowt, *v. t.* To mock or insult; to treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* A mock, insult.

Flow, flo, *v. i.* [FLOWED (flōd), FLOWING.] To change place or circulate, as a liquid; to become liquid, melt; to glide smoothly or without friction, proceed, issue forth; to have or be in abundance, abound, be copious; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide, — opp. to *ebb*; to discharge blood

in excess from the uterus. — *v. t.* To cover with water, overflow, inundate, flood; to cover with varnish. — *n.* A stream of water or other fluid: a current; any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, etc.; abundance; copiousness; the tidal setting in of water from ocean to shore.

Flower, flow′ẽr, *n.* A circle of leaves on a plant; a bloom or blossom. (*Bot.*) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and including one or both of the sexual organs. The fairest, freshest, and choicest part of anything; a figure of speech; ornament of style. — *v. i.* [FLOWERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To blossom, bloom, produce flowers; to come into the finest condition. — *v. t.* To embellish with flowers. — **Flow′eret**, *n.* A floret; small flower. — **Flow′ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *a.* Full of, etc.; highly embellished with figurative language; florid. — **Flour**, flowr, *n.* The finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; fine, soft powder of any substance. — *v. t.* [FLOURED (flowrd), FLOURING.] To grind and bolt; to sprinkle with flour. — **Flour′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of or like, etc. — **Flour-ish**, flẽr′ish, *v. i.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To grow luxuriantly, thrive; to be prosperous, be increased with good qualities; to use florid language, be copious and flowery; to make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements; to make ornamental strokes with the pen; to execute a fanciful strain of music, by way of ornament or prelude; to boast, vaunt, brag. — *v. t.* To cause to thrive, develop, expand; to ornament with anything showy, embellish; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish. — *n.* Decoration; showy splendor; ostentatious embellishment; show; a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a fantastic or decorative musical passage; the waving of a weapon, etc.; brandishing.

Flown. See FLY.

Fluctuate, flukt′u-āt, *v. i.* To move as a wave, roll hither and thither; to move now in one direction and now in another, be irresolute or undetermined, waver, vacillate, scruple.

Flue, flu, *n.* An air-passage, esp. for conveying smoke and flame from a fire; a passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion, — disting. fr. *tube*, which holds water, and is surrounded by fire: small flues are called *flue-tubes*.

Fluent, flu′ent, *a.* Flowing or capable of flowing, liquid; gliding; current; ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; smooth. — *n.* (*Math.*) A variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing, — called, in modern calculus, the *function* or *integral*. — **Flu′ency**, -sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Flu′id**, *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. — *n.* A body whose particles move easily among themselves. — **Flume**, flūm, *n.* A stream; esp. a channel for water driving a mill-wheel, or used in gold-washing.

Fluff, *n.* Nap; down.

Flugelman, flu′gl-man, *n.* (*Mil.*) The leader of a file; a fugleman.

Fluke, flūk, *n.* (*Naut.*) The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground: see ANCHOR. One of the points of a whale's tail; any unexpected advantage.

Flummery, flum′mẽr-ĭ, *n.* A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal; empty compliment.

Flung, See FLING.

Flunk, flunk, *v. i.* [FLUNKED (flunkt), FLUNKING.] To fail, back out, through fear. — *n.* A failure.

Flunky, flunk′ĭ, *n.* A livery servant; one who is obsequious or cringing.

Fluorescence, flu′o-rĕs′sens, *n.* A property possessed by many substances, of glowing when exposed to light, cathode rays, X rays, etc. — **Fluoroscope**, flū-ŏr′o-skōp, *n.* (*Phys.*) A fluorescent screen, with hood to protect the eyes, used for observing the shadows cast by objects placed in the path of the X rays.

Flurry, flur′rĭ, *n.* A sudden blast or gust; violent agitation; commotion; bustle; confusion. — *v. t.* [FLURRIED (-rid), -RYING.] To agitate, alarm.

Flush, flush, *v. i.* [FLUSHED (flusht), FLUSHING.] To flow and spread suddenly. — *v. t.* To cause (game, etc.) to start; to cleanse by inundating with a sudden rush of water. — *n.* A sudden flowing; rush; a flock of birds suddenly started up; a run of cards of the same suit. — *a.* Full of vigor; well furnished; affluent; liberal; prodigal. (*Arch. and Mech.*) Forming a continuous surface. Consisting of cards of the same suit.

Flush, flush, *v. i.* To become suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red, blush; to shine suddenly, glow. — *v. t.* To redden suddenly, put to the blush; to make glowing, redden; to animate with joy, elate, elevate. — *n.* A rush of blood to the face; blush; glow.

Fluster, flus′tẽr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking: to confuse, muddle. — *n.* Heat; agitation; disorder.

Flute, flūt, *n.* (*Mus.*) A pipe used as a wind instrument, having on the side a mouth orifice and holes stopped by the fingers or by keys. (*Arch.*) A channel in a column or pillar; fluting; reed. A channel or groove in wood or other work, or in plaited muslin, as a lady's ruffle. — *v. t.* To play or sing in a clear, soft note, like that of a flute; to form flutes or channels in. — **Flut′ed**, *p. a.* Thin; fine; flute-like; formed with flutes. — **Flut′er, Flau′tist**, flaw′-, **Flut′ist**, *n.* One who plays on the flute. — **Flut′ing**, *n.* A furrow in a column or in a lady's ruffle; fluted work. — **Fluti′na**, -te′nȧ, *n.* A musical instrument resembling the concertina.

Flutter, flut′tẽr, *v. i.* [TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to move with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly, fluctuate. — *v. t.* To vibrate or move quickly; to agitate, disorder, throw into confusion. — *n.* Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion; hurry; confusion.

Fluvial, flu′vĭ-al, **-viat′ic**, *a.* Pert. to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Flux, fluks, *n.* Act of flowing; quick succession; change; matter which flows, as tide setting in toward the shore; state of being liquid. (*Chem. & Metal.*) Any substance used to promote fusion of metals or minerals. (*Med.*) Discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part; esp., an excessive and morbid discharge; matter thus discharged. — *v. t.* [FLUXED (flukst), FLUXING.] To fuse. — **Flux′ion**, fluk′shun, *n.* Act of flowing; matter that flows; a constantly varying indication.

Fly, fli, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW (flu); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); FLYING.] To move in the air with wings; to float or move in the air, as clouds, etc.; to move rapidly, like a bird; to attempt to escape, flee; to part, burst in pieces. — *v. t.* To shun, avoid; to cause to fly, set floating, as a kite. — *n.* (*Entom.*) A winged insect of various species, whose wings are transparent; esp. the house fly. A fish-hook dressed in imitation of a fly; a kind of light carriage; that part of a flag from the union to the extreme end. (*Naut.*) That part of a compass on which the points are marked. (*Mech.*) A contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine. (*Print.*) One who takes sheets from the press; that part of a power-printing press which receives the printed sheet and lays it aside. — **Fli′ers**, *n. pl.* Arms revolving around a bobbin on a spinning machine, which twist the sliver, etc., into roving, yarn, thread, etc., and wind it on the bobbin. — **Fly′er**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A step in a flight of stairs which are parallel to each other. — **Fly′-blow**, *n.* The egg of a fly. — *v. t.* To deposit an egg in, or upon, as a fly. — **-wheel**, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a variable or intermitting resistance. See STEAM ENGINE. — **Fly′ing-artil′lery**, *n.* (*Mil.*) Artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — **-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which can sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins. — **-jib**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail outside of the standing-jib, on the flying-jib-boom. See SAILS. — **-jib-boom**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar extending beyond the jib-boom. See SHIP. — **-squir′rel**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it

Flying-fish.

is borne up in leaping. — **Flight**, flīt, *n.* Act of fleeing or flying; hasty departure, mode of flying; lofty elevation and excursion: soaring; a number of things passing through the air together, esp. a flock of birds; a reach of stairs from one landing to another. — **Flight'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Fleeting; swift; transient; indulging in flights of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; volatile; giddy. — **Flight'iness**, *n.*

Flying-squirrel.

Foal, fōl, *n.* A colt or filly. — *v. t.* & *i.* [FOALED (fōld), FOALING.] To bring forth, as a colt or filly.

Foam, fōm, *n.* An aggregation of bubbles on the surface of liquids after violent agitation; froth; spume. — *v. i.* [FOAMED (fōmd), FOAMING.] To froth, gather foam; to form or become filled with foam. — *v. t.* To throw out with violence; to cause to foam.

Fob, fob, *n.* A watch pocket.

Fob, fob, *v. t.* [FOBBED (fobd), -BING.] To cheat, trick.

Focus, fō'kus, *n.*; *E. pl.* -CUSES, -kus-ez; *L. pl.* -CI, -sī. (*Opt.*) A point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted. (*Geom.*) A point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve. A central point; point of concentration. — *v. t.* To bring to a focus. — **Fo'cal**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Fodder, fod'dĕr, *n.* Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and various vegetables. — *v. t.* [FODDERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To feed (cattle) with dry food, cut grass, etc.

Foe, fō, *n.* An enemy; hostile army; opponent.

Fœtus. Same as FETUS.

Fog, fog, *n.* Vapor rising from water or wet land and obscuring the lower part of the atmosphere; mist; a cloud of dust or of smoke. — *v. t.* [FOGGED (fogd), -GING.] To envelop, as with fog; befog. — **Fog'gy**, -gĭ, *a.* [-GIER, -GIEST.] Filled or abounding with, etc.; cloudy; misty; dull; obscure.

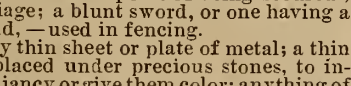
Fog, fog, *n.* (*Agric.*) A second growth of grass; aftergrass; long grass that remains in pastures till winter: dead grass in meadows, etc.

Fogy, -gie, -gey, fo'gĭ, *n.* A dull old fellow; a person behind the times; a conservative.

Foible, foi'bl, *n.* A particular moral weakness; a failing; weak point; infirmity; frailty; defect.

Foil, foil, *v. t.* [FOILED (foild), FOILING.] To render vain or nugatory, frustrate, baffle, balk. — *n.* Failure of success when on the point of being secured; defeat; miscarriage; a blunt sword, or one having a button at the end, — used in fencing.

Foil, foil, *n.* A very thin sheet or plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal, placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy or give them color; anything of contrasting color or qualities, which sets off another thing to advantage. (*Arch.*) A leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, etc., called trefoil, quatrefoil, quinquefoil, etc., according to the number of cusps it contains.



Foils. (*Arch.*)

Foist, foist, *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously, or without warrant; to interpolate; to pass off as genuine.

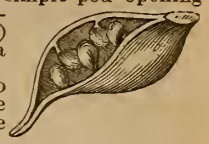
Fold, fōld, *n.* A doubling of a flexible substance; times or repetitions, — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase; that which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace. — *v. t.* To lap or lay in plaits; to double: to lay (the arms, etc.) together; to inclose within folds. — *v. i.* To become folded.

Fold, fōld, *n.* A pen for sheep, etc. — *v. t.* To confine (sheep) in a fold.

Foliaceous, fo'lĭ-a'shus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pert. to, or having the texture or nature of, a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers. (*Min.*) Consisting of leaves or laminæ; of the form of a leaf or plate. — **Fo'liage, -lĭ-ej**, *n.* A collection of leaves as produced by nature. (*Arch.*) The representation of leaves, flowers, and branches. — **Folio**, fo'lĭ-o *or* fōl'yo, *n.* A sheet of paper once folded; a book made of sheets, each folded once; a page in a book; two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. (*Law.*) A leaf containing a certain number of words: a certain number of words in a writing. — *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make 2 leaves; of, or equal to, the size of 1 fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make 2 leaves.

Folk, fōk, *n.* People in general, or a separate class of people.

Follicle, fol'lĭ-kl, *n.* (*Bot.*) A simple pod opening down the inner suture; a vessel distended with air. (*Anat.*) A little bag in animal bodies; a gland.



Follicle. (*Bot.*)

Follow, fol'lo, *v. t.* [-LOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To go or come after; to go in pursuit of, strive to obtain; to go with, as a leader, accept as authority, take as a rule of action; to copy after, take as an example; to succeed in order of time, rank, or office; to result from, as effect from cause, or inference from premise; to watch, as a receding object; to keep the mind upon while in progress; to understand the meaning, connection, or force of; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling. — *v. i.* To go or come after, pursue, attend, accompany, be a result, succeed. — **Fol'lower**, *n.* One who follows; imitator; disciple; adherent; attendant. (*Steam Eng.*) The cover of a piston; a gland. (*Mach.*) Part of a machine that receives motion from another part. — **Fol'lowing**, *a.* Being next after; succeeding; ensuing.

Folly. See under FOOL.

Foment, fo-ment', *v. t.* To apply warm lotions to; to instigate, cherish, and promote by excitements; to encourage. — **Fomenta'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) Act of fomenting, or of applying lotions or poultices; the lotion applied to a diseased part; encouragement.

Fond, fond, *a.* Orig. foolish, simple; foolishly tender and loving: doting; loving; tender; much pleased. — **Fond'ly**, *adv.* — **Fond'ness**, *n.* — **Fond'le**, fond'l, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To treat with tenderness, caress.

Font, *n.* Assorted type: see under FOUND. — A baptismal vessel: see under FOUNT.

Fontanel, fon'ta-nel', **Fontic'ulus**, *n.* (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer for the discharge of humors from the body. — **Fon'tanel**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A space between the bones of an infant's skull occupied by cartilaginous membrane.

Food, fōod, *n.* What is fed upon; victuals; provisions; anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments; aliment; sustenance; fare.

Fool, fōol, *n.* One destitute of reason; an idiot; one deficient in intellect; a simpleton, dunce. (*Script.*) A wicked person. A professional jester or buffoon. — *v. i.* [FOOLED (fōold), FOOLING.] To act like a fool, trifle, toy. — *v. t.* To infatuate, make foolish; to make a fool of, impose upon, cheat. — **Fool'ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Practice of folly; absurdity; act of folly or weakness: piece of absurdity or nonsense. — **Fool'ish**, *a.* Marked with, or exhibiting, folly; void of understanding; weak in intellect; exhibiting a want of judgment. — **Fool'-hard'y**, *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold; rash; venturous; headlong. — **Fool'hard'iness**, *n.* — **Fools'cap**, *n.* A long folio writing paper, about 13½ by 16½ inches. [Orig. made with a water-mark of a fool's cap and bells.] — **Fol'ly**, -lĭ, *n.* State of being a fool; want of sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind; a foolish act; weak conduct; foolery.

Foot, fōōt, *n.*; *pl.* FEET, fēt. The part of a leg below the ankle; lowest part or foundation; last of a row or series; fundamental principle; basis; ordinary level or rank; a measure consisting of 12 inches. (*Mil.*) The foot-soldiers, infantry. (*Pros.*) A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse. — *v. i.* To tread to measure or music; to dance; to walk. — *v. t.* To strike with the foot, kick; to tread; to sum up, as numbers in a column; to add a foot to. — **Foot'ing**, *n.* Ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on; established place; relative

condition; state; tread; esp. tread to measure; act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column; act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot; a plain cotton lace, without figures; the finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil. (*Arch.*) The broad foundation or base of a wall. — **Foot'-ball**, *n.* An inflated ball, kicked about; sport of kicking, etc. — **-hold**, *n.* A holding with the feet; that on which one may tread securely. — **-man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A soldier who marches and fights on foot; a male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. — **-pound**, *n.* The dynamic unit, — being the amount of work done in raising 1 pound through 1 foot. — **-print**, *n.* A trace or foot-mark. — **-sol'dier**, *n.* A soldier who serves on foot. — **-sore**, *a.* Having tender or sore feet, as from much walking. — **-step**, *n.* Sound made by putting down the foot; mark or impression of the foot; a track; visible sign of a course pursued; token.

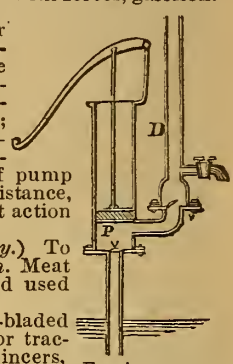
Fop, fop, *n.* A fellow vain and conceited or over nice and affected in dress or manners; a coxcomb; dandy. — **Fop'pery**, -pēr-ĭ, *n.* The behavior, manners, dress, etc., of a fop; coxcombry; folly; impertinence; foolery. — **Fop'pish**, *a.* Fop-like; vain of dress; affected in manners; finical; spruce; dandyish.

For, fôr, *prep.* In the place of; instead of; because of; by reason of; with respect to; concerning; in the direction of; toward; during; as being, etc., — indicating that in consideration of, or with reference to, which anything takes place. — *conj.* Because; since; because, introducing a reason of something before advanced, the cause, motive, explanation, etc., of an action related or statement made. — **Forev'er**, *adv.* To eternity; eternally; at all times; continually; incessantly; always; endlessly.

Forage, fŏr'ej, *n.* Act of providing food; food for horses and cattle. — *v. i.* [FORAGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To wander in search of food; to ravage, feed on spoil. — *v. t.* To strip of provisions, supply with forage. — **Foray**, **Forray**, fo-ra' *or* fŏr'ā, *n.* A sudden incursion in border war; a raid. — *v. t.* To ravage.

Forbear, fôr-bâr', *v. i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (-bōr') *or* (*obs.*) FORBARE; *p. p.* FORBORNE; FORBEARING.] To refrain from proceeding, pause, delay; to refuse, decline. — *v. t.* To avoid, abstain from; to treat with consideration, indulge, bear with. — **Forbear'ance**, *n.* Act of, or quality of being, forbearing; long-suffering; patience; refraining; mildness. — **Forbid'**, *v. t.* [-BADE (-bad'); p. p. -BIDDEN *or* (*obs.*) -BID; -BIDDING.] To command to forbear, or not to do; to forbid from entering or approaching; to oppose, obstruct, prohibit, interdict, hinder. — *v. i.* To utter a prohibition, prevent. — **Forbid'dance**, *n.* Act of, or condition of being, etc. — **Forbid'der**, *n.* — **Forbid'ding**, *p. a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; unpleasant; odious; abhorrent. — **Forbore**, **-borne**. See FORBEAR. — **Forfend'** or **Forefend'**, *v. t.* To fend off, avert, forbid, prohibit, defend, guard, secure. — **Forego'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREWENT; *p. p.* -GONE; -GOING.] To quit, leave, relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of, give up, resign, renounce. [See also under FORE.] — **Forget'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -GOT *or* (*obs.*) -GAT; *p. p.* -GOT, -GOTTEN; -GETTING.] To lose the remembrance of; not to think of; to treat with inattention, slight, neglect. — *To forget one's self.* To be guilty of what is unworthy of one; to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control. — **Forget'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Apt to forget; heedless; careless; neglectful. — **Forget'fulness**, *n.* Quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance or recollection; oblivion; failure to bear in mind; careless omission. — **Forget'-me-not'**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small herb, bearing a blue flower, — the emblem of fidelity. — **Forget'ter**, *n.* — **Forgive'**, -giv', *v. t.* [*imp.* -GAVE; *p. p.* -GIVEN; -GIVING.] To cease to impute, remit, excuse; to cease to feel resentment against, absolve, pardon. — **Forgiv'able**, *a.* — **Forgive'ness**, *n.* Act of, or disposition or willingness to, etc.; pardon; remission. — **Forgiv'er**, *n.* — **Forgiv'ing**, *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate. — **Forlorn'**, *a.* Deserted; lost: in pitiful plight; abject; pitiable. — **Forlorn hope.** (*Mil.*) A detachment of men to lead in an assault, enter a breach, or perform service of uncommon peril. — **Forsake'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -SOOK (-sōōk); *p. p.* -SAK'EN; -SAK'ING.] To quit or leave entirely, depart or withdraw from, abandon, desert, reject. — **Forswear'**, -swâr', *v. t.* [*imp.* -SWORE (-swōr); *p. p.* -SWORN; -SWEARING.] To reject or renounce upon oath; to renounce earnestly or with protestations; to deny upon oath. — *v. i.* To swear falsely, commit perjury. — **Forswear'er**, *n.* A perjurer.

Force, fōrs, *n.* Strength or energy of body or mind; esp. power to persuade, convince, or impose obligation; compulsory power; strength for war; a body of combatants. (*Law.*) Violence; validity; efficacy. (*Physics.*) Any action between 2 bodies tending to change any physical relation between them. — *v. t.* [FORCED (fōrst), FORCING.] To constrain to do, or to forbear, by exertion of power not resistible; to impress by force; to do violence to, esp. to ravish, violate; to obtain by strength, capture by assault; to impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, etc., by main strength; to exert to the utmost, strain, produce by unnatural effort; to provide with forces, garrison. — **For'cible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Possessing force, efficiency, or energy; marked by excessive violence; using force against opposition; obtained by compulsion; powerful; efficacious; potent; weighty; cogent. — **For'cibly**, *adv.* — **Force'-** *or* **For'cing-pump**, *n.* A kind of pump used to throw water to a distance, or force it onward by direct action of the piston.



Forcing-pump. *P*, piston; *D*, delivery tube.

Force, fōrs, *v. t.* (*Cookery.*) To stuff, lard. — **Force'-meat**, *n.* Meat chopped fine, seasoned, and used as stuffing.

Forceps, fôr'seps, *n.* A two-bladed instrument for grasping or traction; a pair of tongs or pincers, esp. for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, dentists, etc.

Ford, fōrd, *n.* A place where a river, or other water, may be passed by wading; a stream; current. — *v. t.* To wade through. — **Ford'able**, *a.*

Fore, fōr, *a.* Advanced in place or position; toward the front; forward; advanced in time; antecedent; advanced in order or series. — *adv.* In advance; at the front; in the part that precedes. — *n.* The front. — **For'mer**, *a. compar.* Preceding in time; ancient; long-past; prior; anterior; foregoing; first mentioned. — **For'merly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore. — **Fore'most**, *a.* First in place; chief in rank, dignity, etc. — **For'ward**, **-wards**, *adv.* Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively, — opp. to *backward*. — **For'ward**, *a.* Near or at the fore part; ready; prompt; willing; earnest; eager; over ready; less modest or reserved than is proper; unusually advanced; precocious; premature. — *v. t.* To help onward, advance, promote; to send forward, transmit. — **For'warder**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. who transmits goods. — **For'wardly**, *adv.* — **For'wardness**, *n.* — **Fore'-arm**, *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need. — **Fore-arm'**, *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the arm between elbow and wrist. — **Forebode'**, *v. t.* To foretell, prognosticate; to have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity to happen; to presage, portend, betoken. — **Forebod'er**, *n.* — **Fore'cast**, *v. t.* [-CAST; -CASTING.] To contrive beforehand, scheme, project; to foresee, provide against. — *v. i.* To contrive beforehand. — **Forecast'**, *n.* Previous contrivance or determination; foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prognostication. — **Fore'castle**, -kas-sl, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the after part of the fore channels; in merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live. See SHIP. — **Forecit'ed**, -sĭt'ed, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above. — **Foredoom'**, *v. t.* To doom beforehand, predestinate. — **Fore'father**, *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy; an ancestor. — **Fore'finger**, -fĭn-gẽr, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index. — **Fore'foot**, *n.*; *pl.* -FEET. One of the anterior feet of an animal.

(*Naut.*) A piece of timber terminating the keel at the fore-end, and connecting it with the stem. — **Fore′front**, -frunt, *n.* The foremost part or place. — **Forego′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -WENT; *p. p.* -GONE; -GOING.] To go before, precede. [See also under FORBEAR.] — *Foregone conclusion.* One which has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined. — **Fore′ground**, *n.* That part of the field of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator, or before the figures. — **Fore′hand**, *n.* All that part of a horse before the rider; the most important part; prudence; advantage. — **Fore′handed**, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; not behindhand; in easy circumstances. — **Fore′head**, fŏr′ed, *n.* That part of the face from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow; assurance. — **Forejudge′**, *v. t.* To judge before hearing the facts and proof, prejudge. (*O. Eng. Law.*) To expel from court for misconduct. — **Foreknow′**, -nō′, *v. t.* [*imp.* -KNEW; *p. p.* -KNOWN; -KNOWING.] To have previous knowledge of, know beforehand. — **Foreknow′er**, *n.* — **Foreknowl′edge**, -nŏl′ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience. — **Fore′land**, *n.* A promontory or cape; head-land. (*Fort.*) A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat. — **Fore′lay′**, *v. t.* To contrive antecedently; to lie in wait for. — **Fore′lock**, *n.* The lock of hair growing from the forepart of the head. (*Naut.*) A flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it in place. — *To take time*, or *occasion, by the forelock.* To make prompt use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity. — **Fore′man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The first or chief man, — as, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker; chief of a set of hands employed in a shop; overseer. — **Fore′mast**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The forward mast of a vessel; the one nearest the bow. See SHIP. — **Foremen′tioned**, -shund, *a.* Mentioned before; recited in a former part of the same writing. — **Fore′name**, *n.* A name preceding the family name or surname; a first name. — **Fore′named**, -nāmd, *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing. — **Fore′noon**, *n.* The former part of the day, from morning to noon. — **Fore-ordain′**, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate, predetermine. — **Fore-or′dina′tion**, *n.* Previous appointment; predestination. — **Fore′part**, *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place, anterior part, beginning. — **Fore′-plane**, *n.* (*Carp.*) The first plane used after the saw and ax; jack-plane. — **Fore′rank**, *n.* The first rank, front. — **Forerun′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -RAN; *p. p.* -RUN; -RUNNING.] To run before, precede; to come before as an earnest of something to follow, announce. — **Forerun′ner**, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; sign foreshowing something to follow; prognostic. — **Fore′sail**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended on the fore-yard; the first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter. See SAIL. — **Foresee′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -SAW; *p. p.* -SEEN; -SEEING.] To see beforehand, see or know before occurrence, foreknow. — **Foreseer′**, -sēr′, *n.* — **Foreshad′ow**, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand, prefigure. — **Foreshort′en**, -shôrt′n, *v. t.* (*Paint.*) To shorten by representing in an oblique position; to represent as seen obliquely. — **Foreshort′ening**, *n.* The representation or appearance, or diminution of length, of objects viewed obliquely. — **Foreshow′**, *v. t.* [*imp* -SHOWED; *p. p.* -SHOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -SHOWING.] To show or exhibit beforehand, prognosticate, foretell. — **Foreshow′er**, *n.* — **Fore′side**, *n.* The front side; a specious outside. — **Fore′sight**, -sīt, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; action in reference to the future; wise forethought. (*Surv.*) Any sight or reading of the leveling-staff, except the one backward, called the back-sight. — **Fore′skin**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The skin that covers the *glans penis*; prepuce. — **Forestall′**, *v. t.* To take beforehand, anticipate; to pre-occupy; to exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation or by measures taken in advance; to monopolize, engross. (*Eng. Law.*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road. — **Forestall′er**, *n.* One who purchases provisions before they come to market, to raise the price. — **Foretaste′**, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. — **Fore′taste**, *v. t.* To taste before full possession, anticipate; to taste before another. — **Foretell′**, *v. t.* To tell before occurrence, foretoken, foreshow, predict, augur. — *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy. — **Foretell′er**, *n.* — **Fore′thought**, -thawt, *n.* Anticipation; prescience; premeditation; provident care; forecast. — **Foreto′ken**, -kn, *v. t.* To foreshow. — **Fore′token**, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign. — **Fore′-tooth**, *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH. (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor. — **Fore′top**, *n.* The hair on the forepart of the head; fore-lock; that part of a headdress that is forward. (*Naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast. See SHIP. — **Forewarn′**, *v. t.* To warn beforehand, caution in advance, inform previously.

Foreclose, fōr-klōz′, *v. t.* [-CLOSED (-klōzd′), -CLOSING.] To shut up or out, preclude, stop, prevent, bar, exclude. — **Foreclo′sure**, -zhur, *n.* Act or process of foreclosing; a process in law which bars a mortgager's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Foreign, fŏr′in, *a.* Not native; extraneous; alien; remote; not pertinent; not appropriate; not agreeable; not admitted; excluded; outlandish; remote. — **For′eigner**, *n.* One of a foreign country; an alien. — **For′eignness**, *n.*

Forefend. See under FORBEAR.

Forensic, fo-ren′sik, **-sical**, *a.* Pert. to courts of judicature or public discussion and debate; used in courts and legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative.

Forest, for′est, *n.* An extensive wood; in U. S., a wood of native growth. — *v. i.* To cover with trees or wood.

Forever. See under FOR.

Forfeit, fôr′fit, *a.* Lost or alienated for an offense; liable to penal seizure. — *n.* A thing lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; a fine; mulct; penalty; something deposited and redeemable by a fine. — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to. — **For′feiture**, -fĭ-chur, *n.* Act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, etc.; thing forfeited; amercement; penalty.

Forgave. See FORGIVE, under FORBEAR.

Forge, fōrj, *n.* A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering; esp. a furnace, where iron is wrought; a smithy; works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a workshop; place where anything is produced, shaped, or devised. — *v. t.* [FORGED (fōrjd), FORGING.] To form by heating and hammering; to shape out in any way, produce; to make falsely; to produce (that which is not genuine), fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify. — *v. i.* To commit forgery. (*Naut.*) To move heavily and slowly, as a ship with the sails furled. — **For′gery**, -jēr-ĭ, *n.* Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; esp., the crime of fraudulently making a writing purporting to be done by another; thing forged.

Forget, Forgive, Forlorn, etc. See under FORBEAR.

Fork, fôrk, *n.* An instrument with prongs or tines; anything fork-shaped; one of the branches of a river, road, etc.; place where a road, tree, etc., divides; a prong; point. — *v. i.* [FORKED (fôrkt), FORKING.] To shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into branches. — *v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break with a fork, as ground; to form into a fork-like shape; to bifurcate.

Form, fôrm, *n.* The shape and structure of anything; configuration; frame; external appearance; a mental transcript or image; constitution; mode of construction, arrangement, organization, etc.; established method or practice; formula; show without substance; conventionality; formality; orderly arrangement; shapeliness; comeliness; beauty; a shape; phantom; mold; pattern; model; a long bench or seat; a class in a school; class or rank in society; the seat or bed of a hare. (*Print.*) A page, or pages, imposed and locked up in a chase. (*Phren.*) Perception of form. See PHRENOLOGY. — *v. t.* [FORMED (fôrmd), FORMING.] To give form or shape to; to construct, fashion; to model, train; to go to make up, act as constituent of; to provide with a form, as a hare. — **Form′less**, *a.* Shapeless; with-

out determinate form; irregular in shape. — **Form′al**, *a.* Pert. to the form, external appearance, or organization of a thing; pert. to the constitution of a thing, as disting. fr. the matter composing it; constitutive; essential; done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to form; regular; methodical; having the form without the substance or essence; dependent on form; conventional; precise; stiff; prim. — **Formal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being formal, express, strictly ceremonious, precise, etc.: form without substance; compliance with conventional rules; ceremony; conventionality; the formal part; essence; an established order: usual and express method. — **Forma′tion**, *n.* Act of giving form or shape to or of giving being to; manner in which a thiug is formed; structure; construction. (*Geol.*) The series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch. (*Mil.*) An arrangement of troops, as in square, column, etc. — **For′mula**, -lȧ, *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ, -lē; *E. pl.* -LAS, -lȧz. A prescribed or set form; established rule. — **For′mulate**, *v. t.* To reduce to, or express in, a formula. — **For′mulize**, *v. t.* [-LIZED (-līzd), -LIZING.] To formulate.

Former, Formerly. See under FORE.

Formidable, fôr′mĭ-da-bl, *a.* Exciting fear or apprehension; terrible; shocking; tremendous.

Fornicate, fôr′nĭ-kāt, **-cated**, *a.* Vaulted; arched. — **For′nicate**, *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual intercourse. — **Fornica′tion**, *n.* Incontiuence or lewdness of an unmarried person; criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

Forray. See under FORAGE.

Forsake, Forswear, etc. See under FORBEAR.

Forsooth, fôr-sōōth′, *adv.* In truth; in fact.

Fort, fôrt, *n.* (*Mil.*) A fortified place; fortress; fortification. — **For′tress**, *n.* A fortified place: stronghold; fortified town; castle; citadel. — **For′tify**, -tĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To add strength to, strengthen; to secure by forts, batteries, etc. — **For′tifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, or that which, etc.; esp. defensive works; fortress; citadel; bulwark. — **For′titude**, -tūd, *n.* Passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting danger. — **Forte**, fôrt, *n.* The strong point; that in which one excels.

Forth, fôrth, *adv.* Forward; onward in time or in place; out from a state of concealment, confinement, nondevelopment, etc.; beyond the boundary of a place; abroad. — **Forth′-com′ing**, *a.* Ready to come forth, or appear; making appearance. — **Forthwith′**, -with′ *or* -with′. *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly. — **Further**, fĕr′thĕr, *a. compar.* More remote; more in advance; farther; additional. — *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover. — *v. t.* [FURTHERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To help forward, promote, assist. — **Fur′thermore**, *adv.* or *conj.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said. — **Fur′thermost**, *a.* Most remote; furthest. — **Fur′thest**, *a. superl.* Most remote; farthest. — *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fortieth, Fortnight, etc. See under FOUR.

Fortify, Fortitude, Fortress. See under FORT.

Fortune, fôr′chun, *n.* Chance; accident; luck; fortuity; appointed lot in life; fate; destiny; what befalls one; event; good or ill success; esp. favorable issue; estate; possessions; esp. large estate, great wealth. — *v. i.* To come casually to pass; to happen. — **For′tunate**, -nāt, *a.* Coming by good luck; auspicious; receiving some unexpected good; lucky; successful; prosperous. — **Fortu′itous**, -tu′ĭ-tus, *a.* Happening by chance; occurring unexpectedly, or without known cause; accidental; casual; contingent; incidental. — **Fortu′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

Forty. See under FOUR.

Forum, fo′rum, *n.*; *E. pl.* -RUMS, *L. pl.* -RA, -rȧ. A market-place or public place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered.

Forward, Forwardness, etc. See under FORE.

Fosse, fos, *n.* (*Fort.*) A ditch or moat. (*Anat.*) A non-articular depression in a bone, wider at the margin than at the bottom; one of variously shaped cavities in the soft parts. — **Fos′sil**, *a.* Dug out of the earth; pert. to, or like, fossils; petrificd. — *n.* A substance dug from the earth. (*Falcon.*) The petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata of the earth.

Foster, fos′tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To feed, nourish, support, rear up; to cherish, forward, promote the growth of, stimulate.

Fought. See FIGHT.

Foul, fowl, *a.* Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is noxious or offensive; nasty; impure; morally defiled in origin or tendency; obscene; scurrilous; cloudy or rainy; stormy; loathsome; hateful; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous; not conformed to the established rules of a game, conflict, test, etc.; unfair; dishonest; cheating; interfered with in motion by collision or entanglement with anything; entangled. — *v. t.* [FOULED (fowld), FOULING.] To make filthy, defile, dirty, soil; to bring into collision with something that impedes motion; to jostle, in a race. — *v. i.* To become entangled or clogged. — *n.* An entanglement; collision.

Foulard, fōō-lärd′, *n.* A thin fabric of silk or silk-cotton, for handkerchiefs and dresses.

Found, Foundling. See under FIND.

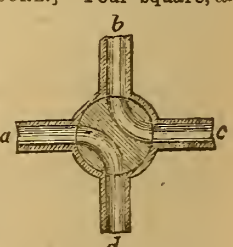
Found, fownd, *v. t.* To fix upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix or establish firmly, to furnish materials for beginning, begin to raise, build, institute. — **Founda′tion**, *n.* Act of founding, fixing, or establishing; that upon which anything is founded; groundwork; base or underground part of a structure; basis; a donation, esp. for a charitable purpose; an endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

Found, fownd, *v. t.* To form by pouring metal into a mold; to cast. — **Found′ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, **-ry**, -rĭ, *n.* Art of casting; works where metals are cast. — **Fount, Font**, *n.* (*Print.*) A properly assorted quantity of type of the same size, style, and age.

Founder, fownd′ĕr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] (*Naut.*) To fill with water, and sink, as a ship; to fail, miscarry; to trip, fall, stumble and go lame, as a horse. — *v. t.* To cause soreness in the feet or limbs of, so as to lame, — said of a horse. — *n.* (*Far.*) A lameness from inflammation in a horse's foot; inflammatory fever of the body, or rheumatism.

Fount, Fountain, fownt′in, *n.* A spring or natural source of water; an artificially produced jet or stream of water; structure in which such a jet or stream flows; origin; first cause. — **Font**, *n.* A fountain, spring; a basin for water in baptism.

Four, fōr, *a.* One more than 3, or one less than 5; twice 2. — *n.* The sum of 4 units: a symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. — **Four′score**, *a.* 4 times 20; 80. — *n.* 80 units. [See SCORE.] — **Four′square**, *a.* Having 4 sides and 4 equal angles. — *n.* That which has, etc.; a quadrangle. — **Four′-way**, *a.* Allowing passage in any one of 4 directions. — **Fourth**, *a.* Next following the 3d and preceding the 5th; forming 1 of 4 parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of 4 equal parts into which, etc. — **Four′teen**, -tēn, *n.* The sum of 10 and 4; symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv. — *a.* 4 and 10 more; twice 7. — **Four′teenth**, *a.* Succeeding the 13th and preceding the 15th; making one of 14 parts. — *n.* One of 14 equal parts. (*Mus.*) The octave of the 7th. — **Fort′night**, *n.* The space of 14 nights; 2 weeks. — **For′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* 4 times 10; 39 and 1 added. — *n.* The sum of 40 units; symbol representing it, as 40 or xl. — **For′tieth**, -tĭ-ĕth, *a.* Following the 39th; constituting 1 of 40 parts. — *n.* One of 40 equal parts.



Four-way Cock.

a, to steam-pipe; *b*, to upper cylinder; *c*, to condenser; *d*, to lower cylinder.

Fowl, fowl, *n.* A bird, esp. a large, edible bird.

Fox, foks, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A predaceous animal of several species of the genus *Vulpes*, remarkable for cunning. A sly, cunning fellow. (*Naut.*) A small strand of rope, made by twisting rope-yarns. (*Icth.*) A fish; the dragonet. A long-tailed shark, found

in temperate and tropical seas, — the sea-ape, sea-fox, thrasher. — *v. t.* [FOXED (fokst), FOXING.] To cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather. — *v. i.* To turn sour, — said of beer, etc., in fermenting.

Common Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*).

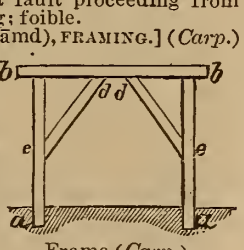
Fracas, fra′kas, *n.* An uproar; disturbance.

Fraction, frak′shun, *n.* A portion; fragment. (*Arith.* or *Alg.*) A division of a unit or whole number. — *Common* or *vulgar fraction*. One in which the number of equal parts into which the integer is divided is indicated by figures or letters, called the *denominator*, written below a line, over which is the numerator, indicating the number of these parts included in the fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, one-half; $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths. — *Decimal f.* One in which the denominator is a unit or 1 with ciphers annexed, — commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it; thus, .5 = five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$; .25 = $\frac{25}{100}$. — **Frac′tional**, **-ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to fractions; constituting a fraction. — **Frac′tious**, -shus, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to fret; peevish; irritable; pettish. — **Frac′tiously**, *adv.* — **Frac′tiousness**, *n.* — **Frac′ture**, -chur, *n.* Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach. (*Surg.*) The breaking of a bone. (*Min.*) The appearance of a freshly-broken surface, displaying its texture. — *v. t.* [FRACTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To cause, etc.; to break, crack. — **Frag′ile**, fraj′il, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; frail; liable to fail. — **Fragil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Frag′ment**, *n.* A part broken off; detached portion. — **Frag′mentary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Composed of fragments; broken up; incomplete.

Fragrant, fra′grant, *a.* Sweet of smell; having agreeable perfume; odoriferous; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

Frail, frāl, *a.* Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and perish; not tenacious of life; weak; infirm; of infirm virtue; weak in resolution. — **Frail′ty**, -tĭ, *n.* Condition of being frail; weakness of resolution; liableness to be deceived; a fault proceeding from weakness; infirmity; failing; foible.

Frame, frām, *v. t.* [FRAMED (frāmd), FRAMING.] (*Carp.*) To construct, adjust and put together, fabricate, make; to originate, devise, invent or fabricate (something false); to regulate, shape, conform; to provide with a frame, as a picture. — *n.* Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; structure; a case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which contains a window, door, picture, etc.; a sort of loom; the bodily structure; make or build of a person; the skeleton; form; constitution; system; regulated or adapted condition; particular state, as of the mind; humor.



Frame (*Carp.*).
a b, *a b*, uprights or posts; *e d*, *e d*, struts, ties, or braces.

Franc, frank, *n.* A silver coin, orig. of France, equal to about 19¾ cents.

Franchise, etc. See under FRANK.

Frank, frank, *a.* Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; ingenuous; candid; open; sincere. — *v. t.* [FRANKED (frankt), FRANKING.] To send by public conveyance free of expense; to exempt from charge for postage. — *n.* A letter free of postage, or of charge for sending by mail; that which makes a letter free, as the signature of one possessing the privilege. — **Fran′chise**, -chiz, *n.* A constitutional right or privilege, esp. the right to vote. (*Law.*) A privilege conferred upon individuals by grant from a sovereign or government. The district to which a particular privilege extends; asylum; sanctuary. — *v. i.* [FRANCHISED (-chizd), -CHISING.] To make free.

Frank, frank, *n.* One of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia, who in the 5th century conquered Gaul and established the kingdom of France; an inhabitant of Western Europe; European, — a term used in the East; a franc, q. v.

Frantic, etc. See under FRENZY.

Fraternal, fra-tĕr′nal, *a.* Pert. to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly. — **Frater′nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood; a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood. — **Fraternize**, fra′-tĕr- *or* fra-tĕr′nīz, *v. i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To associate or hold close fellowship. — **Frat′ricide**, -rĭ-sīd, *n.* The murder of a brother; one who kills a brother.

Fraud, frawd, *n.* Deception deliberately practiced, to gain an unfair advantage; a deceptive trick; guile; craft; stratagem; imposition; cheat. — **Fraud′ulent**, -u-lent, *a.* Using, containing, founded on, or proceeding fr., fraud; obtained or performed by artifice; trickish; cunning; cheating; insidious; unfair; knavish.

Fraught. See under FREIGHT.

Fray, fra, *n.* Affray; broil; contest; combat. — *v. t.* [FRAYED (frād), FRAYING.] To frighten, terrify.

Fray, fra, *n.* A fret or chafe in cloth. — *v. t.* To rub, wear off by rubbing, fret (cloth, etc.) — *v. i.* To rub; to wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

Freak, frēk, *n.* A sudden, causeless change of mind; whim; caprice; sport.

Freak, frēk, *v. t.* [FREAKED (frēkt), FREAKING.] To variegate, checker. — **Freckle**, frek′l, *n.* A yellowish spot in the skin; any small discoloration. — *v. t.* [FRECKLED (-ld), -LING.] To color with freckles or small discolored spots; to spot. — *v. i.* To become covered with freckles.

Free, fre, *a.* [FRE′ER, FRE′EST.] Not under restraint, control, or compulsion; at liberty; not under arbitrary government; enjoying political liberty; liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents or master; released from arrest; capable of voluntary activity; clear of offense or crime; unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unrestrained; immoderate; not close or parsimonious; liberal; not united or combined with anything else; at liberty to escape; exempt; clear; released; invested with a freedom or franchise; not obstructed or appropriated; not gained by importunity or purchase; not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty. — *v. t.* [FREED (frēd), FREE′ING.] To make free, set at liberty, disengage, clear; to keep free, exempt; to relieve from the constraint of. — **Free′dom**, -dum, *n.* State of being free; exemption from control; liberty; particular privileges; franchise; immunity; improper familiarity; license. — **Free′man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave or vassal; one possessed of a peculiar privilege. — **Freed′man**, frēd′-, *n.* One who has been a slave, and is freed. — **Free′hold**, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate in real property, of inheritance or for life; the tenure by which it is held. — **Free′holder**, *n.* One owning, etc. — **Free′-boot′er**, *n.* One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; pillager. — **Free′ma′son**, -sn, *n.* One of a secret association, said to have been orig. composed of *masons*, now of persons united for mutual assistance. — **Free′ma′sonry**, -sn-rĭ, *n.* Institutions or practices of, etc. — **Free′stone**, *n.* Stone composed of sand or grit, — easily cut. — **Free′thinker**, *n.* One who discards revelation; an unbeliever; skeptic. — **Free′thinking**, *a.* Skeptical. — *n.* Unbelief. — **Free′-born**, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty. — **-trade′**, *n.* Commerce unrestricted by tariff regulations or customs duties; free interchange of commodities. — **-trad′er**, *n.* An advocate of, etc.

Freeze, frēz, *v. i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN; FREEZING.] To become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; to become chilled. — *v. t.* To congeal, harden into ice; to cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to chill. — **Frost**, frôst, *n.* Act or state of freezing; severe cold; frozen dew, — hoar-frost or white-frost. — *v. t.* To

cover with anything like hoar-frost, as cake with sugar.

Freight, frāt, *n.* That with which anything is laden; cargo; what is paid for transportation of merchandise. — *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vehicle. — **Fraught**, frawt, *a.* Freighted; laden; stored.

French, french, *a.* Pert. to France or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of the people of France; collectively, the people of France. — **French'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A native or naturalized inhabitant of, etc. — **French'ify**, -fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make French, Gallicize.

Frenzy, fren'zĭ, *n.* Violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction: insanity; madness; rage; delirium. — **Fran'tic, Frenet'ic, -ical, Phrenet'ic**, *a.* Mad; raving; noisy; wild. — **Fran'tically**, *adv.*

Frequent, fre'kwent, *a.* Happening at short intervals; given to any course of conduct. — **Frequent'**, *v. t.* To visit often, resort to habitually. — **Fre'quency**, -sĭ, *n.* Condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

Fresco, fres'ko, *n.* Coolness; shade; a method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco-ground of lime or gypsum. — *v. t.* [FRESCOED (-kōd), -COING.] To paint in fresco.

Fresh, fresh, *a.* Possessed of original life and vigor; new and strong; lately produced, gathered, or prepared for market; recently made; in a raw, green, or untried state; renewed in vigor, or readiness for exertion; tending to renew in vigor; cool; brisk; not salt, as water or meat. — *n.* A pool or spring of fresh water; an inundation; freshet; the mingling of fresh with salt water in rivers or bays. — **Fresh'ly**, *adv.* — **Fresh'ness**, *n.* — **Fresh'en**, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make fresh, take saltness from anything. (*Naut.*) To relieve, as by change of place, or by renewing the material used to prevent chafing. — *v. i.* To grow fresh, lose saltness, grow brisk or strong. — **Fresh'et**, *n.* A flood in a river from rains or melted snow.

Fret, fret, *v. t.* To wear away by friction, eat away, corrode, chafe; to make rough, agitate, disturb; to tease, irritate, vex, make angry. — *v. i.* To be worn away or corroded; to chafe; to be agitated or vexed; to utter peevish expressions. — *n.* Agitation; vexation; agitation of the surface of a fluid, esp. by fermentation. *pl.* (*Mining.*) The worn sides of river banks, where ores accumulate. — **Fret'ful**, -ful, *a.* Disposed to fret; peevish; cross.

Fret, fret, *v. t.* To ornament with raised work, variegate, diversify. — *n.* Herpes; tetter. — **Fret'work**, *n.* Work adorned with frets; ornamental open work in wood, iron, or stone.

Fret, fret, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament made of small fillets combined in geometrical or other patterns; a raised band or an open slot. (*Her.*) A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced. (*Mus.*) A wire on the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument, to guide the finger in playing. — *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music.

Fret.

Friable, frī'a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized.

Friar, frī'ar, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A member of any religious order, esp. of a mendicant order.

Fribble, frib'bl, *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly. — *n.* A frivolous fellow; a coxcomb; fop. — *v. i.* To trifle.

Fricassee, frik'as-sē', *n.* A dish made of fowls or small animals cut into pieces, and stewed or fried. — *v. t.* [FRICASSEED (-sēd'), -SEEING.] To make a fricassee of.

Friction, frik'shun, *n.* Act of rubbing one body against another; attrition; abrasion. (*Mech.*) The effect of rubbing, or resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

Friday, frī'da, *n.* The 6th day of the week.

Fried. See FRY.

Friend, frend, *n.* One attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; a well-wisher; an intimate associate; one not an enemy; a favorer; promoter; one of the religious sect usually called *Quakers*. — *v. t.* To act as the friend of. — **Friend'liness**, *n.* — **Friend'ship**, *n.* Attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, or from favorable opinion of his estimable qualities; friendly relation or intimacy; friendly aid, office, or kindness.

Frieze, frēz, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with nap on one side. — *v. t.* To make a nap on (cloth).

Frieze, frēz, *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of an entablature between the architrave and cornice.

Frigate, frig'at, *n.* A ship of war, larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line.

Fright, frīt, *n.* A passion excited by sudden danger; violent fear; alarm; terror; consternation. — *v. t.* To alarm suddenly with danger, affright, scare, dismay, daunt. — **Fright'en**, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To fright. — **Fright'ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of terror; alarmed; exciting alarm; terrible; dreadful; awful; horrid; shocking.

Frigid, frij'id, *a.* Cold; of low temperature; wanting warmth, fervor, vivacity, etc.; impotent.

Frill, fril, *n.* Orig. the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold; a ruffle (on clothes). — *v. t.* [FRILLED (frild), -LING.] To decorate with frills. — *v. i.* To shake or shiver, as with cold.

Fringe, frinj, *n.* A trimming consisting of hanging threads; a line of projecting objects along the edge of any place or thing; a border; confine. — *v. t.* [FRINGED (frinjd), FRINGING.] To adorn or border with fringe.

Frippery, frip'pēr-ĭ, *n.* Old clothes; cast dresses; second-hand finery; useless matter: place where old clothes are sold; traffic in old clothes.

Friseur. See under FRIZ

Frisk, frisk, *v. i.* [FRISKED (friskt), FRISKING.] To leap, skip, dance, gambol. — *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety. — **Frisk'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Frolicsome.

Frit, frit, *n.* The material for glass or ceramic glaze, wholly or partially fuzed but not vitrified. — *v. t.* To prepare (materials for glass, etc.) by exposing to heat. — **Frit'ter**, *n.* A small pancake of fried batter; a small piece of meat fried; a fragment; shred; small piece. — *v. t.* [FRITTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To cut (meat) into small pieces for frying; to break into small fragments.

Frith, frith, **Firth**, fērth, *n.* A narrow arm of the sea; estuary; a kind of weir for catching fish.

Frivolous, friv'o-lus, *a.* Of little weight, worth, or importance; given to trifling, or unbecoming levity; trivial; petty. — **Friv'olousness, Frivol'ity**, -tĭ, *n.*

Friz, Frizz, friz, *v. t.* [FRIZZED (frizd), -ZING.] To form into small curls, as hair; to crisp; to form into little burs, or knobs, as the nap of cloth. — *n.* That which is frizzed; anything crisped or curled. — **Friseur**, fre-zēr', *n.* A hair-dresser. — **Friz'zle**, *v. t.* [-ZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz. — **Friz'zler**, *n.*

Fro. See under FROM.

Frock, frok, *n.* An outer garment; esp. a loose, coarse garment worn by men over other clothes, or a gown worn by women and children.

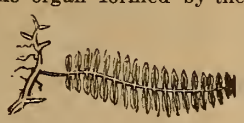
Frog, frog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A well-known amphibious animal, with 4 feet, a naked body, and no tail. (*Far.*) A tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot, dividing into 2 branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. An oblong cloak-button, swelled in the middle. (*Railroads.*) A triangular plate for the wheels where tracks cross at an acute angle.

Railroad Frog.

Frolic, frol'ik, *a.* Full of levity or pranks; gay; merry. — *n.* A wild prank; flight of mirth; scene of gayety; merry-making. — *v. i.* [FROLICKED (-ikt), -ICKING.] To play pranks, sport. — **Frol'icsome**, -sum, *a.* Sportive. — **Frol'icsomeness**, *n.*

From, from, *prep.* Out of the neighborhood of; lessening proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of,—used to express departure, setting out, commencement of action, being, state, occurrence, etc., or procedure, emanation, absence, separation, etc. — **Fro**, *adv.* From; away; back or backward. — **Fro'ward**, *a.* Unwilling to comply with what is required; perverse; wayward; refractory.

Frond, frond, *n.* (*Bot.*) The organ formed by the union into one body of stalks and leaves in certain plants, as ferns.



Frond.

Front, frunt, *n.* The forehead or brow; the face; the countenance, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition, esp. of boldness of disposition, or of impudence; the part of anything directed forward; position directly before the face of a person, or foremost part of a thing; a front-picce of hair worn by ladies. — *v. t.* To oppose face to face, meet; to stand opposed or opposite, or over against; to adorn in front. — *v. i.* To stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any point of compass. — *a.* Of, or relating to, the forward part; having a position in front; foremost. — **Front'ier**, -ēr, *n.* That part of a country which fronts or faces another country or an unsettled region; the boundary; border. — *a.* Lying on the exterior part; borderiug; conterminous; acquired on a frontier. — **Front'ispiece**, -pēs, *n.* That which presents itself to the front view. (*Arch.*) The principal face of a building. An illustration fronting the first page of a book.

Frost, Frozen, etc. See under FREEZE.

Froth, froth, *n.* A collection of bubbles on liquids; spume; foam; empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter. — *v. t.* [FROTHED (frotht), FROTHING.] To cause to foam, cover with froth. — *v. i.* To throw up foam. — **Froth'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [FROTHIER, -IEST.] Full of, or consisting of, froth; spumous; foamy; not firm or solid; soft; vain; empty; unsubstantial.

Frounce, frowns, *v. t.* [FROUNCED (frownst), FROUNCING.] To curl or frizzle about the face, as the hair. — *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; a mass of pimples in a horse's or hawk's palate.

Frouzy, frow'zĭ, *a.* Fetid; musty; dim; cloudy.

Froward, etc. See under FROM.

Frowey, frow'ĭ, *a.* (*Carp.*) Working smoothly, or without splitting, — said of wood.

Frown, frown, *v. i.* [FROWNED (frownd), FROWNING.] To contract the brow, scowl, put on a stern, grim, or surly look; to look on with disfavor, look threatening, lower. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure; rebuke; sternness, etc.; expression of displeasure.

Frowy, Frowzy. Same as FROUZY.

Frugal, frōō'gal, *a.* Economical in the use of resources; sparing; saving. — **Frugal'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being frugal; good husbandry or housewifery.

Fruit, frōōt, *n.* Whatever is to be enjoyed, partaken of, or made use of; product; result; that part of plants which contains the seed; esp. the juicy, pulpy products of certain plants; the produce of animals; offspring; young. — **Fruit'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; fertile; prolific; fecund; abundant; plenteous. — **Fruit'fully**, *adv.* — **Fruit'fulness**, *n.* — **Fruit'less**, *a.* Not bearing fruit; productive of no advantage; barren; useless; abortive; idle; profitless. — **Fruit'lessly**, *adv.* — **Fruit'lessness**, *n.* — **Frui'tion**, -ish'un, *n.* Use or possession of anything, esp. accompanied with pleasure; gratification; enjoyment.

Frustrate, frus'trāt, *v. t.* To bring to nothing, prevent from attaining a purpose; to make null or of no effect; to baffle, balk, nullify. — *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; void.

Frustum, frus'tum, *n.*; *pl.* -TA, -tȧ, *or* -TUMS. (*Geom.*) The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.

Frustums.

Frutescent, frōō-tes'sent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Becoming shrubby, or like a shrub.

Fry, fri, *v. t.* [FRIED (frīd), FRYING.] To cook in a frying-pan over the fire, as meat; to cook in boiling fat, as doughnuts. — *v. i.* To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; to ferment, foam, or dissolve with heat. — *n.* A dish of anything fried.

Fry, fri, *n.* A swarm or crowd, esp. of little fishes; a large number; young fishes or animals.

Fuchsia, fu'shȧ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants. [Fr. Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.]

Fucus, fu'kus, *n.*; *pl.* -CI, -si. A paint; dye; false show. (*Bot.*) A genus of sea-weeds of a tough, leathery kind; sea-wrack, and other species.

Fuddle, fud'dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To make foolish by drink. — *v. i.* To drink to excess.

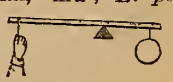
Fudge, fuj, *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense.

Fuel, fu'ĕl, *n.* Combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, etc.; anything that feeds flame or excitement.

Fugacious, fu-ga'shus, *a.* Flying, or disposed to fly; volatile. — **Fu'gitive**, -jĭ-tiv, *a.* Apt to flee away; liable to disappear; easily blown away or absorbed; escaping from duty, service, danger, etc.; unstable, volatile; evanescent. — *n.* One who flees from his station or duty, danger or punishment; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained. — **Fugue**, fūg, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical composition in contrapuntal style, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then responded to by the others, according to certain rules.

Fugleman. Same as FLUGELMAN.

Fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA, -krȧ; *E. pl.* -CRUMS. A prop or support. (*Mech.*) The point about which a lever turns in lifting or moving a body.



F, Fulcrum.

Fulfill, Fulfillment. See under FULL.

Fulgent, ful'jent, *a.* Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent. — **Ful'gency**, -sĭ, *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter.

Fuliginous, fu-lij'ĭ-nus, *a.* Pert. to soot or smoke; sooty; dark; dusky; smoky.

Full, fụl, *a.* Filled up; replete; having within it all that it can contain; not empty or vacant; abundantly furnished or provided; sufficient; ample; not wanting in any essential quality; complete; perfect. — *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. — *adv.* Quite; completely; exactly. — *v. i.* To become fully or wholly illuminated. — **Ful'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* — In full manner or degree; without lack; entirely; clearly. — **Fulfill, Fulfil**, fụl-fil', *v. t.* [-FILLED (-fild'), -FILLING.] To fill up, make full or complete; to accomplish or carry into effect, bring to pass, effectuate. — **Fulfill'ment**, *n.* Accomplishment; completion; performance. — **Fulsome**, fụl'sum, *a.* Offendiug or disgusting by over-fullness, excess, obsequiousness, or grossness.

Full, fụl, *v. t.* [FULLED (fụld), FULLING.] To cleanse and scour (cloth); to make compact, strengthen, and thicken (woolen cloth, etc.), by a felting process, esp. in a mill; to thicken and diminish the size of (underclothes, etc.), in washing. — *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened. — **Full'er**, *n.* — **Full'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Works where fulling is carried on. — **Full'ing-mill**, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth; a machine for felting wool hats. — **Full'er's-earth**, *n.* A variety of clay, used in cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool.

Fulminate, ful'mĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To thunder, make a loud, sudden noise, detonate, explode; to issue denunciation, thunder forth menaces. — *v. t.* To cause to explode; to utter (denunciation or censure.) — *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.

Fulsome, etc. See under FULL.

Fulvid, Ful'vous, -vus, *a.* Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

Fumble, fum'bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To feel or grope about; to seek awkwardly; to handle much, turn over and over. — *v. t.* To manage awkwardly, crowd or tumble together.

Fume, fūm, *n.* Vapor or gas arising from combustion or chemical action, esp. noxious or offensive exhalation; smoke; reek; anything unsubstantial or airy; idle conceit. — *v. i.* [FUMED (fūmd), FUMING.] To smoke, throw off vapor, or exhalations; to pass off in vapors; to be in a rage. — *v. t.* To smoke, dry in smoke; to disperse in vapor. — **Fu'migate**, -mĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To apply smoke to, expose to smoke or disinfecting gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, etc.; to perfume. — **Fumiga'tion**, *n.* Act of fumigating; vapor; scent raised by fire.

Fun, fun, *n.* Sport; merriment; frolicsome amuse-

ment. — **Fun′ny**, -nĭ, *a.* [-NIER, -NIEST.] Droll; comical.

Function, funk′shun, *n.* Act of executing; performance; peculiar or appointed action; natural or assigned action. (*Math.*) A quantity so connected with another, that, if any alteration be made in the latter, there will be a consequent alteration in the former,—the dependent quantity being called a *function* of the other. — **Func′tional**, *a.* Pert. to functions; required by, or involved in, the appropriate action. — **Func′tionary**, -a-rĭ, *n.* One charged with the performance of a function; esp. a public official.

Fund, fund, *n.* A stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object; a store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure; a supply. *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities.— *v. t.* To provide a fund for the payment of the interest of; to place in a fund, as money. — **Fund′able**, *a.* Capable of being funded or converted into bonds.— **Fun′dament**, *n.* The seat; part of the body on which one sits; the buttocks; the orifice of the intestines; anus. — **Fundament′al**, *a.* Pert. to the foundation or basis; essential, as an element, principle, or law; elementary.

Funeral, fu′nĕr-al, *n.* The ceremony of burying a dead person; obsequies; burial; procession attending the burial of the dead. — *a.* Pert. to burial; used at the interment of the dead. — **Fune′real**, *a.* Suiting a funeral; dismal.

Fungus, fun′gus, *n.*; *L. pl.* -GI, -ji; *E. pl.* -GUSES, -ez. (*Bot.*) An acotyledonous or cryptogamous plant, such as the mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, smut, etc., and the minute vegetable parasites of animals; also, excrescences on plants. (*Med.*) A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies; proud-flesh. — **Fun′gous**, -gus, *a.* Like fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not substantial.

Fungi.
1, Agaricus comatus.
2, Boletus edulis.
3, Morchella esculenta.

Funnel, fun′nel, *n.* An inverted hollow eone with a pipe; a tunnel; stove-pipe; steamship's chimney.

Funny. See under FUN.

Fur, fĕr, *n.* The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, skins of wild animals with the fur; peltry; any coating resembling fur, as a coat of morbid matter on the tongue in fever. — *v. t.* [FURRED (fĕrd), FURRING.] To line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue. (*Arch.*) To nail strips of board upon, as a foundation for lathing. — **Fur′rier**, -rĭ-ĕr, *n.* A dealer in furs. — **Fur′riery**, -ĭ, *n.* Furs collectively; trade in furs. — **Fur′ring**, *n.* (*Carp.*) The nailing on of strips, preliminary to lathing; the strips. — **Fur′ry**, -rĭ, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, fur.

Furbelow, fĕr′be-lo, *n.* A puckered flounce; plaited border of a gown or petticoat. — *v. t.* [FURBELOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To put a furbelow on.

Furbish, fĕr′bish, *v. t.* [-BISHED (-bisht), -BISHING.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish.

Furcate, fĕr′kāt, **-cated**, *a.* Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

Furious, etc. See under FURY.

Furl, fĕrl, *v. t.* [FURLED (fĕrld), FURLING.] To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast; to gather into close compass.

Furlong, fĕr′long, *n.* The 8th of a mile.

Furlough, fĕr′lo, *n.* (*Mil.*) Leave of absence; esp. leave to be absent from service for a certain time. — *v. t.* [FURLOUGHED (-lōd), -LOUGHING.] To grant leave of absence, as to an officer or soldier.

Furnace, fĕr′nas, *n.* An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained, as for melting ores, warming a house, baking bread, etc.

Furnish, fĕr′nish, *v. t.* [-NISHED (-nisht), -NISHING.] To supply with anything necessary or useful, provide, equip; to offer for use, afford; to fit up, supply with proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages. — **Fur′niture**, -nĭ-chur, *n.* That which furnishes, or with which anything is furnished or supplied; whatever must be supplied to a house, room, etc., to make it habitable or agreeable; chattels; movables; effects; necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, carriage, horse, etc. (*Print.*) Pieces of wood or metal placed around the pages, to hold them in place in the chase.

Furrier, Furring, Furry, etc. See under FUR.

Furrow, fur′ro, *n.* A trench in the earth made by a plow; any trench, channel, or groove; a wrinkle on the face. — *v. t.* [FURROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To cut a furrow in, plow; to mark with wrinkles.

Further, Furtherance, etc. See under FORTH.

Furtive, fĕr′tiv, *a.* Stolen; obtained or characterized by stealth; sly; secret; stealthy.

Fury, fu′rĭ, *n.* Violent passion; over-mastering agitation or enthusiasm; violent anger; extreme wrath. (*Myth.*) A goddess of vengeance. A stormy, turbulent, violent woman; virago; termagant. — **Fu′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Transported with passion; rushing impetuously; moving violently; boisterous; raging; mad; frantic; frenzied.

Furze, fĕrz, *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, common in Great Britain; gorse; whin.

Fuse, fūz, *v. t.* [FUSED (fūzd), FUSING.] To liquefy by heat, dissolve, melt; to blend or unite. — *v. i.* To melt. — **Fu′sible**, -zĭ-bl, *a.* — **Fusibil′ity**, *n.* — **Fu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act or operation of melting, without the aid of a solvent; state of being melted; union of things into oneness, as if melted together.

Fuse, fūz, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, discharging a shell, etc. — **Fusee′**, *n.* A tube or match; fuse; cigar-light; fusil. — **Fu′sil**, -zil, *n.* A light musket or firelock. — **Fu′sillade**, -lād, *n.* (*Mil.*) A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms. — **Fusillade′**, *v. t.* To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge. — **Fusileer′**, **-ier**, -ēr′, *n.* (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil; now an infantry soldier wearing a bear-skin cap like a grenadier's.

Fusee.

Fusee, fu-ze′, *n.* The conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the mainspring. — **Fu′sil**, -zil, *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing of a rhomboidal or spindle-shaped figure. — **Fu′siform**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Spindle-shaped; tapering at each end.

Fusel, fu′sel, **Fusel oil**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acrid, oily alcohol, nauseous and poisonous.

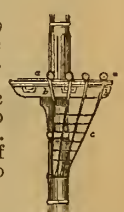
Fuss, fus, *n.* A tumult; bustle; annoying ado. — *v. i.* [FUSSED (fust), FUSSING.] To make a bustle or ado. — **Fuss′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Making a fuss, or unnecessary ado about trifles. — **Fuss′iness**, *n.*

Fust, fust, *n.* A strong, musty smell: mustiness. — **Fust′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Moldy; rank; rancid.

Fustian, fust′yan, *n.* A coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.; an inflated style of writing; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian; pompous; turgid; inflated; bombastic.

Futile, fu′til, *a.* Of no weight or importance; answering no purpose; failing of the designed effect; useless; vain; trifling. — **Futil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of importance or effect; uselessness.

Futtock, fut′tok, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the timbers which are scarfed together to form a rib of a vessel. — *Futtock-plates.* (*Naut.*) Plates of iron in a top, to which the dead-eyes are secured. — *F.-shrouds.* Small shrouds beneath a top.


Futtock.
aa, dead-eyes; *bb*, futtock-plates; *c*, futtock shrouds.

Future, fu′chur, *a.* About to be; liable to be or come hereafter. — *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present. — **Futu′rity**, -tu′rĭ-tĭ, *n.* The state of being yet to come; future time; time to come; the future; a future event.

Fuze, *n.* See FUSE.

Fuzz, fuz, *v. i.* [FUZZED (fuzd), -ZING.] To fly off in minute particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

Fy. Same as FIE.

Fyke, fīk, *n.* A long bag-net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass, but not return.

G.

G, je, the 7th letter in the English alphabet, has 2 sounds: one simple (called the *hard* sound, represented in the phonetic re-spellings in this vocabulary by *g*), the other compound (represented by *j*). (*Mus.*) *G* is the name of the 5th tone of the natural or model scale,—called also *sol*. It was also orig. used as the treble clef, and has changed into the character represented in the margin. G♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

G Clef

Gab, gab, *n.* The mouth; idle prate; loquacity. — *v. i.* [GABBED (gabd), GABBING.] To talk idly, prate; to impose upon one; to lie. — **Gab'ble**, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To talk noisily, rapidly, and idly, or without meaning; to jabber, babble, chatter; to utter inarticulate sounds, cackle. — *n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate rapid sounds, as of fowls. — **Gab'bler**, *n.*

Gabion.

Gabardine, gab'ar-dēn', *n.* A loose upper garment.

Gabion, ga'bĭ-un, *n.* (*Fort.*) A wicker cylinder filled with earth, for constructing parapets and temporary defenses.

Gable, ga'bl, *n.* (*Arch.*) The vertical triangular portion of the end of a house, from the eaves to the top; the end of a house.

Gable.

Gad, gad, *n.* The point of a spear; arrow-head; goad; wedge or ingot of iron or steel. — *v. i.* To rove or ramble idly. — **Gad'der**, **Gad'-about'**, *n.* One who roves idly. — **Gad'fly**, *n.* An insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; bot-fly; breeze-fly.

Gael, gāl, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin; an Irish Celt. — **Gaelic**, ga'lik, *a.* Pert. to the Gael. — *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Gaff, gaf, *n.* A harpoon; an iron hook on a handle, for landing large fish. (*Naut.*) A boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. See SHIP. — *v. t.* To strike or take with a gaff.

Gag, gag, *v. t.* [GAGGED (gagd), GAGGING.] To stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, to hinder speaking; to silence; to cause to heave with nausea. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; a speech interpolated by an actor in his part as written.

Gage, gāj, *n.* A pledge or pawn; security; something thrown down as a challenge to combat, as a glove, gauntlet, etc. — *v. t.* [GAGED (gājd), GAGING.] To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

Gage, *n.* A measure. See GAUGE.

Gaiety, Gaily. Same as GAYETY, etc. See under GAY.

Gain, gān, *v. t.* [GAINED (gānd), GAINING.] To get, as a profit or advantage; to acquire, win; to be successful in; to win to one's side, conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at. — *v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; advance in happiness, etc. — *n.* Thing gained; profit; advantage; benefit; acquisition. — **Gain'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Producing profit, advantage, or wealth; advantageous; lucrative. — **Gain'fully**, *adv.* — **Gain'fulness**, *n.* — **Gain'less**, *a.* Unprofitable.

Gain, gān, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beveled shoulder of a binding joist, to give resistance to the tenon below.

Gainsay, gān-sā' *or* gān'sa, *v. t.* [-SAID (-sād), -SAYING.] To contradict, oppose in words.

Gairish, Garish, gâr'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy; affectedly fine; extravagantly gay; flighty.

Gait. See under GATE.

Gaiter, ga'tēr, *n.* A covering for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe; a kind of shoe, chiefly of cloth, covering the ankle.

Gala, ga'lȧ, *n.* Pomp, show, or festivity.

Galactometer, gal'ak-tom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the quality of milk, by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer. — **Gal'axy**, -aks-ĭ, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Milky Way. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Gale, gāl, *n.* A wind between a stiff breeze and a tempest; a breeze; a state of excitement or passion. — *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To sail fast.

Galeas. See under GALLEY.

Galeate, ga'le-āt, **-ated**, *a.* Covered, as with a helmet. (*Bot.*) Having a flower like a helmet.

Galeate Corolla.

Galena, ga-le'nȧ, *n.* Sulphuret of lead; the principal ore from which lead is extracted.

Gall, gawl, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The bitter, alkaline, greenish-yellow liquid in the gall-bladder; bile. Anything bitter; spite; malignity. — **Gall'-blad'der**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A pear-shaped membranous sac, on the under side of the liver, containing gall.

Gall, gawl, **G. nut**, *n.* A vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of plants, as the oak-apple, etc., — used in dyeing, making ink, etc. — **Gall'-fly**, *n.* The insect which, etc. — **Gallic**, gal'lik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pert. to, or derived from, galls.

Gall, gawl, *v. t.* [GALLED (gawld), GALLING.] To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate, chafe; to tease, vex, chagrin; to harass, annoy. — *n.* A wound in the skin from rubbing.

Gallant, gal'lant, *a.* Showy; splendid; magnificent; gay; noble in bearing or spirit; heroic; courageous; brave. — **Gallant'**, *n.* A gay, courtly, or fashionable man; one attentive to ladies; one who wooes; a lover; suitor. — *a.* Attentive to ladies. — *v. t.* To attend or wait on (a lady). — **Gal'lantly**, *adv.* In a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; gayly; nobly; bravely. — **Gallant'ly**, *adv.* In a polite or courtly manner. — **Gal'lantness**, *n.* Gayety; nobleness; bravery. — **Gal'lantry**, -rĭ, *n.* Bravery; intrepidity; attention to ladies; intrigue. — **Galloon**, -lōōn', *n.* A narrow woven fabric of cotton, woolen, silk, etc., for binding garments, hats, shoes, etc.

Galleass, Galleon. See under GALLEY.

Gallery, gal'lēr-ĭ, *n.* A long and narrow corridor, or connecting passage-way; a room for exhibiting works of art; a collection of paintings, sculptures, etc.; a platform on the interior sides of a building, supported by brackets or columns. (*Naut.*) A frame like a balcony, projecting from a ship's quarter.

Galley, gal'lĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS, -liz. (*Naut.*) A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; a light open boat; the cook-room of a ship. (*Chem.*) An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. (*Print.*) A frame or tray for receiving type from the composing-stick. — **Gal'ley-slave**, *n.* One condemned to work at the oar on a galley. — **Gal'eas, Gal'leass, -liass**, *n.* A vessel larger than a galley, and resembling a galleon, formerly used by the Spaniards and Venetians. — **Gal'iot, Gal'liot**, *n.* A small galley; a brigantine, built for chase; a Dutch vessel, with main and mizzen masts and a large gaff main-sail. — **Gal'leon**, *n.* A large ship, with 3 or 4 decks, formerly used by the Spaniards in war and commerce.

Gallic, gal'lik, **-lican**, *a.* Pert. to Gaul or France. — **Gal'licism**, -lĭ-sizm, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French. — **Gal'licanism**, *n.* The principles of

the Gallican church, or Roman Catholic church in France, — esp. of those within that church who seek to maintain its national position against papal encroachments,— opp. to *ultramontanism*.— **Gal'licize**, -sīz, *v. t.* [-CIZED (-sīzd), -CIZING.] To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

Gallium, gal'lĭ-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) A silver-white, hard metal, somewhat malleable, melting at 86° Fahr.

Gallon, gal'lun, *n.* A measure of capacity = 4 quarts.

Galloon. See under GALLANT.

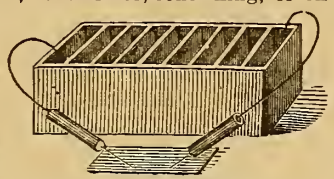
Gallop, gal'lup, *v. i.* [-LOPED (-lupt), -LOPING.] To run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to move very rapidly. — *n.* A mode of running by a quadruped, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet together, in successive bounds.— **Gal'lopade**, -ād, *n.* A kind of dance; music appropriate to it.— **Gallopade'**, *v. i.* To perform this dance.

Gallows, gal'lus *or* gal'lōz, *n. sing.*; *pl.* -LOWSES. An instrument of execution, consisting of 2 posts and a cross-beam on the top, from which a criminal is suspended by a rope round his neck; a like instrument for suspending anything. *pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces.

Gally. See GALLEY.

Galoot, ga-lōōt', *n.* A noisy, riotous fellow; rowdy. [Slang, U. S.]

Galvanic, gal-van'ik, *a.* Pert. to, containing, or exhibiting, galvanism. [Fr. *Galvani*, of Bologna, who invented his battery in 1791.]— *Galvanic battery.* An apparatus of metals, acids, etc., for generating galvanism.— **Gal'vanism**, -vanizm, *n.* Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction; science of galvanic electricity.— **Gal'vanist**, *n.* One versed in galvanism. — **Gal'vanize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To affect with galvanism; to plate with metal, by means of galvanism; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action.



Galvanic Battery.

Gamble, Gambler. See under GAME.

Gamboge, gam-bōōj' *or* -bōj', *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or gum-resin, of reddish-yellow color, produced by trees, and used as a pigment.

Gambol, gam'bol, *v. i.* [-BOLED (-bold), -BOLING.] To dance about in sport; to frisk. — *n.* A skipping about in frolic; a hop.— **Gam'mon**, *n.* A hog's thigh, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. — *v. t.* To make bacon of. (*Naut.*) To fasten (a bowsprit to the stem of a ship).

Game, gām, *n.* Sport of any kind; jest; frolic; a contrivance, arrangement, or institution, furnishing sport or amusement; use of such a game; a single match at play; contest; thing gained, as the stake in a game; animals pursued by sportsmen; scheme pursued; plan; project. — *a.* Ready to fight to the last, like a game-cock; brave; resolute; pert. to those animals hunted for game. — *v. i.* [GAMED (gāmd), GAMING.] To play at any sport; to play for a stake or prize; to gamble.— **Gam'mon**, *n.* An imposition, hoax, humbug; the game of back gammon.— *v. t.* To beat in back gammon by removing all one's counters before one's antagonist has removed any; to impose on by improbable stories; to humbug. — **Gam'ble**, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), BLING.] To play or game for stakes.— **Gam'bler**, *n.*

Gamin, gȧ-man', *n.* A neglected city boy.

Gammon (of bacon). See under GAMBOL. — Humbug. See under GAME.

Gamut, gam'ut, *n.* (*Mus.*) The scale.

Gander, gan'dĕr, *n.* The male of the goose.

Gang, gang, *n.* A number going in company; a company, esp. of disreputable persons; a squad of workmen; a labor-saving combination of similar implements. (*Mining.*) A gangue.— **Gangue**, gang, *n.* The mineral substance inclosing metallic ore in the vein.

Ganglion, gan'glĭ-un, *n.* A collection of nerve cells, giving off nerve fibers.

Gangrene, gan'grēn, *n.* (*Med.*) The first stage of mortification of flesh, in which it becomes discolored. — *v. t.* To mortify. — *v. i.* To become mortified or putrescent; to lose vitality.

Gannet, gan'net, *n.* The Solan goose, a sea-fowl allied to the pelican.

Gannet.

Gantlet, gant'let, **-lope**, -lōp, *n.* A military or naval punishment in which the offender runs between 2 files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes.

Gaol, jāl, **Gaoler.** See JAIL.

Gap, gap, *n.* An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; an opening for passage or entrance; hiatus; an opening which is irreparable. — **Gape**, gāp, *in Eng. pron.* gāp, *v. i.* [GAPED (gāpt), GAPING.] To open the mouth wide, as, expressing desire for food; or indicating sleepiness, indifference, dullness; or showing surprise, astonishment, expectation, etc.; or manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome; to open as a gap; to gaze, stare, yawn. — *n.* The act of gaping.

Gar, gär, Gar'fish, *n.* A slender sea-fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head; one of similar form, with rhombic scales, found in fresh waters.

Garage, gȧ-rȧzh', *n.* A place where motor vehicles are housed and cared for.

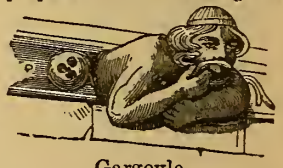
Garb, gärb, *n.* Clothing; esp. official dress; fashion, or mode of dress; exterior appearance; looks.

Garbage, gär'bej, *n.* Refuse parts of flesh; offal; any worthless or offensive matter.

Garble, gär'bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To sift or bolt; to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate, corrupt.

Garden, gär'dn, *n.* A piece of ground for cultivating flowers, or vegetables, etc.; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country. — *v. i.* [-DENED (-dnd), -DENING.] To lay out or labor in a garden. — **Gar'dener**, -dn-ĕr, *n.*

Gargle, gär'gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat); esp. to hold a medicinal preparation suspended and agitated in the throat. — *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat. — **Gar'goyle**, -goil, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting water-spout, carved grotesquely.



Gargoyle.

Garish. See GAIRISH.

Garland, gär'land, *n.* A wreath or chaplet of branches, flowers, feathers, etc.; a coronal; the top; principal thing; thing most prized; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology. (*Naut.*) A bag, used by sailors to keep provisions in; a ring of rope lashed on a mast. — *v. t.* To deck with a garland.

Garlic, gär'lik, *n.* A garden plant, allied to the onion, having a bulbous root, strong smell, and acrid taste.

Garment. gär'ment, *n.* Any article of clothing. — **Gar'nish**, *v. t.* [-NISHED (-nisht), -NISHING.] To adorn, embellish; to furnish, as a fort with troops. (*Law.*) To warn, give notice to. — *n.* Decoration; ornament; also, garments, esp. showy ones. (*Cookery.*) Something set round a dish as an embellishment. In jails, fetters; also an entrance-fee demanded by old prisoners of one just committed. — **Gar'nishee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One in whose hands the property of another has been attached; a trustee. — **Gar'nishment**, *n.* Ornament; decoration. (*Law.*) Legal notice to appear and give information to the court on any matter; warning to a person, in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay money or deliver goods, but to appear in court and give information as garnishee. A fee.— **Gar'niture**, -nĭ-chur, *n.* That which garnishes; embellishment. — **Garrison**, găr'rĭ-sn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of troops in a fort or fortified town, to defend it or to repress the inhabitants; a strong place, in which troops are quartered for its security. — *v. t.* [GAR-

RISONED (-snd), -SONING.] To place troops in (a fortress, etc.) for its defense; to defend by fortresses manned with troops.

Garner, gär′nēr, *n.* A granary; place wherein grain is stored. — *v. t.* [GARNERED (-nērd), -NERING.] To store in a granary.

Garnet, gär′net, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a deep-red color. (*Naut.*) A tackle to hoist the cargo.

Garnish, **Garrison**, etc. See under GARMENT.

Garret, gar′ret, *n.* That part of a house on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

Garrote, gar-rōt′, *n.* A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw; instrument by which the punishment is inflicted. — *v. t.* [GARROTED; -ROTING.] To strangle with the garrote; to seize by the throat from behind, to strangle and rob.

Garrulous, gar′rōō-lus, *a.* Indulging in long, prosy talk, with repetition and excessive detail; loquacious. — **Garru′lity**, -lĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.

Garter, gär′tēr, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking on the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain: the order itself. — *v. t.* [GARTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the Garter.

Gas, gas *or* gaz, *n.* An aëriform elastic fluid; illuminating gas, — a mixture of carbureted hydrogen and olefiant gas or bi-carbureted hydrogen, obtained by distillation of coal. — **Gaseous**, gaz′e-us *or* gā′zhus, *a.* In the form of gas, or an aëriform fluid; lacking substance or solidity; tenuous. — **Gassy**, gas′sĭ, *a.* Full of gas; inflated; full of ambitious or deceitful talk. — **Gas′ify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To convert into gas. — **Gas′olene**, -lēn, -line, -lin, *n.* A highly volatile mixture of fluid hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, also by distillation of bituminous coal. — **Gasom′eter**, gaz-, *n.* A gas-holder.

Gasconade, gas-kon-ād′, *n.* A boast or boasting; vaunt; bravado. — *v. i.* To boast, brag, bluster.

Gash, gash, *v. t.* [GASHED (gasht), GASHING.] To make a long, deep incision in. — *n.* A deep and long cut.

Gasket, gas′ket, *n.* (*Naut.*) A flat, plaited cord to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard. (*Mech.*) Platted hemp to pack pistons, as of steam-engines and pumps; any ring or washer of packing.

Gasp, gȧsp, *v. i.* [GASPED (gȧspt), GASPING.] To labor for breath, respire convulsively or violently; to pant with eagerness. — *v. t.* To emit with gaspings. — *n.* A labored respiration; convulsive opening of the mouth for breath.

Gastric, gas′trik, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to the stomach. — **Gastri′tis**, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach. — **Gas′teropod**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal (as the snail), having a muscular ventral disk, which serves in place of feet. — **Gastron′omy**, -mĭ, *n.* Art or science of good eating; epicurism. — **Gastron′omer**, *n.* One fond of good living; an epicure; glutton. — **Gastronom′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Gate, gāt, *n.* A passage-way in the wall of a city, field, edifice, etc.; a movable barrier closing an opening in a fence or wall or placed across a road; a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, etc.; an avenue; means of entrance. — **Gait**, gāt, *n.* Walk; march; way; manner of walking or stepping.

Gather, gath′ēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To bring together, collect, assemble; to harvest, pick, pluck; to amass in large quantity or numbers; to make compact, consolidate; to draw together (a piece of cloth, by a thread), pucker, plait; to derive, as an inference; to infer, conclude. — *v. i.* To come together, congregate; to increase; to come to a head, as a sore; to draw an inference. — *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through it. — **Gath′ering**, *n.* That gathered or brought together, as a crowd, assembly; a tumor, suppurated or maturated; an abscess.

Gaucherie, gōsh′re, *n.* Awkwardness; blundering.

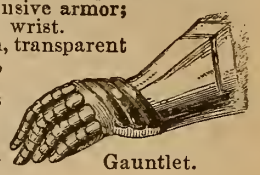
Gaud, gawd, *n.* A piece of worthless finery; a trinket. — **Gaud′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Ostentatiously fine.

Gauffer, gawf′fēr, *v. t.* To plait, crimp, or flute; to goffer, as lace.

Gauge, **Gage**, gāj, *v. t.* [GAUGED (gājd), GAUGING.] To measure or ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, hogshead, etc.; to measure the capacity or ability of; estimate. — *n.* An instrument to determine distances, dimensions, or capacity; a standard of any kind; estimate. (*Physics.*) Apparatus for determining at any moment the state, or volume, or pressure of a fluctuating object, as water, steam, etc. (*Naut.*) Position with reference to a vessel and to the wind; the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. The distance between the rails of a railroad. [When the gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. it is called *standard gauge;* when less, *narrow gauge.*] (*Plastering.*) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to hasten its setting; the composition used in finishing plastered ceilings, etc.

Gaunt, gänt, *a.* Lean; meager; pinched and grim.

Gauntlet, gänt′let, *n.* A glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as defensive armor; a long glove, covering the wrist.



Gauntlet.

Gauze, gawz, *n.* A very thin, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, cotton, wire, etc. — **Gauz′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, like, or thin as gauze.

Gave. See GIVE.

Gavel, gav′el, *n.* A small heap of grain, not tied up; the mallet of a presiding officer.

Gavelkind, gav′el-kīnd, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers.

Gawk, gawk, *n.* A cuckoo; a simpleton; booby. — **Gawk′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy and clownish. — *n.* A fellow awkward from being overgrown, or from stupidity.

Gay, ga, *a.* Excited with delight; merry; gleeful; sprightly; jolly; jovial; having many or showy colors; dissipated; loose; lewd. — **Gayety**, **Gaiety**, ga′e-tĭ, *n.* State of being gay; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight, — used often in pl.; finery; show; jollity. — **Gayly**, **Gaily**, ga′lĭ, *adv.*

Gaze, gāz, *v. i.* [GAZED (gāzd), GAZING.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to gape, stare. — *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; object gazed on.

Gazelle, ga-zel′, *n.* A small antelope of Asia and N. Africa, remarkable for its swiftness, elegant form, and the soft luster of its eyes.

Gazelle.

Gazette, ga-zet′, *n.* A newspaper; esp., an official journal. — *v. t.* To announce or publish in a gazette, or officially. — **Gaz′etteer′**, -tēr′, *n.* A writer of news; officer who publishes news by authority; a geographical dictionary; alphabetical descriptive list.

Gear, gēr, *n.* Manufactured stuff or material; goods; clothing; ornaments; dress; horse-trappings. (*Mach.*) A toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively; connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing. — *v. t.* [GEARED (gērd), GEARING.] To dress, put on gear, harness. — **Gear′ing**, *n.* Harness. (*Mach.*) Parts by which motion communicated to one portion of a machine is transmitted to another, considered collectively; esp., a train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion.

Spur Gearing.

Gee, je, *v. t.* [GEED (jēd), GEEING.] To turn to the off-side, or from the driver (*i. e.*, in the U. S., to the right side), said of cattle, or a team.

Gelatine, jel′a-tin, *n.* (*Chem.*) An animal substance which dissolves in hot water, and forms a jelly on cooling; animal jelly. Glue and isinglass are forms of gelatine. — **Gelatinate**, je-lat′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To convert into gelatine, or a jelly-like substance. — *v. i.* To be converted, etc. — **Gelat′ina′tion**, *n.* Act or process of,

etc.—**Gelat′inize**, *v. t.* or *i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] Same as GELATINATE. — **Gelat′inous**, -nus, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatine; viscous. — **Gel′ly**, -lĭ, *n.* Jelly.

Geld, geld, *v. t.* To castrate, emasculate; to deprive of anything essential; to deprive of anything exceptionable, expurgate. — **Geld′ing**, *n.* Act of castrating; a castrated animal, esp. a horse.

Gem, jem. *n.* (*Bot.*) A bud. A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel; anything beautiful, rare, or costly. — *v. t.* [GEMMED (jemd), -MING.] To adorn or embellish, as with gems. — **Gem′mate**, -māt, *a.* Having buds; reproducing by buds. — **Gemma′tion**, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Formation of a new individual by the protrusion of part of an animal or plant, whether it becomes free or remains connected with the parent stalk. (*Bot.*) The arrangement of buds on the stalk. The period of expansion of buds.

Gendarme, zhon-därm′, *n.; pl.* GENS-D'ARMES *or* GENDARMES, same pron. An armed policeman.

Gender, jen′dĕr, *n.* Sex, male or female. (*Gram.*) A difference in words to express distinction of sex. — *v. t.* [GENDERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To beget, engender.

Genealogy, jen-e-al′o-jĭ, *n.* An account of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a list of ancestors; pedigree; descent from a progenitor; lineage.

Genera, *n.; pl.* of GENUS.

General, jen′ĕr-al, *a.* Relating to a genus or kind; pert. to a whole class or order; comprehending many species or individuals; not limited to a precise or detailed import; lax in signification; widely spread; prevalent; extensive, though not universal; having a relation to all; common to the whole. — *n.* The whole; the total, — used in pl., or in sing. with the definite article; the chief or superior officer in an administration; esp., one of the chief military officers of a country. — **Gen′erally**, *adv.* In general; commonly; upon the whole. — **Gen′eralness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being general; frequency; commonness. — **General′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being general; that which is general; a vague statement or phrase; the main body, bulk, greatest part. — **Gen′eralize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To bring under a genus or genera; to use with a more extensive application; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule; to derive, as a genus, or as a general conception, or general principle. — *v. i.* To form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views.

Generate, jen′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To beget, procreate, propagate, engender; to cause to be, bring into life; to originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; to produce, cause. — **Gen′erable**, *a.* — **Genera′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; origination by some process, mathematical, chemical, or vital; production; formation; thing generated; progeny; offspring; a single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; the mass of beings living at one period; the ordinary interval of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age; race; kind; breed; stock. (*Geom.*) Formation or production of any geometrical magnitude, by the motion of a point or other magnitude. (*Physiol.*) The aggregate of the functions and phenomena which attend reproduction.

Generic, Generically, etc. See under GENUS.

Generous, jen′ĕr-us, *a.* Exhibiting those qualities belonging to high birth; noble; magnanimous; free to give. — **Gen′eros′ity**, *n.* Quality of being generous; nobleness of birth or of soul; magnanimity; liberality; munificence.

Genesis, jen′e-sis, *n.* Act of producing, or giving birth or origin to anything; production; formation; origination; the 1st book of the Old Testament. (*Geom.*) Same as GENERATION.

Genet, Jennet, jen′et, *n.* A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse.

Genet, Genette, jen′et *or* je-net′, *n.* A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of gray color, spotted and banded with black or brown, found in southern Europe, Africa, and Asia; its fur; cat-skin, when made into muffs, etc., to imitate skins of the genet.

Geneva, je-ne′vȧ, *n.* A strongly alcoholic spirit distilled from grain, and flavored with juniper-berries or oil of turpentine; gin; Hollands; schiedam.

Genial, je′nĭ-al *or* jēn′yal, *a.* Contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; generative; kindly; sympathetically cheerful.

Genie, je′nĭ, *n.* One of a fabulous class of beings, regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, created of fire, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible, at pleasure. [See JINNEE.]

Genital, jen′ĭ-tal, *a.* Pert. to generation. — **Gen′itals**, *n. pl.* The sexual organs; the privates. — **Gen′itor**, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; father. — **Gen′itive**, -tiv, *n.* (*Gram.*) A case in the declension of nouns, expressing the relations expressed in English by *of*. — *a.* Pert. to, or indicating, source, origin, possession, etc. — **Geniti′val**, *a.* Of the form of, or pert. to, the genitive case.

Genius, jēn′yus, *n.; pl.* -IUSES, -yus-ez. The peculiar structure of mind with which each individual is endowed by nature; special taste, inclination, or disposition; distinguished mental superiority; esp. superior power of invention or origination of any kind; talent; a man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; peculiar constitution or character. — **Genius**, je′nĭ-us, *n.; pl.* -NII, -nĭ-ī. A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; hence, a supernatural being; a spirit; the animating spirit of a people or period.

Genre, zhon′r, *n.* A style of painting, sculpture, etc., representing every-day life and manners.

Genteel, jen-tēl′, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting the qualities belonging to high birth and breeding; well bred; easy in manners; elegant in appearance, dress, or manner; polite; fashionable. — **Gen′tile**, -tīl, *n.* One of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshiper of false gods, heathen, pagan. — *a.* Pert. to the nations at large, as disting. fr. the *Jews;* of pagan or heathen people. (*Gram.*) Denoting a race or country. — **Gen′tilism**, -izm, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; worship of false gods. — **Gen′tle**, -tl, *a.* [-TLER, -TLEST.] Well-born; of good family or respectable birth: refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or severe; soothing. — **Gen′tly**, -tlĭ, *adv.* — **Gen′tleness**, *n.* — **Gentil′ity**, -til′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien; state or quality of being genteel. — **Gen′tlefolk**, -fōk, **-folks**, -fōks, *n. pl.* Persons of good breeding and family. — **Gen′tleman**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who is well born, or of good family; one of gentle or refined manners.

Gentian, jen′shan, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose root has a yellowish-brown color, and very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters.

Genuine, jen′u-in, *a.* Pert. to or proceeding from, the original stock; not spurious, false, or adulterated; authentic; real; pure.

Genus, je′nus, *n.; pl.* GENERA, jen′e-rȧ. (*Logic.*) A class of objects divided into several subordinate species. (*Science.*) An assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others, — subordinate to *tribe* and *sub-tribe*. — **Gener′ic**, **-ical**, -nĕr′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to a genus or kind; comprehensive.

Geocentric, je-o-sen′trik, **-trical**, *a.* (*Astron.*) Having reference to the earth as center; in relation to or seen from the earth, — disting. fr. *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun; having reference to the center of the earth. — **Geod′esy**, -od′e-sĭ, *n.* (*Math.*) That branch of surveying which allows for the curvature of the earth, as in surveys of states, or of long lines of coast. — **Geog′raphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Science or description of the world, its inhabitants, divisions, governments, products, etc. — **Geograph′ic**, -ical, -graf′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to geography. — **Geog′rapher**, -fĕr, *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Geol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features, and its history. — **Geolog′ic**, **-ical**, -loj′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Geol′ogize**, *v. i.* [-GIZED (-jīzd), -GIZING.] To study geology, make geological investigations. — **Geom′etry**, -trĭ, *n.* That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles. — **Geomet′ric**, **-rical**, *a.* Pert., or according to, the rules or principles of geometry; determined by geometry, — often used in a techni-

cal sense, as opp. to *mechanical*. — **Geomet′rically**, *adv.* — **Geom′etri′cian**, -trish′an, *n.* A geometer. — **Geor′gic**, jôr′jik, *n.* A rural poem; poetical composition on husbandry.

Geranium, je-ra′nĭ-um, *n.* A genus of plants having a beak-like torus or receptacle,—called also *crane's-bill;* many of the cultivated pelargoniums are called *geraniums.*

Germ, jĕrm, *n.* (*Physiol.*) That which is to develop an embryo; an ovary; bud. That from which anything springs; origin; first principle. — **Ger′man, -main′**, -mane′, -mān′, *a.* Nearly related; closely akin; closely allied; appropriate; relevant. — *Cousins german.* Cousins having the same grandfather. — **Ger′minal**, -mĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to a germ. — **Ger′minant**, *a.* Sprouting; sending forth germs or buds. — **Ger′minate**, -nāt, *v. i.* To sprout, bud, shoot. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout.

German, jĕr′man, *a.* Pert. to Germany. — *n.; pl.* GERMANS. A native or inhabitant of Germany; the German language; a dance, including a waltz movement and variable figures; a party at which it is danced.

Gerund, jĕr′und, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) A kind of verbal neuter noun, governing cases like a participle. — **Gerund′ive**, -iv, *n.* The future passive participle. — **Gestation**, jes-ta′shun, *n.* The act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy; passive exercise, in which one is carried about. — **Gesture**, jes′chur, *n.* A motion of the body or limbs expressing sentiment or passion or emphasizing an argument or assertion. — *v. t.* and *i.* [GESTURED (-churd), -URING.] To gesticulate. — **Gestic′ulate**, -lāt, *v. i.* To make gestures or motions, as in speaking. — *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act. — **Gestic′ula′tion**, *n.* Act of gesticulating; a gesture; antic tricks or motions.

Get, get, *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT, obs. GAT; *p. p.* GOT, obsolescent GOTTEN; GETTING.] To procure, obtain, gain possession of, acquire, come by, win; to have, possess, — when used with *have* and *had;* to beget, procreate; to learn, commit to memory; to prevail on, persuade; to procure to be, or to occur, — with a following participle; to betake, carry, — in a reflexive use. — *v. i.* To make acquisition, gain; to fall or bring one's self into a state or condition; to come to be, become, — with a following adjective belonging to the subject of the verb. — **Get′-up**, *n.* General composition or structure; manner in which parts of a thing are combined; make-up: style of dress.

Gewgaw, gu′gaw, *n.* A showy trifle, toy, bauble.

Geyser, gī′sĕr, *n.* An eruptive boiling spring, common in Iceland.

Ghastly, gâst′lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Death-like; pale; horrible; shocking; dreadful. — *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Gherkin, gĕr′kin, *n.* A small species of cucumber used for pickling.

Ghost, gōst, *n.* The spirit; the soul of man; the soul of a deceased person; an apparition: any faint semblance, — as, the *ghost* of a chance. — **Ghost′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual; pert. to apparitions.

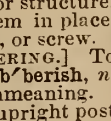
Ghoul, gōōl, *n.* An imaginary being among Eastern nations, which preys upon human bodies.

Giant, jī′ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary powers, bodily or intellectual. — *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength. — **Gi′antess**, *n.* A female giant. — **Gi′ant-pow′der**, *n.* Dynamite: see NITRO-GLYCERINE. — **Gi′gante′an**, jī′gan-te′an, **Gigan′tic**, *a.* Of extraordinary size; mighty.

Gib, jib, *n.* A piece or slip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place, — usually held in place by a wedge, key, or screw.

Gibber, gib′bĕr, *v. i.* [-BERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. — **Gib′berish**, *n.* Rapid talk; unmeaning words. — *a.* Unmeaning.

Gibbet, jib′bet, *n.* A kind of gallows, an upright post with an arm projecting from the top; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed. — *v. t.* To hang on a gibbet; to expose to infamy.



Gibbet.

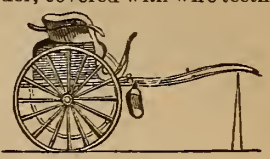
Gibe, jīb, *v. i.* [GIBED (jībd), GIBING.] To rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout, fleer, scoff. — *v. t.* To deride, scoff at, treat with sarcastic reflections, taunt. — *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; railing.

Giblets, jib′lets, *n. pl.* The eatable parts of a fowl which are removed before cooking.

Giddy, gid′dĭ, *a.* [-DIER, -DIEST.] Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy; inducing giddiness; bewildering on account of rapidity; gyratory; inconstant; unstable; changeable; wild; thoughtless; excited. — *v. i.* To reel. — *v. t.* To make dizzy, render unsteady.

Gift. See under GIVE.

Gig, gig, *n.* A top or whirligig; a light, one-horse carriage, with one pair of wheels. (*Naut.*) A ship's wherry, or long, light boat. A playful or wanton person; a rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for teaseling woolen cloth; a dart or harpoon; fishgig.



Gig.

Gigantean, Gigantic. See under GIANT.

Giggle, gig′gl, *n.* A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath. — *v. i.* [GIGGLED (-gld), -GLING.] To laugh in a half suppressed or silly manner; to titter.

Gild, gild, *v. t.* [GILDED or GILT; GILDING.] To overlay or overspread with a thin covering of gold; to cover with a gold-like color; to illuminate, brighten; to give a fair external appearance to. — **Gild′ing**, *n.* Art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or a coating of gold; a thin surface of gold covering some other substance. — **Gilt**, *n.* Gilding.

Gill, gil, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A fimbriated organ of respiration, in fishes and other water animals. The flap below the beak of a bird; the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin.

Gill, jil, *n.* A measure of capacity = 1-4th of a pint.

Gill, jil, *n.* Ground-ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy; a young woman; a sportive girl.

Gillie, Gilly, gil′lĭ, *n.* A boy; page; menial; in Scot., a gamekeeper, or sportsman's attendant.

Gillyflower, jil′lĭ-flow′ĕr, *n.* A name for various cruciferous plants, as the stock, clove-pink, etc.

Gilt. See under GILD.

Gimbal, gim′bal, *n.* A combination of rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it may keep a constant position. — **Gim′mal**, *n.* Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle bit or interlocked rings; a quaint piece of machinery.

Gimbal.

Gimcrack, jim′krak, *n.* A trivial mechanism: a device; toy.

Gimlet, gim′let, *n.* A small instrument for boring holes by turning it with the hand.

Gimmal. See under GIMBAL.

Gimp, gimp, *n.* A kind of silk, woolen, or cotton twist or edging, for trimming dresses, etc.

Gin, jin, *n.* An alcoholic liquor; geneva (which see).

Gin, jin, *n.* A machine by which mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; esp. a machine for raising weights, also for separating the seeds from cotton; a snare: trap. — *v. t.* [GINNED (jind), -NING.] To clear of seeds by a machine: to catch in a trap.

Ginger, jin′jĕr, *n.* A plant of the E. and W. Indies, whose hot and spicy root is used in cookery and medicine. — **Gin′gerbread**, *n.* Sweet cake flavored with ginger.

Giraffe.

Gingerly, jin′jĕr-lĭ, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously: daintily.

Gingham, ging′am, *n.* A cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before weaving.

Ginseng, jin′seng, *n.* A plant whose root is valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

Gip, jip, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of (herrings).

Gipsy. See GYPSY.

Giraffe, jĭ- *or* zhe-raf′, *n.* An African

quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones; the camelopard, — the tallest of animals.

Gird, gĕrd, *n.* The stroke of a rod; a severe twitch or pang; a cut, sarcastic remark, gibe. — *v. t.* To strike, gibe. — *v. i.* To gibe, sneer, jest scornfully, utter sarcasms.

Gird, gĕrd, *v. t.* [GIRDED or GIRT; GIRDING.] To encircle with any flexible band; to make fast, as clothing, by binding with a cord, bandage, etc.; to surround, dress, invest. — **Gird'er**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A main beam in a wall, floor, etc., to support a structure or weight, or to bind others together. (*Engin.*) Any simple or compound beam supported at both ends. — **Gird'le**, -l, *n.* That which girds or encircles; esp. a band encircling the body and binding together the clothing. — *v. t.* [GIRDLED (-dld), -LING.] To bind with a belt or sash, gird; to inclose, environ; to make a circular incision through (the bark and alburnum of a tree), to kill it. — **Girt**, gĕrt, *v. t.* To gird, surround. — **Girt, Girth**, gĕrth, *n.* A band encircling the body; esp. one by which a saddle is fastened upon a horse's back; the measure round the body; the circumference of anything.

Girl, gĕrl, *n.* A female child, or young woman. — **Girl'hood**, *n.* The state or time of being a girl. — **Girl'ish**, *a.* Like or befitting a girl; pert. to a woman's youth.

Gist, jist *or* jit, *n.* The main point of a question; point on which an action rests; pith of a matter.

Give, giv, *v. t.* [*imp.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIVEN (giv'n); GIVING.] To bestow without receiving a return; to impart (a possession); to grant (authority or permission); to yield possession of, pay; to communicate or announce (tidings); to render or utter (an opinion, judgment, sentence, shout, etc.); to permit, allow, license; to exhibit as a product or result, produce; to devote, apply. — *v. i.* To yield to force or pressure; to move, recede. — **Giv'er**, *n.* — **Gift**, *n.* Anything given or bestowed; some quality or endowment given to man by God. (*Law.*) A voluntary transfer of real or personal property, without any consideration. Present; donation; grant; benefaction; boon; gratuity; talent; faculty. — *v. t.* To endow with some power or faculty.

Gizzard, giz'zĕrd, *n.* An enlarged part of the alimentary canal in birds, having strong muscular walls.

Glacial, gla'shal, *a.* Pert. to ice or its action; icy; esp. pertaining to glaciers. (*Chem.*) Having a glassy appearance, as crystals. — **Glacier**, gla'sēr *or* glas'i-ēr, *n.* A mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys. — **Glacis**, gla'sis *or* gla-sēs', *n.* An easy, insensible slope; esp. (*Fort.*), an earthen parapet to the covered way.

Glad, glad, *a.* [GLADDER; -DEST.] Well contented; joyous; pleased; wearing a gay or bright appearance; expressing or exciting joy; cheering; animating. — *v. t.* To make glad, affect with pleasure, cheer, gladden. — **Glad'den**, -dn, *v. t.* [-DENED (-dnd), -DENING.] To make glad, cheer, please, exhilarate. — *v. i.* To be or become glad. — **Glad'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **Glad'ness**, *n.* — **Glad'some**, -sum, *a.* Pleased; joyful; causing joy; pleasing. — **Glad'somely**, *adv.*

Glade, glād, *n.* An open passage through, or grassy opening in, a wood.

Gladiate, glad'i-āt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped, as the leaf or legume of a plant. — **Glad'ia'tor**, -tēr, *n.* A sword-player; prize-fighter; esp. in ancient Rome, one who fought publicly in the arena. — **Gladi'olus**, -o-lus, *n.* A flowering plant of many species having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves.

Gladiate Leaves.

Glair, glâr, *n.* The white of an egg; any viscous, transparent substance. — *v. t.* [GLAIRED (glârd), GLAIRING.] To smear with, etc.

Glamour, gla'mōor *or* glam'ēr, *n.* Witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things falsely.

Glance, glăns, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; sudden darting of the sight; brief turning of the attention to a thing. (*Min.*) Any mineral having a metallic or semi-metallic luster. — *v. i.* [GLANCED (glănst), GLANCING.] To dart a ray of light; to fly off obliquely from an object struck; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to make an incidental or passing reflection, allude; to be visible only for an instant at a time; to twinkle. — *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.

Gland, gland, *n.* (*Anat.*) A simple or complex organ for secreting, absorbing, or changing some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids. (*Bot.*) A cellular spot or prominence which secretes oil or aroma; any very small prominence. (*Steam Mach.*) The cover of a stuffing-box. (*Mach.*) A cross-piece or clutch for engaging machinery moved by belts. — **Glans**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The vascular body forming the apex of the penis. (*Med.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele; goiter; a pessary. — **Gland'ular**, -ulous, -lus, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like glands. — **Gland'ers**, *n.* (*Far.*) A highly contagious disease of the mucous membrane in horses.

Glare, glâr, *n.* A bright, dazzling light; a fierce, piercing look. — *v. i.* [GLARED (glârd), GLARING.] To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid. — *v. t.* To shoot out, or emit (light). — *a.* Polished so as to reflect light brightly; smooth; slippery; glib.

Glass, glăs, *n.* A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing silica with fixed alkalies, etc.; anything made of glass, — esp. a looking-glass; mirror; a glass filled with running sand for measuring time, or the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; a drinking-glass; tumbler; an optical glass; lens; spy-glass; — *in pl.* spectacles. A barometer. — *v. t.* [GLASSED (glăst), GLASSING.] To see, as in a glass; reflect, as in a mirror; to cover with glass; glaze. — **Glaze**, *v. t.* [GLAZED (glāzd), GLAZING.] To furnish with glass, as a window; to cover or overlay with a vitreous or shining substance; to vitrify the surface of; to render smooth or glossy. — *v. i.* To assume a glassy luster. — *n.* The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; glazing. (*Cookery.*) Broth boiled down to a gelatinous paste, to put on braised dishes. — **Glaz'er**, *n.* A workman who glazes pottery, etc.; a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, etc.; a wooden wheel covered with emery or with an alloying of lead and tin, for polishing cutlery, etc. — **Gla'zier**, -zhēr, *n.* One whose business is to set glass. — **Glaz'ing**, *n.* Act or art of setting glass, or of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of polishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy; glass or glass-like substance with which any surface is incrusted or overlaid.

Gleam, glēm, *n.* A shoot of light; beam; ray; brightness; splendor. — *v. i.* [GLEAMED (glēmd), GLEAMING.] To shoot, or dart (light); to shine, cast light; to glimmer, glitter.

Glean, glēn, *v. t.* or *i.* [GLEANED (glēnd), GLEANING.] To gather (stalks or ears of grain left by the reapers); to gather with patient and minute labor.

Glebe, glēb, *n.* Turf; soil; ground. (*Eccl. Law.*) Land belonging to a parish church or benefice.

Glee, gle, *n.* Joy; merriment; esp. mirth at a feast. (*Mus.*) A composition for 3 or more voices, generally of a light and secular character. — **Glee'ful**, -ful, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

Glen, glen, *n.* A secluded and narrow valley; a dale.

Glib, glib, *a.* [GLIBBER, -BEST.] Smooth; slippery; voluble; easily moving; fluent; flippant.

Glide, glīd, *v. i.* To move gently or smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily, as over a smooth surface.

Glim, glim, *n.* A light or candle. — **Glim'mer**, *v. i.* [-MERED (-mĕrd), -MERING.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light, shine faintly, gleam, glitter. — *n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light. — **Glimpse**, glimps, *n.* A sudden flash; short, hurried view. — *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of, see by glimpses.

Glint, glint, *n.* A glimpse; glance; gleam. — *v. i.* To glance; peep forth.

Glisten, glis'n, *v. i.* [-TENED (-nd), -TENING.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a subdued and

fitful luster. — **Glis'ter**, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To be bright, sparkle, shine, glisten.

Glitter, glit'tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To sparkle with light; to be showy, specious, or striking; to gleam, shine, glare. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; luster.

Gloaming, glōm'ing, *n.* Twilight; dusk.

Gloat, glōt, *v. i.* To look steadfastly, gaze with malignant satisfaction, or passionate desire.

Globe, glōb, *n.* A round or spherical body; ball; sphere; orb; anything nearly spherical in shape; the earth; a sphere on which is a map of the earth or of the heavens. — **Globose'**, -bōs', **Glo'bous**, -bus, **Glob'ular**, *a.* Round; spherical, or nearly so. — **Globos'ity**, -bŏs'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being round; sphericity. — **Globe'-fish**, *n.* A fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to a globular shape. — **Glob'ule**, -ūl, *n.* A little globe; a small particle of spherical form. — **Glom'erate**, -ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To gather or wind into a ball. — **Glomera'tion**, *n.* Act of gathering or forming into a spherical body; thing formed into a ball.

Globe-fish.

Gloom, glōōm, *n.* Partial or total darkness; dimness; obscurity; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; aspect of sorrow; dullness; dejection; sadness. — *v. i.* [GLOOMED (glōōmd), GLOOMING.] To shine obscurely, glimmer; to appear dark, dismal, or gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy, make sad or sullen. — **Gloom'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [GLOOMIER, -IEST.] Imperfectly illuminated; dim; dismal; affected with, or expressing gloom; heavy of heart; moody; sullen; morose.

Glory, glo'rĭ, *n.* Praise, honor, etc., accorded by common consent; reputation; fame; an object of pride or boast; occasion of praise; pride; boastfulness; the presence of the divine Being; celestial honor; heaven. (*Paint.*) A halo around the head or entire person. — *v. i.* [GLORIED (-rid), -RYING.] To exult with joy, rejoice; to boast, be proud of. — **Glo'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts worthy of glory; noble; illustrious; magnificent; splendid; eager for distinction. — **Glo'riously**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **Glo'rify**, -rĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to render worthy of praise; to render homage to, worship, adore. — **Glo'rifica'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Gloss, glos, *n.* Brightness or luster from a smooth surface; polish; a specious appearance, representation, and interpretation. — *v. t.* [GLOSSED (glost), GLOSSING.] To make smooth and shining, render specious and plausible. — *v. i.* To make sly remarks. — **Gloss'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Smooth and shining; specious; plausible. — **Gloss'iness**, *n.*

Gloss, glos, *n.* Comment; explanation; interpretation or exposition of a passage, book, etc. — *v. t.* To illustrate, explain. — *v. i.* To comment, make explanatory remarks. — **Gloss'arist**, *n.* A writer of glosses or of a glossary. — **Gloss'ary**, -rĭ, *n.* A vocabulary of words requiring elucidation.

Glottis, glot'tĭs, *n.* (*Anat.*) The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords. — **Glot'tal**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Glove, gluv, *n.* A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.* [GLOVED (gluvd), GLOVING.] To cover with, or as with, a glove.

Glow, glo, *v. i.* [GLOWED (glōd), GLOWING.] To shine with an intense or white heat; to be bright or red with animation, blushes, etc.; to feel hot, as the skin; to feel the heat of passion. — *n.* Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence; brightness of color; redness; intense excitement or earnestness. — **Glow'worm**, *n.* A coleopterous insect: the female, which is wingless, emits, at night, a green light from the extremity of the abdomen.

Glucose, glu'kōs, *n.* A soft, cheap sugar, made from starch, etc., by aid of sulphuric acid, etc.; found also in fruits, honey, and urine of diabetes; grape sugar; starch sugar; diabetic sugar.

Glue, glu, *n.* A hard, brittle gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals: when heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement. — *v. t.* [GLUED (glūd), GLUING.] To join with glue; to hold together, unite. — **Glu'ten**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough. — **Glu'tinous**, -nus, *a.* Like glue; viscous; tenacious.

Glum, glum, *a.* Sullen; moody; silent.

Glume, glūm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bract, scale, or husk, covering the flower or seed of grain or grasses.

Glume.

Glut, *v. t.* To swallow greedily, gorge; to satiate, sate. — *n.* Thing swallowed down; full supply; supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing; a large wooden wedge used in splitting blocks. — **Glut'ton**, -tn, *n.* One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer; one eager to excess. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal; the wolverine. — **Glut'tonous**, -tn-us, *a.* Pert. to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating. — **Glut'tony**, -ĭ, *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

Gluten. See under GLUE.

Glycerine, glis'ĕr-in, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sweet viscid liquid, formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Gnarl, närl, *v. i.* [GNARLED (närld), GNARLING.] To growl, murmur, snarl.

Gnarl, närl, *n.* A knot in wood.

Gnash, nash, *v. t.* [GNASHED (nasht), GNASHING.] To strike together, as in anger or pain. — *v. i.* To grind or strike together the teeth.

Gnat, nat, *n.* A small dipterous insect, — some species blood-suckers, others injurious to vegetation.

Gnaw, naw, *v. t.* [GNAWED (nawd), GNAWING.] To bite off little by little; to wear away by scraping with the teeth; to corrode, fret away. — *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting; to bite repeatedly.

Gneiss, nīs, *n.* (*Geol.*) A schistose rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica or hornblende.

Gnome, nōm, *n.* An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and guard mines, quarries, etc.; a dwarf; goblin.

Gnomon, no'mon, *n.* (*Dialing.*) The style or pin of a sun-dial, whose shadow shows the hour of day; the index of the hour-circle of a globe. — **Gnos'tic**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the first ages of Christianity, whose system combined oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity. — *a.* Pert. to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

Gnu, nu, *n.* A S. African antelope, having a horse's neck, body, and tail, and single, recurved horns.

Gnu.

Go, go, *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT; *p. p.* GONE; GOING.] To pass from one place to another; to proceed, advance, — employed in the most various applications of the movement of animate and inanimate beings, and of movements of the mind; to walk; to pass, circulate; to be with young, be pregnant, gestate; to pass away, leave, depart; to be lost or ruined, perish, die. — *v. t.* To take (a share in an enterprise); to bear a part in. — *n.* A circumstance; fashion or mode; noisy merriment.

Goad, gōd, *n.* A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; anything that stimulates. — *v. t.* To prick, drive with a goad, arouse, instigate.

Goat's Head.

Goal, gōl, *n.* The point set to bound a race; mark; end or final purpose.

Goat, gōt, *n.* A mammiferous quadruped, having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud, — allied to the sheep. — **Goatee'**, *n.* Part of the beard left depending from the chin, resembling a goat's.

Gob, gob, *n.* A small quantity; mouthful; the mouth; spittle or saliva. — **Gob'ble**, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To swallow hastily, eat down voraciously. — *v. i.* To make a noise like a turkey-cock. — **Gob'bler**, *n.* A greedy eater; gormandizer; a turkey-cock.

Goblet, gob'let, *n.* A drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, gob'lin, *n.* An evil spirit; frightful phantom; gnome; elf.

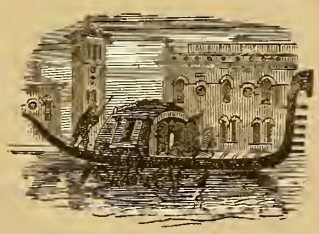
God, god, *n.* An object of worship; a divinity; deity; the Supreme Being; Jehovah. — **God'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Reverencing God, His laws, etc.; pious; righteous; conformed to God's laws. — **God'like**, *a.* — **God'less**, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; ungodly; wicked. — **God'dess**, *n.* A female deity. — **God'child**, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism. — **-daughter**, -daw-tẽr, *n.* A girl for whom, etc. — **God'father**, *n.* A man who becomes sponsor. — **God'head**, *n.* Deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; a god or goddess; the Deity; God; the Supreme Being. — **God'mother**, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor. — **God'send**, *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune. — **Good'-by, -bye**, gōod-bi', *n.* or *interj.* Farewell, — a form of address at parting. [Contr. of *God be with you.*] — **Gos'pel**, *n.* Glad tidings, esp. concerning Christ and his salvation; one of the historical narratives of Christ's life; a system of religious truth or doctrine. — **Gos'sip**, *n.* Orig. a sponsor; a comrade; an idle tattler; tattle; rumor. — *v. i.* To prate, tattle.

Goggle, gog'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To strain or roll the eyes. — *a.* Full and rolling or staring, — said of the eyes. — *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye. *pl.* A kind of spectacles.

Goiter, -tre, goi'tẽr, *n.* (*Med.*) Bronchocele; an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Gold, gōld, *n.* A precious metal, of reddish yellow color and metallic luster, ductile and malleable; money; wealth; a yellow color like that of the metal. — **Gold'en**, -n, *a.* Made of, consisting of, or of the color of, gold; very precious.

Gondola, gon'do-lȧ, *n.* A long, narrow, flat-bottomed pleasure-boat, used at Venice; in U. S., a platform car, used on railroads. — **Gondolier'**, -lēr', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.



Gondola.

Gone. See Go.

Gong, gong, *n.* A circular instrument of copper and tin, producing, when struck, a loud, harsh sound; a stationary call-bell.

Good, gōod, *a.* [BETTER; BEST.] Possessing desirable qualities; wholesome; adapted to the end designed; possessing moral excellence or virtue; kind; benevolent; suited; clever; skillful, — followed esp. by *at*; adequate; sufficient, — in a commercial sense, having pecuniary ability: considerable; full; complete; fair; honorable. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, etc.: welfare; prosperity; benefit. *pl.* Wares, commodities, chattels. — *adv.* Well; equally well; to a good degree; quite; considerably. — **Good'ness**, *n.* State of being good; excellence; virtue; kindness. — **Good'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Pleasant; agreeable; comely; graceful; portly; large.

Good-by. See under God.

Goose, gōos, *n.*; *pl.* GEESE, gēs. A large web-footed fowl, migratory when wild, living on land and eating grass when domesticated; a tailor's smoothing iron, whose handle resembles a goose's neck; a simpleton; a game of chance. — **Gos'ling**, goz'ling, *n.* A young goose.

Goose.

Gooseberry, gōoz'bẽr-rĭ, *n.* The fruit of a thorny shrub; the shrub itself, found in all temperate regions.

Gopher, go'fẽr, *n.* A burrowing animal of several kinds, — pouched rat, squirrel, land-tortoise, etc.

Gopher, go'fẽr, *n.* A species of wood used in building Noah's ark.

Gordian, gôr'dĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great; hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

Gore, gōr, *n.* Blood; thick or clotted blood. — **Gor'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Covered with gore; bloody; murderous. — **Gor'-crow**, *n.* The common or carrion crow.

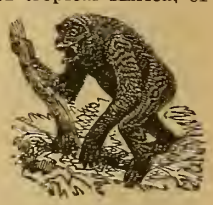
Gore, gōr, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of cloth, sewed into a garment, etc., to give greater width at a particular part; a triangular piece of land. — *v. t.* To cut in triangular form.

Gore, gōr, *v. t.* [GORED (gōrd), GORING.] To pierce, stab.

Gorge, gôrj, *n.* The throat; gullet; a narrow passage, as, a defile between mountains, or entrance into an outwork of a fort; that which is swallowed, esp. by a hawk. — *v. t.* [GORGED (gôrjd), GORGING.] To swallow; esp., to swallow with greediness; to glut, satiate. — *v. i.* To feed greedily. — **Gor'get**, -jet, *n.* A piece of armor defending the throat or neck. (*Mil.*) A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers. (*Surg.*) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy. — **Gor'geous**, -jus, *a.* Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine.

Gorgon, gôr'gon, *n.* (*Myth.*) A maiden of terrific aspect, whose sight turned the beholder to stone. Anything very ugly or horrid.

Gorilla, go-ril'lȧ, *n.* An ape, of tropical Africa, of great size, strength, and ferocity.



Gorilla.

Gormand, Gourmand, gôr'mand, gōor'mänd, *n.* A glutton. — **Gor'mandize**, *v. i.* or *t.* [-DIZED (-dĭzd), -DIZING.] To eat greedily, feed ravenously. — **Gor'mandiz'er**, *n.* — **Gourmet**, gōor'ma, *n.* A connoisseur in eating and drinking. [F.]

Gorse, gôrs, *n.* A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers in early spring; furze; whin.

Gory. See under Gore.

Gosling. See under Goose.

Gospel, Gossip. See under God.

Gossamer, gos'sa-mẽr, *n.* A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air. — **Gos'samer'y**, -mẽr'ĭ, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

Got, Gotten. See Get.

Goth, goth, *n.* One of an ancient Teutonic race, who overran the Roman empire; a barbarian; rude, ignorant person. — **Goth'ic**, *a.* Pert. to the Goths. (*Arch.*) Pert. to a style of architecture with high, sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.: see Capital. Rude; barbarous. — *n.* The language of the Goths. (*Print.*) A style of square-cut type, with no hair lines.

☞ The Type called GOTHIC.

— **Goth'icism**, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* A Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of building; rudeness of manners; barbarousness. — **Goth'icize**, *v. t.* [-CIZED (-sīzd), -CIZING.] To make Gothic or barbarous.

French Gothic Window, Tournay Cathedral.

Gouge, gowj, *in Eng.* gōōj, *n.* A chisel, with a semi-cylindrical blade. — *v. t.* [GOUGED (gowjd), GOUGING.] To scoop out with a gouge; to force out (the eye of a person) with the thumb or finger; to cheat.

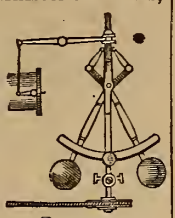
Gourd, gōrd, *n.* A rapid-growing cucurbitaceous plant, bearing a one-celled, many-seeded, hard-shelled fruit; which, when dry, is used for dippers, bottles, etc.

Gourmand, Gourmet. See under Gormand.

Gout, gowt, *n.* (*Med.*) A painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints, esp. of the great toe. — **Gout'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Diseased with, subject to, or pert. to, etc. — **Gout'iness**, *n.*

Gout, gōō, *n.* Taste; relish.

Govern, guv'ĕrn, *v. t.* [-ERNED (-ĕrnd), -ERNING.] To regulate by authority; to influence, direct, manage. (*Gram.*) To require to be in a particular case. — *v. i.* To exercise authority, administer the laws, have the control. — **Gov'ernor**, -ĕr, *n.* One who governs; esp., a chief ruler or magistrate; a tutor, guardian. (*Naut.*) A pilot. (*Mach.*) A contrivance connected with mills, steam-engines, etc., to maintain uniform velocity with a varying resistance: see STEAM ENGINE. — **Gov'erness**, *n.* A female governor; an instructress. — **Gov'ernante'**, -ant', *n.* A lady in charge of young women; a governess. — **Gov'ernment**, *n.* Act of governing; exercise of authority; restraint; regulation; the system of polity in a state; established form of law; right or power of governing; authority; the ruling power; the administration; a commonwealth; state. (*Gram.*) The influence of a word in regard to construction. — **Gov'ernment'al**, *a.* Pert. to, or made by government.


Governor.

Gown, gown, *n.* A loose upper garment; esp. the outer dress of a woman; the official robe of professional men and scholars; hence, civil officers, disting. fr. military; a wrapper worn by gentlemen within doors.

Grab, grab, *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure. — *v. t.* & *i.* [GRABBED (grabd), -BING.] To gripe suddenly, seize.

Grace, grās, *n.* Exercise of love, kindness, or goodwill; favor bestowed; the divine favor toward man; enjoyment of divine favor; inherent excellence; beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral; elegance of manners; the title of a duke or an archbishop of England; a prayer before or after meat. *pl.* (*Myth.*) Graceful and beautiful females, the attendants of Venus. (*Mus.*) Ornamental tones. A play consisting in throwing a hoop by means of two sticks. — *v. t.* [GRACED (grāst), GRACING.] To adorn, decorate; to dignify, honor. — **Grace'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy. — **Grace'less**, *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence, esp. in divine grace; depraved; degenerate; corrupt. — **Gra'cious**, gra'shus, *a.* Abounding in, or characterized by, grace; winning favor; acceptable; beautiful; graceful; produced by divine grace; benevolent; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

Grade, grād, *n.* A step or degree in any series, rank, or order; in a road or railroad, the rate of ascent or descent; a graded ascending or descending portion of a road; a gradient. (*Stock-breeding.*) The result of crossing a native stock with a better breed. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road. — **Gra'dient**, *a.* Moving by steps; walking; rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination. — *n.* Rate of ascent or descent in a road, etc.; grade; a part of a road which slopes upward or downward. — **Grada'tion**, *n.* Act of progressing by regular steps; state of being graded, or arranged in ranks; any degree in an order or series; gradual blending of one tint with another. — **Grad'ual**, -u-al, *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive; slow. — *n.* An order of steps; an ancient book of hymns, some of which were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit. — **Grad'ually**, *adv.* In a gradual manner; step by step. — **Grad'uate**, -u-āt, *v. t.* To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals; to admit to a certain grade or degree, esp. to an academical degree; to prepare gradually. — *v. i.* To pass to, or to receive, an academical degree; to pass by degrees, change gradually. — *n.* One admitted to an academical degree. — *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees; graduated. — **Gradua'tion**, *n.* Act of graduating; art of dividing into degrees or definite parts; marks on an instrument indicating degrees, etc.

Graff, gráf, **Graft**, gráft, *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree; portion of a tree growing from such shoot. — *v. t.* To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another.

Graft, gráft, *n.* Acquisition of money or anything of value by the dishonest use of positions of trust; anything so acquired. — **Graft'er**, *n.*

Grain, grān, *n.* A kernel, esp. of corn, wheat, etc.; the fruit of certain kindred food plants, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., — used collectively; any small, hard particle; small portion; a small weight, — the 20th of a scruple in apothecaries' weight, 24th of a pennyweight troy; a reddish dye from the coccus insect or kermes; a red color of any hue, esp. (*Poet.*) Tyrian purple; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; texture; arrangement or direction of the veins or fibers of wood; the hair-side of leather, or the marking on that side. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation; residuum. — *v. t.* [GRAINED (grānd), GRAINING.] To paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to form into grains, as powder, sugar, etc. — *v. i.* To form grains, or assume a granular form. — **Gran'ary**, -rĭ, *n.* A storehouse for thrashed grain. — **Grange**, grānj, *n.* A granary; barn; farm, with stables, etc.; in U. S., an association of farmers to promote direct communication between producers and consumers, excluding middlemen. — **Gran'ule**, grăn'ūl, *n.* A little grain; small particle. — **Gran'ulous**, -lus, **-ular**, **-ulary**, -la-rĭ, **-ulate**, **-ulated**, *a.* Consisting of, or like, grains or granules. — **Gran'ulate**, -lāt, *v. t.* To form into, etc.; to raise in small asperities; to roughen on the surface. — *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains. — **Granula'tion**, *n.* Act of forming into grains; development of small grain-like cells in a sore, filling up the cavity, and uniting the sides. — **Graniv'orous**, -rus, *a.* Eating grain or seeds. — **Gran'ite**, -it, *n.* (*Geol.*) A crystalline, unstratified rock, of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Grain, grān, *n.* A prong; tine; *pl.* a fish spear.

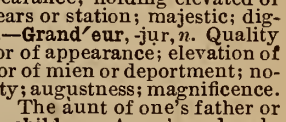
Grallatory, gral'la-to-rĭ, **-torial**, -to'rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to the grallatores or wading birds.

Gram. See under GRAMMAR.

Graminaceous, gram-ĭ-na'shus, **Gramin'eal**, **-eous**, -e-us, *a.* Pert. to the grasses. — **Graminiv'orous**, *a.* Feeding on grass, etc.

Grammar, gram'mar, *n.* Science of language; art of speaking or writing with propriety, according to established usage; a treatise on the principles of language, or on the elements of any science. — **Gramma'rian**, -rĭ-an, *n.* A philologist; one who teaches grammar. — **Grammat'ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or according to the rules of, grammar. — **Gram**, **Gramme**, gram, *n.* The metric unit of weight, = 18.756 grains troy or 15.432 grains avoirdupois.

Grampus, gram'pus, *n.* A voracious cetaceous mammal of the dolphin family, having socketed, conical teeth, and breathing by a spout-hole on the top of the head.


Grampus.

Granary. See under GRAIN.

Grand, grand, *a.* Of large size; extensive; relatively great; greatest; chief; principal; great in size and fine or imposing in appearance; holding elevated or advanced rank, as in years or station; majestic; dignified; stately; exalted. — **Grand'eur**, -jur, *n.* Quality of being grand; splendor of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment; nobility of action; sublimity; augustness; magnificence. — **Grand'aunt**, -ănt, *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother. — **-un'cle**, *n.* — **-child**, *n.* A son's or daughter's child. — **-daugh'ter**, *n.* Daughter of a son or daughter. — **-son**, *n.* — **-father**, *n.* A father's or mother's father. — **-mother**, *n.* — **-sire**, *n.* A grandfather; any male ancestor. — **Grandee'**, -dē', *n.* A man of rank; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank. — **Grandil'oquent**, **-o-kwent**, **-oquous**, **-kwus**, *a.* Speaking in a lofty style; bombastic. — **Grandil'oquence**, -kwens, *n.* Lofty words or phrases; bombast; pomposity of speech. — **Grand'iose**, -ĭ-ōs, *a.* Imposing; striking; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

Grange, **Granite**, **Granivorous**, etc. See under GRAIN.

Grant, grănt, *v. t.* To allow, yield, concede; to be-

stow or confer, in answer to prayer or request; to make conveyance of, give the possession or title of. —*n.* Act of granting; a bestowing; admission of something as true: thing granted; gift; boon. (*Law.*) A transfer of property by deed or writing; esp., an appropriation or conveyance by the government.

Granular, Granule, etc. See under GRAIN.

Grape, grāp, *n.* The fruit of the vine. (*Mil.*) Grape-shot. — **Grap'y,** -ĭ, *a.* Made of, or like, grapes.—**Grap'ery,** -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* A building for cultivating grapes.—**Grape'-shot,** *n.* (*Mil.*) A number of iron balls, included between circular iron plates at top and bottom, with rings and a connecting pin.

Grape-shot.

Graphic, -ical, graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to writing; written; inscribed; well delineated or described. — **Graph'ically,** *adv.* In a graphic or picturesque manner. — **Graph'ite,** -īt, *n.* (*Min.*) A polymorphous mineral, composed of very pure carbon, disting. by softness, metallic luster, and by leaving a lead-colored trace on paper, — used for pencils, and for many mechanical uses, and often called *plumbago* or *black-lead.* — **Graphophone,** graf'o-fōn, *n.* A form of phonograph.

Grapple, grap'pl, *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To seize, lay fast hold on, with the hands or with hooks. — *v. i.* To contend in close fight. — *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest. (*Naut.*) A hook for fastening one ship to another. — **Grap'line, Grap'nel,** *n.* A small anchor, with 4 or 5 flukes or claws; any instrument designed to grapple or hold.

Grasp, grâsp, *v. t.* [GRASPED (grâspt), GRASPING.] To seize and hold, catch, take possession of; to comprehend. — *n.* Gripe of the hand; seizure by embrace; power of seizing and holding; wide-reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects. — **Grasp'ing,** *a.* Seizing; avaricious; greedy of gain; exacting.

Grass, grâs, *n.* Herbage; the plants constituting the food of cattle, etc.; pasture. (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant having long, narrow, alternate leaves, sheathing a stem generally jointed and tubular, flower generally in glume-covered spikelets, and farinaceous seeds. — *v. t.* [GRASSED (grâst), GRASSING.] To cover with grass or turf. — **Grass'hopper,** *n.* A jumping orthopterous nocturnal insect, with 4 joints in feet, and green or transparent wing-covers, which feeds on grass or leaves: the common diurnal "grasshoppers" are locusts.—**Graze,** *v. t.* [GRAZED (grāzd), GRAZING.] To feed or supply (cattle) with grass; to eat (herbage) from the ground; to tend grazing cattle. — *v. i.* To eat grass or herbage; to supply grass. — **Graz'er,** *n.* One who grazes or feeds on herbage. — **Gra'zier,** -zhēr, *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market. — **Graz'ing,** *n.* Act of feeding on grass; a pasture.

Grasshopper (*G. viridissimus*).

Grate. grāt, *n.* A lattice-work, used in windows of prisons, etc.; a frame of iron bars for holding coals. — *v. t.* To furnish with grates or cross-bars.— **Grat'ing,** *n.* A partition of parallel or cross-bars.

Grate, grāt, *v. t.* To rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another; to wear away in small particles, by rubbing with anything rough; to fret, vex, irritate. — *v. i.* To rub hard, so as to offend; to make a harsh sound by friction of rough bodies. — **Grat'er,** *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. an instrument for rubbing off small particles of a body. — **Grat'ing,** *n.* A harsh sound of rubbing.

Grateful, grāt'fụl, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; affording pleasure; pleasing to the taste; acceptable; gratifying; welcome. — **Grate'fully,** *adv.* — **Grate'fulness,** *n.* — **Gratify,** grat'ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to, recompense. — **Grat'itude,** -tūd, *n.* State of being grateful; thankfulness.— **Grat'ifica'tion,** *n.* Act of gratifying mind, taste, or appetite; that which affords pleasure.—**Gra'tis,** *adv.* For nothing; freely; gratuitously.— **Gratu'itous,** -ĭ-tus, *a.* Given without a recompense; without reason, cause, or proof. — **Gratu'ity,** -tĭ, *n.* A free gift, present. — **Grat'ulate,** *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy; congratulate. — **Gratula'tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.— **Grat'ulatory,** -to-rĭ, *a.* Expressing joy.

Grave, grāv, *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED (grāvd), *p. p.* GRAVEN *or* GRAVED; GRAVING.] To carve or cut, engrave; to give shape to, by cutting with a chisel. (*Naut.*) To clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off filth, grass, etc., and paying it over with pitch. — *v. i.* To write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving. — *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; tomb; sepulcher; death or destruction. *pl.* The sediment of melted tallow. — **Grav'er,** *n.* One who, etc.; a sculptor; an engraving tool, burin, q. v.; a tool for turning metals. — **Grav'ing,** *n.* Act of, etc.; thing graved or carved; act of cleaning a ship's bottom; impression on the mind, heart, etc. — **Grav'ing-dock,** *n.* A dry dock, in which ship's bottoms are cleaned, etc. — **Grave'-clothes,** *n. pl.* Clothes in which the dead are interred. — **-stone,** *n.* A memorial stone set by a grave.— **-yard,** *n.* A yard for the interment of the dead; cemetery.

Grave, grāv, *a.* Of importance; influential; serious, —said of character, relations, etc.; not light or gay; solemn; sober; plain; serious; weighty; momentous. (*Mus.*) Not acute or sharp; low; deep. — **Grava'men,** *n.* (*Law.*) The grievance complained of; the substantial cause of action. — **Grav'ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Sobriety of character or demeanor; relative importance, significance, dignity, etc. (*Physics.*) The tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction; esp., the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth. (*Mus.*) Lowness of sound. — *Specific gravity.* The ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard, — usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases. — **Grav'itate,** *v. i.* To obey the law of gravitation, tend toward the center. — **Gravita'tion,** *n.* Act of gravitating. (*Physics.*) That attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter in the universe tend toward each other.

Gravel, grav'el, *n.* A mass of small stones or fragments of stone mixed with sand, etc. (*Med.*) Small calculi in the kidneys and bladder; painful symptoms caused by such calculi. — *v. t.* [GRAVELED (-eld), -ELING.] To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; hence, to puzzle, embarrass; to hurt (a horse's foot) by gravel lodged under the shoe. — **Grav'elly,** *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, gravel.

Gravy, gra'vĭ, *n.* Juices obtained from meat in cooking, made into a dressing; liquid dressing for food.

Gray, gra, *a.* Hoary; white mixed with black; old; mature. — *n.* Any mixture of white and black; an animal of gray color. — **Gray'-beard,** *n.* An old man.— **Gray'ling,** *n.* A fish allied to the trout, found in N. Europe.— **Gray'-wacke,** -wak, *n.* (*Geol.*) A conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of pebbles and sand firmly united together.

Grayling.

Grayhound. See GREYHOUND.

Graze, Grazier, etc. See under GRASS.

Graze, grāz, *v. t.* [GRAZED (grāzd), GRAZING.] To rub or touch in passing. — **Graz'ing,** *n.* A touch in passing.

Grease, grēs, *n.* Animal fat in a soft state; esp., fatty matter of land animals. (*Far.*) An inflammation of the heels of a horse. — **Grease,** grēz *or* grēs, *v. t.* [GREASED (grēzd *or* grēst), GREASING.] To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe; to cheat or cozen. — **Greasy,** grēz'ĭ *or* grēs'ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; fat; unctuous; smeared with, or like grease or oil; smooth. (*Far.*) Affected with the disease called *grease.* — **Greas'ily,** *adv.*

Great, grāt, *a.* Large in solidity, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded; large in number; numerous; long continued; superior; admirable; commanding; endowed with extraordinary powers, strong, mighty, noble; holding a chief position, eminent; weighty; important. (*Genealogy.*) Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation.—*Great-grandfather*, a grandfather's father; *great-grandson*, a grandson's son. Etc. — **Great'ly**, *adv.* In a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously. — **Great'ness**, *n.* Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, etc.; high rank or place; magnanimity; strength or extent of intellectual faculties; force; intensity. — **Great'-coat**, *n.* An over-coat.

Greaves, grēvz, *n. pl.* Ancient armor for the legs.

Greaves, grēvz, **Graves**, grāvz, *n. pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

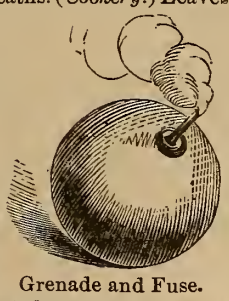
Grebe, grēb, *n.* A diving bird, having a straight, sharp beak, lobated toes, no tail, and legs set far back.

Grecian. See under GREEK.

Greed, grēd, *n.* An eager desire or longing; greediness. — **Greed'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; eager; covetous. — **Greed'ily**, *adv.* — **Greed'iness**, *n.*

Greek, grēk, *a.* Pert. to Greece, Grecian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Greece; language of Greece. — **Gre'cian**, -shan, *a.* Pert. to Greece. — *n.* A Greek; one versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

Green, grēn, *a.* Having the color of growing grass, or a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant; emerald: see LIGHT; full of life and vigor; new; recent; not ripe; not fully grown or perfect; immature in age or experience; young; raw; awkward; not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices. — *n.* The color of growing plants; a grassy plain or plat. *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths. (*Cookery.*) Leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food. — *v. t.* [GREENED (grēnd), GREENING.] To make green.


Grenade and Fuse.

Greet, grēt, *v. t.* To salute kindly or respectfully, welcome, accost. — *v. i.* To give salutations.

Gregarious, gre-ga'rĭ-us, *a.* Living in a flock or herd.

Grenade, gre-nād', *n.* (*Mil.*) A hollow shell filled with powder, and fired by a fuse. — **Gren'adier'**, -dēr', *n.* Orig., a soldier who threw grenades; later, one of a company of tall soldiers, posted on the right of a battalion, to lead it in attacks; now, one of a regiment so-called.

Grew. See GROW.

Grey. Same as GRAY.

Greyhound, grā'hownd, *n.* A slender, swift, keen-sighted variety of dog. [Not fr. *gray.*]

Greyhound.

Griddle, grid'dl, *n.* A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes; a cover, to close an opening in the top of a stove; a sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners. — **Grid'iron**, -i-ērn, *n.* A grated utensil for broiling meat, etc.

Grief, grēf, *n.* Pain of mind; painful sense of loss; cause of sorrow. — **Grieve**, grēv, *v. t.* [GRIEVED (grēvd), GRIEVING.] To occasion grief to, inflict mental pain upon, make sorrowful. — *v. i.* To feel grief, be in pain of mind on account of an evil, sorrow, mourn. — **Griev'ance**, -ans, *n.* A cause of grief or uneasiness; wrong done and suffered; affliction; burden; oppression; injury. — **Griev'ous**, -us, *a.* Causing grief or sorrow; painful; hard to bear; heinous; flagitious; full of grief.

Griffin, grif'fin, **Grif'fon**, *n.* (*Myth.*) An imaginary animal, generated between the lion and eagle. (*Zoöl.*) A species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe, N. Africa, and Turkey.

Grig, grig, *n.* The sand eel; a cricket; grasshopper.

Grill, gril, *v. t.* [GRILLED (grild), -LING.] To broil on a grate or gridiron; to torment as if by broiling.

Grim, grim, *a.* [GRIMMER, -MEST.] Of forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; ferocious; horrid; surly.

Grimace, grĭ-mās', *n.* A distortion of the countenance, to express contempt, disapprobation, etc.; a smirk; made-up face.

Grimalkin, grĭ-mal'kin, *n.* An old cat.

Grime, grīm, *n.* Foul matter; dirt. — *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. — **Grim'y**, -ĭ, *a.*

Grin, grin, *v. i.* [GRINNED (grind), -NING.] To open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, as in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *v. t.* To express by grinning. — *n.* Act of, etc.

Grind, grīnd, *v. t.* [GROUND (grownd), GRINDING.] To reduce to powder, by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth; to wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction; to prepare for examination; to oppress by severe exactions, harass. — *v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding; to become pulverized, polished, sharpened by friction; to drudge. — **Grind'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, grinds; one of the double teeth which grinds or masticates food, a molar: see TOOTH. — **Grind'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Shoemakers' materials. — **Grind'stone**, *n.* A flat, circular, revolving stone, for grinding and sharpening tools. — **Grist**, grist, *n.* That which is ground at one time; supply; provision. — **Grist'-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain. — **Gris'tle**, -l, *n.* (*Anat.*) A smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage.

Gripe, grīp, *v. t.* [GRIPED (grīpt), GRIPING.] To catch with the hand, clutch; to seize and hold fast; to pain the bowels of, as if by pressure or contraction; to pinch, distress. — *v. i.* To hold or pinch as with a gripe; to get money by hard bargains or exactions; to suffer griping pains. (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship. — *n.* Grasp; seizure; clutch; that on which the grasp is put; a handle; oppression; cruel exaction; pinching distress; spasmodic pain in the intestines. (*Naut.*) The forefoot; sharpness of a ship's stern under the water; *pl.* ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, to secure the boats to the deck. — **Grip**, grĭp, *n.* A grasp; a holding fast; a peculiar clasp of the hand; that by which anything is grasped. — *v. t.* [GRIPPED (grĭpt), -PING.] To give a grip to, grasp, gripe.

Grisette, gre-zet', *n.* A young, laboring French woman; esp. one kept as a servant and mistress.

Grisly, gris'lĭ, *a.* Frightful; horrible; terrible.

Grist, Gristle, etc. See under GRIND.

Grit, grit, *n.* Sand or gravel; rough particles; structure of a stone as to fineness or coarseness, or adaptation to grinding and sharpening; spirit; spunk. (*Geol.*) A hard, gritty conglomerate or sand-stone. *pl.* Hulled and broken grain; groats. (*High Milling.*) Fragments of cracked wheat smaller than groats. — *v. i.* To give forth a sound as of sand under the feet; to grind. — *v. t.* To grind, grate. — **Grit'ty**, -tĭ, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, sand, etc.; rough; spirited and resolute. — **Grit'stone**, *n.* A hard sand-stone.

Grizzle, griz'zl, *n.* Gray; a mixture of white and black. — **Griz'zled**, -zld, *a.* Gray. — **Griz'zly**, -zlĭ, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Groan, grōn, *v. i.* [GROANED (grōnd), GROANING.] To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow; to strive after earnestly. — *n.* A low, moaning sound, — uttered in pain; sometimes, in derision.

Groats, grawts, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat broken or cracked.

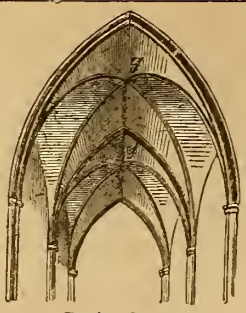
Grocer, gro'sēr, *n.* A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, etc. — **Gro'cery**, -sēr-ĭ, *n. pl.* Commodities sold by grocers. A grocer's store.

Grog, grog, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water, usually not sweetened. — **Grog'gery**, -gēr-ĭ, *n.* A grog-shop. — **Grog'gy**, -gĭ, *a.* Overcome with grog; tipsy; weakened in a fight so as to stagger; moving in a hobbling manner, from tender feet, — said of a horse. — **Grog'giness**, *n.* — **Grog'shop**, *n.* A place for retailing, etc.

Grogram, grog'ram, **Grog'ran**, *n.* A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a strong, coarse silk.

Groin, groin, *n.* The depressed part of the body between belly and thigh. (*Arch.*) The angular curve made by the intersection of 2 semi-cylinders or arches. — *v. t.* [GROINED (groind), GROINING.] (*Arch.*)

To fashion into, or adorn with groins.—**Groined**, groind, *a.* (*Arch.*) Having an angular curve made by intersection of arches.


Groined Arch.

Groom, grōōm, *n.* A servant; esp. one in charge of horses; one of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department; a man recently married, or about to be married; a bridegroom. — *v. t.* [GROOMED (grōōmd), GROOMING.] To tend or care for (a horse). — **Grooms'man**, *n.* An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Groove, grōōv, *n.* A furrow, channel; a long hollow cut by a tool.—*v. t.* [GROOVED (grōōvd), GROOVING.] To cut a groove in, form into grooves, furrow.

Grope, grōp, *v. i.* [GROPED (grōpt), GROPING.] To attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way.—*v. t.* To search out by feeling in the dark.

Gross, grōs, *a.* Great; excessively or disproportionately large; bulky; coarse; rough; not easily aroused; stupid; vulgar; indelicate; obscene; impure; thick; dense; palpable; whole; entire; total.—*n.* The main body, mass; the number of 12 dozen. — **Gross'ness**, *n.* — **Gross'beak**, -bēk, *n.* A singing bird of several species, allied to the finch and linnet, having a convex bill, very thick at the base.

Grossbeak.

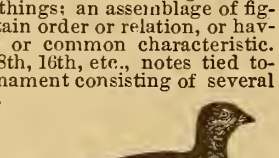
Grot, grot, **Grot'to**, *n.*; *pl.* -TOES, -tōz. A natural cavern; an artificial cave or cavern-like apartment. — **Grotesque'**, -tesk', *a.* Like figures formerly painted in grottoes; whimsical; extravagant.

Ground, *imp.* and *p. p.* of GRIND q. v.

Ground, grownd, *n.* The surface of the earth, also of a floor; region; territory; land; estate; basis on which anything rests; foundation; premise, reason, or datum; originating force, agency, or agent. (*Paint.*) The surface on which an object is represented; that portion of manufactured articles, of a uniform color, on which the figures are drawn or projected. *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees. (*Arch.*) Pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, etc., are attached. (*Mus.*) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a varying melody; the tune on which descants are raised. (*Elec.*) A conducting connection with the earth, making it part of an electrical circuit.—*v. t.* To lay or set on the ground; to found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, fix firmly; to instruct in elements or first principles. (*Elec.*) To connect with the ground, so as to make the earth a part of an electrical circuit.—*v. i.* To run aground; to strike and remain fixed.—**Ground'less**, *a.* Without ground or foundation; false.

Group, grōōp, *n.* A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage of persons or things; an assemblage of figures or objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic. (*Mus.*) A number of 8th, 16th, etc., notes tied together; any musical ornament consisting of several short tones. — *v. t.* [GROUPED (grōōpt), GROUPING.] To form a group of, form an assemblage, arrange, combine.

Grouse, grows, *n.* A stout-legged rasorial bird, of several species, with feathered feet and short bill.


Grouse.

Grout, growt, *n.* Coarse meal; pollard; a kind of thick ale; lees; grounds; dregs; sediment; a thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material, used in finishing ceilings; a kind of wild apple.—*v. t.* To fill up (joints between stones) with grout. — **Grout'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Cross; surly; sullen.

Grove, grōv, *n.* A cluster of trees shading an avenue; a group of trees smaller than a forest.

Grovel, grov'l, *v. i.* [-ELED (-ld), -ELING.] To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

Grow, gro, *v. i.* [*imp.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); GROWING.] To increase in size by a natural and organic process; to increase in any way, be augmented; to thrive, flourish; to result as an effect from a cause, become; to become attached or fixed, adhere. — *v. t.* To cause to grow, cultivate, produce, raise. — **Growth**, *n.* Process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; production; that which has grown; effect; result.

Growl, growl, *v. i.* [GROWLED (growld), GROWLING.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.—*v. t.* To express by growling. —*n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

Grub, grub, *v. i.* [GRUBBED (grubd), -BING.] To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging; to beg, esp. food.—*v. t.* To dig, dig up by the roots. —*n.* A fleshy larve, esp. a larve of a beetle or weevil; a short, thick man, dwarf; that which is grubbed up for food; victuals.

Grudge, gruj, *v. t.* [GRUDGED (grujd), GRUDGING.] To part with reluctantly, desire to get back again.—*v. i.* To be covetous or envious, unwilling or reluctant.—*n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another; ill will; envy; pique; hatred; spite.

Gruel, grōō'el, *n.* A light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

Gruff, gruf, *a.* Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

Grum, grum, *a.* Morose; severe of countenance; glum; grim; low; deep in the throat; guttural. — **Grum'ly**, *adv.* — **Grum'ble**, -bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To murmur with discontent; to growl, snarl; to rumble, roar.— *v. t.* To express with grumbling. — **Grum'bler**, *n.*

Grunt, grunt, *v. i.* To make a deep guttural noise, like a hog.—*n.* A guttural, or short, rough sound.

Guaiacum, gwa'ya-kum, *n.* A genus of small, crooked trees, of tropical Amer.; balsamic resin or lignum-vitæ, —used in med.

Guano, gwä'no, *n.* Excrement of sea-fowls, —used as manure.

Guarantee, gar'an-te', *n.* (*Law.*) A promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another who is primarily liable; a warranty; security; a guarantor; the person to whom a guaranty is made.—*v. t.* [GUARANTEED (-tēd'), -TEEING.] To engage for the payment of debt or performance of duty, by another person; to make sure; warrant. — **Guar'anty**, -tĭ, *n.* — *v. t.* [-TIED (-tid), -TYING (-tĭ-ing).] Form of GUARANTEE generally used by legal writers in U. S. — **Guar'antor'**, -tôr', *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes or gives a guaranty; a warrantor; surety; one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

Guard, gärd, *v. t.* To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection; to protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border. — *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be in a state of defense or safety.—*n.* That which guards or secures; as, a man or body of men stationed to protect a person or position, a watch, sentinel; or, one in charge of a mail coach or a railroad train, conductor; or, an expression or admission to secure against objections or censure; any attachment to protect against injury, defacement, or loss; as, part of a sword hilt protecting the hand; or, ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment; or, a chain or cord fastening a timepiece to one's person; or, a fence to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel; or, a widening of the deck of a steamboat by a framework, which protects the water-wheel and the shaft against collision. (*Fencing.*) A posture of defense. —**Guard'ian**, -ĭ-an, *n.* One who guards, preserves, or secures; a warden. (*Law.*) One who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a

minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs. — *a.* Guarding; protecting. — **Guard'ianship,** *n.* Office of a guardian.

Guava, gwä'vȧ, *n.* A tropical tree, or its fruit, which is made into jelly.

Gubernatorial, gu'bĕr-na-to'rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to government, or a governor.

Gudgeon, gud'jun, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, easily caught: a person easily cheated or insnared; a bait; allurement. (*Mach.*) The iron pin in the end of a wooden shaft or axle, on which it turns in a collar or on a gudgeon-block; formerly, the part of any horizontal shaft on which it runs. (*Naut.*) An eye or clamp on the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

Gudgeon.

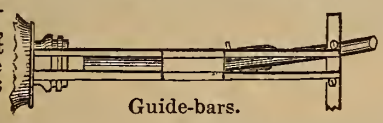
Guerrilla, ger-ril'lȧ, *n.* An irregular warfare, by attacks of independent bands; one who carries on irregular or predatory warfare.

Guess, ges, *v. t.* [GUESSED (gest), -SING.] To judge of at random; to form an opinion of, from reasons seemingly preponderating, but not decisive; to conjecture rightly; to hit upon by accident. — *v. i.* To make a guess, think, suppose. — *n.* A conjecture; judgment without sufficient grounds.

Guest, gest, *n.* A visitor; a lodger at a hotel, etc.

Guffaw, guf-faw', *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

Guide, gīd, *v. t.* To lead or direct, conduct in a course or path, pilot; to regulate and manage, train, influence. — *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; a pathfinder; conductor; director; regulator. (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, placed on the flank of a rank or end of a line, to preserve proper position, distance, etc. — **Guid'ance,** -ans, *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government. — **Guide'-bars, -blocks,** *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) Pieces of metal on which the cross-head of a steam-engine slides, keeping it parallel to the cylinder; slide-rods.



Guide-bars.

Guild, gild, *n.* An association of men, of the same class or kindred pursuits, for mutual aid and protection. — **Guild'-hall,** -hawl, *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation assemble.

Guile, gīl, *n.* Craft; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Guillotine, gil'lo-tēn', *n.* A machine for beheading by the stroke of a steel blade. — *v. t.* [GUIL'LOTINED' (-tēnd'), -TINING.] To behead with, etc. [Inventor's name.]

Guillotine.

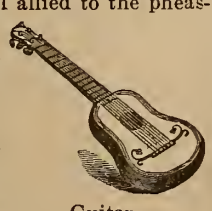
Guilt, gilt, *n.* State resulting from violation of law; criminality and consequent exposure to punishment; offense against right; exposure to legal penalty or forfeiture. — **Guilt'y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Evincing guilt; criminal; wicked. — **Guilt'ily,** *adv.* — **Guilt'iness,** *n.* — **Guilt'less,** *a.* Free from guilt; without experience or trial. — **Guilt'lessness,** *n.*

Guinea, gin'e, *n.* An old gold coin of Eng., worth 21 shillings sterling, or about $5. — **Guin'ea-fowl, -hen,** *n.* A harsh voiced fowl allied to the pheasants, orig. fr. Africa. — **-worm,** *n.* A long, parasitic worm of hot regions, burrowing in human cellular tissue, esp. of the legs.

Guinea-pig, gin'e-pig, *n.* A small Brazilian rodent.

Guise, gīz, *n.* External appearance in manner or dress; garb; mien; custom; mode; practice.

Guitar, gi-tär', *n.* A stringed musical instrument, resembling the violin, having 6 strings, played upon with the fingers.



Guitar.

Gulch, gulch, *n.* Orig., a glutton; a ravine; deep ravine or water-course.

Gules, gūlz, *n.* (*Her.*) A red color; red.

Gulf, gulf, *n.* An abyss; deep chasm or basin. (*Geog.*) A large bay; open sea.

Gull, gul, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A web-footed sea-fowl, with long, narrow wings, and a straight beak hooked at the tip. A trick; fraud; one easily cheated; a dupe. — *v. t.* [GULLED (guld), -LING.] To deceive, cheat, defraud. — **Gul'lible,** -lĭ-bl, *a.* Easily deceived.

Gullet, gul'let, *n.* (*Anat.*) The esophagus. Something resembling the food-passage. — **Gul'ly,** -lĭ, *n.* A channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a ditch; gutter. — *v. t.* [GULLIED (-lid), -LYING.] To wear into a gully. — **Gulos'ity,** -los'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Greediness; voracity.

Gulp, gulp, *v. t.* [GULPED (gulpt), GULPING.] To swallow eagerly, swallow up. — *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; a disgorging.

Gum, gum, *n.* The hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws and investing the teeth. — **Gum'-rash,** *n.* (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease.

Gum, gum, *n.* A vegetable secretion of many trees and plants which hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water; also, with less propriety, exudations not soluble in water. — *v. t.* [GUMMED (gumd), -MING.] To smear with, or unite or stiffen by gum. — *v. i.* To harden into gum, become gummy. — **Gum'my,** -mĭ, **-mous,** -mus, *a.* [-MIER, -MIEST.] Consisting of, producing, or covered with, gum; viscous; adhesive. — **Gum'-res'in,** -rez'in, *n.* The milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air; an inspissated sap; a combination of true gum and resin, requiring both water and alcohol to entirely dissolve it. — **-tree,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The black gum, of the southern U. S.; a large Australian tree. In the southern U. S., a hollow tree.

Gumbo, gum'bo, *n.* Okra; a dish composed of okra, tomatoes, and a little mustard together.

Gump, gump, *n.* A foolish person; dolt; dunce.

Gumption, gump'shun, *n.* Capacity; shrewdness; common sense. (*Paint.*) Art of preparing colors.

Gun, gun, *n.* Any weapon having a long barrel from which missiles are thrown by the power of gunpowder, compressed air, etc. (*Mil.*) A cannon proper, as distinguished from howitzers, etc. — *v. i.* [GUNNED (gund), -NING.] To practice fowling or hunting small game. — **Gun'ner,** *n.* One who works a gun; a naval warrant officer, in charge of the ordnance. — **Gun'nery,** -nĕr-ĭ, *n.* Art and science of firing guns. — **Gun'ning,** *n.* Act or practice of hunting game with a gun. — **Gun'nel, Gun'wale,** -nel, *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper edge of a vessel's side; uppermost wale of a ship. — **Gun'powder,** *n.* A mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated, and dried. — **Gun'reach,** *n.* The distance to which a gun will shoot; gunshot. — **Gun'shot,** *n.* (*Mil.*) The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; effective distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun. — **Gun'smith,** *n.* One who makes or repairs small arms; armorer. — **Gun'stock,** *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. — **Gun'-boat,** *n.* (*Mil.*) A boat or vessel of light draught, fitted to carry guns. — **-cot'ton,** *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, etc., in nitric and sulphuric acids. — **-deck,** *n.* (*Naut.*) Lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is; main-deck of a frigate, etc., where guns are in battery. — **-met'al,** *n.* An alloy of 9 parts of copper and 1 of tin, used for cannon, etc. — **-room,** *n.* (*Naut.*) An apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied by the gunner or as a mess-room by the lieutenants, etc.

Gunnel, gun'nel, *n.* A little spotted fish, found on the N. Atlantic shores.

Gunny, gun'nĭ, *n.* A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

Gunter's Chain, gun'tẽrz-chān. The chain commonly used for measuring land, — being 4 rods, or 66 feet, long. — **G.-Scale.** A rule, 2 feet long, with graduated lines for solving questions in arithmetic, etc.

Gurgle, gĕr'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To run or flow in a broken, noisy current. — *n.* Sound made by flowing liquid.

Gurnard, gĕr′närd, **-net**, *n.* A sea-fish, having a large and spiny head with mailed cheeks, and making a grunting noise when caught.

Gurnard.

Gush, gush, *v. i.* [GUSHED (gusht), GUSHING.] To flow copiously, rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to act with a sudden and rapid impulse: to talk effusively, enthusiastically, or affectedly. — *n.* Violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; fluid thus emitted; sentimentality. — **Gust**, *n.* A blast of wind; burst of passion. — **Gust′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Subject to, or attended by, gusts; tempestuous.

Gusset, gus′set, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment, to strengthen or enlarge some part.

Gust, *n.* A squall. See under GUSH.

Gust, gust, **Gus′to**, *n.* The sense or pleasure of tasting; keen appreciation; relish; capacity for enjoyment; taste. — **Gust′atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to taste.

Gut, gut, *n.* The intestinal canal of an animal; a string made from an intestine; a narrow passage or channel of water. *pl.* The whole mass of intestines. — *v. t.* To take out the bowels from, eviscerate; to destroy the interior of.

Gutta, gut′tä, *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ, -te. A drop. (*Arch.*) One of a series of ornaments, shaped like a frustum of a cone, beneath the triglyphs, also the mutules, in the Doric order. — **Gut′ter**, *n.*, A channel for conveying away rain from a roof, also at the road side, etc. — *v. t.* [GUTTERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels. — *v. i.* To become hollowed or channeled. — **Gut′tiform**, *a.* Drop-shaped.

Guttæ.

Gutta-percha, gut′tä-pĕr′chä, *n.* An inelastic inspissated sap from trees of the Malayan archipelago, resembling caoutchouc in its properties.

Guttural, gut′tĕr-al, *a.* Pert. to, or formed in, the throat. — *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat.

Guy, gi, *n.* A rope or rod attached to anything to steady it.

Guy, gi, *n.* A grotesque effigy of *Guy* Fawkes, dressed up in Eng., on Nov. 5th, anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot; a person of queer dress or appearance.

Guzzle, guz′zl, *v. i.* [-ZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To swallow liquor greedily, drink frequently. — *v. t.* To swallow much or often. — *n.* An insatiable person.

Gybe, jīb, *v. t.* & *i.* [GYBED (jībd), GYBING.] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other.

Gymnasium, jim-nā′zĭ-um, *n.*; *pl.* -SIA, -zĭ-ä. A place for athletic exercises; school for the higher branches of literature and science. — **Gym′nast**, *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; manager of a gymnasium. — **Gymnas′tic, -tical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Gymnas′tically**, *adv.* — **Gymnas′tic**, *n.* Athletic exercise; one who practices or teaches, etc. — **Gymnas′tics**, *n.* Athletic exercises, or the art of performing, etc.

Gypsum, jip′sum, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21 per cent. of water: when burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms plaster of Paris.

Gypsy, Gipsy, Gypsey, jip′sĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -SIES, -siz. One of a vagabond race, orig. fr. India, living by theft, fortune-telling, tinkering, etc.; a cunning or crafty person.

Gyrus, jī′rus, *n.*; *pl.* -RI, -ri. (*Anat.*) A convolution of the brain. — **Gy′rate**, -rāt, *v. i.* To revolve round a central point, move spirally. — **Gyra′tion**, *n.* Act of turning or whirling around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; rotation. — **Gy′ratory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally. — **Gyr′falcon**, jĕr′faw-kn, *n.* A falcon from the far north, bolder and stronger than the peregrine or common European falcon. — **Gy′roscope**, -skōp, *n.* A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings, illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, composition of rotations, etc.

Gyve, jīv, *n.* A shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter. — *v. t.* [GYVED (jīvd), GYVING.] To fetter.

H.

H, āch, the 8th letter of the Eng. alphabet, commonly classed as a consonant, is a mere breathing, aspirating a following vowel. (*Mus.*) The 7th degree in the diatonic scale, used by Germans for B natural.

Ha, hä, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, or grief.

Habeas Corpus, hā′be-as-kôr′pus. (*Law.*) A writ to bring a party before a court or judge; esp., one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, to protect the right to personal liberty. [L., you may have the body.]

Haberdasher, hab′ĕr-dash′ĕr, *n.* A seller of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, etc.

Habiliment, ha-bil′ĭ-ment, *n.* A garment; clothing.

Habit, hab′it, *n.* The usual condition of a person or thing; ordinary state; esp. physical temperament; fixed custom; involuntary tendency or aptitude to perform certain actions, acquired by their frequent repetition; manner; way; custom; moral character; attire; dress; habiliment; a garment, esp. a closely fitting coat worn by ladies. — *v. t.* To dress, clothe, array. — **Hab′itant**, *n.* An inhabitant; dweller; resident. — **Hab′itable**, *a.* — **Hab′itableness, -abil′ity**, -tĭ, *n.* — **Hab′itancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* Same as INHABITANCY. — **Habita′tion**, *n.* Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode; mansion; residence. — **Habit′ual**, -u-al, *a.* Formed or acquired by, or according to, habit; rendered permanent by continued causes. — **Habit′ually**, *adv.* — **Habit′uate**, *v. t.* To make accustomed, accustom; familiarize. — **Habit′ua′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Hab′itude**, -tūd, *n.* Frequent repetition of an act or feeling, and its resulting consequence; customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting. — **Habitué**, ä-bit′ōō-a′, *n.* One habituated to a certain place, employment, etc.; a frequenter.

Hack, hak, *v. t.* [HACKED (hakt), HACKING.] To cut irregularly and awkwardly, notch; to speak with stops or hesitation. — *v. i.* To cough in a broken manner, hawk. — *n.* A notch; cut; hesitating or faltering speech. — **Hag′gle**, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To cut into small pieces; to roughen by cutting; to tease, worry. — *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining, chaffer, higgle. — **Hig′gle**, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer.

Hack, hak, *n.* A horse, or carriage, let out for common hire; a family horse used in all kinds of work; a man who hires himself out for literary work; a drudge; a large pick for working stone; a rack for feeding cattle; a frame for drying fish, or cheeses; a place where bricks are dried before burning; the wooden frame in the tailrace of a mill. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary. — **Hack′ney**, -nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS, -niz. A hack; nag; pony; one worn by hired drudgery; a hireling; prostitute. — *a.* Let out for hire; prostitute; much used; common; trite. — *v. t.* [HACKNEYED (-nid), -NEYING.] To devote to common use, as a horse or coach; to make trite or commonplace.

Hackberry, hak′bĕr-rĭ, *n.* An Amer. tree, resembling an elm, bearing a small, edible fruit.

Hackle, hak′l, **Heck′le, Hatch′el**, hach′l, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the

teeth of a hackle or hatchel; to tear rudely asunder. — *n.* An instrument with teeth for separating (coarse flax from fine); any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk; a fly for angling.

Hackmatack, hak′ma-tak, *n.* The black larch or tamarack tree.

Had. See HAVE.

Haddock, had′dok, *n.* A sea-fish smaller than the cod, which it resembles.

Haddock.

Hades, ha′dēz, *n.* The habitation of the dead.

Haft, hȧft, *n.* A handle (of a sword, etc.); hilt.

Hag, hag, *n.* An ugly old woman; a fury; she-monster; a witch; sorceress. — **Hag′gard**, *a.* Appearing wasted by want; thin; hollow-eyed.

Haggard, hag′gärd, *a.* Wild or intractable. — *n.* An untrained hawk; anything wild or intractable.

Haggle. See under HACK, *v. t.*

Hagiographa, hag-ĭ-og′ra-fȧ, *n. pl.* That part of the Old Testament not embraced by the Law and the Prophets; the lives of the saints. — **Hagiol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* A narrative of the lives of the saints.

Haguebut, hag′but *or* hag′e-but. See ARQUEBUSE.

Hah, *interj.* Same as HA.

Ha-ha, hä-hä′, *n.* A fence, wall, or ditch sunk in a slope so as not to be seen until one is close upon it.

Hail, hāl, *n.* Frozen rain, or grains of ice precipitated from the clouds. — *v. i.* [HAILED (hāld), HAILING.] To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapor. — *v. t.* To pour down, as hail.

Hail, hāl, *interj.* An exclamation of salutation. — *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. — *v. t.* To call to one at a distance; to salute; to name, address. In the phrase, *to hail from*, to assign as a ship's port of registry, or the place whence one comes or to which one belongs. — **Hale**, *a.* Sound; healthy; robust.

Hair, hâr, *n.* A small animal filament growing from the skin, or a mass of such. (*Bot.*) A filament on the surface of plants. (*Mech.*) A secondary spring in some rifle or pistol locks, to unlock the tumbler. — **Hair′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Made of, covered with, or like, etc. — **Hair′iness**, *n.* — **Hair′less**, *a.* Without hair. — **Hair′breadth**, *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. — *a.* Very narrow.

Hake, hāk, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod family, having only 2 dorsal fins.

Hake.

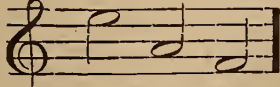
Halberd, hol′bērd, **-bert**, *n.* An ancient weapon, a combination of battle-ax, spear, and bill-hook, with a handle 6 ft. long.

Halcyon, hal′sĭ-on, *n.* The king-fisher. — *a.* Pert. to, or like the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice; peaceful; happy.

Hale, hāl, *a.* Sound; healthy.

Hale, hāl *or* hawl, *v. t.* [HALED (hāld *or* hawld), HALING.] To drag, haul.

Half, hȧf, *n.*; *pl.* HALVES, hävz. One of 2 equal parts of a thing. — *a.* Consisting of a moiety, or half. — *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree. — **Halve**, häv, *v. t.* [HALVED (hävd), HALVING.] To divide into 2 equal parts. — **Half′-and-half′**, *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale. — **-blood**, *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. — **-blood′ed**, *a.* Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races; degenerate; mean. — **-breed**, *n.* A person who is half-blooded; esp. the offspring of Indians and whites. — **-broth′er**, *n.* A brother by one parent only. — **-sis′ter**, *n.* — **-caste**, *n.* One born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other. — **-cock**, *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch. — **-note**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minim, in value one half of a semibreve, or whole note, and represented thus: — **-pay**, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; more commonly, diminished or reduced pay. — **-penny**, häf′pen-nĭ, hap′pen-nĭ, *or* hā′pen-nĭ, *n. pl.*; HALF-PENCE, häf′-. An English coin worth 1 cent; the value of half a penny. — **-step**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A semitone. — **-tone.** -tōn. A middle tint, neither very dark nor very light, in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; a photo-engraving having such tints. — **-way**, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. — *a.* Midway.



Half Notes.

Halibut, hol′ĭ-but, *n.* A large, edible flat-fish, dark above and white beneath.

Hall, hawl, *n.* A building or large room devoted to public business or domestic convenience; a passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers; a manor-house; a large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution; a place of public assembly; a college in an English university.

Halleluiah, -jah, hal′le-lu′yȧ, **Al′lelu′iah**, *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye Jehovah, — an exclamation.

Halloo, hal-lōō′, *v. i.* [-LOOED (-lōōd′), -LOOING.] To cry out, call to by name, or by the word *halloo*. — *v. t.* To encourage with shouts, chase with shouts, call or shout to. — *n.* A call to invite attention. — *interj.* Ho, there! ho!

Hallow, hal′lo, *v. t.* [-LOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To make holy, consecrate, treat as sacred. — **Hal′loween′**, -ēn′, *n.* The evening preceding All Saints' day.

Hallucination, hal-lu′sĭ-na′shun, *n.* Error; delusion; mistake; an illusion of sensible perception, occasioned by some bodily or organic disorder.

Halo, hā′lo, *n.*; *pl.* HA′LOS, -lōz. A circle of light; in painting, a glory; a luminous circle round the sun or moon. — *v. t.* or *i.* [HALOED (-lōd), HALOING.] To form, or surround with, a halo.

Halt, hawlt, *v. i.* To stop in walking or marching; to step lamely, limp; to hesitate; to have an irregular rhythm. — *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To cause to cease marching; to stop. — *a.* Halting in walking; lame. — *n.* A stop in marching; act of limping; lameness.

Halter, hawl′tēr, *n.* A strong strap or cord; esp. a strap and headstall for a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors. — *v. t.* [HALTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To put a halter on.

Halve. See under HALF.

Halyard, Halliard, hal′yärd, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, flags, etc.

Ham, ham, *n.* The inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh of any animal, esp. that of a hog cured by salting and smoking. — **Ham′string**, *n.* One of the tendons of the leg. — *v. t.* [HAMSTRUNG *or* -STRINGED (-stringd), -STRINGING.] To lame or disable by cutting the tendons, etc.

Hames, hāmz, *n. pl.* The curved pieces fastening a horse's traces and harness to the collar.

Hamlet, ham′let, *n.* A small village.

Hammer, ham′mēr, *n.* An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc.; something of like form or action, as the striker of a clock, gun lock, etc. — *v. t.* [HAMMERED (-mērd), -MERING.] To beat, form, or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labor. — *v. i.* To be busy; to be in agitation.

Hammock, ham′mok, *n.* A netting or cloth suspended by clews, to hold a bed, etc.

Hammock.

Hamper, ham′pēr, *n.* A large basket for conveying things to market, etc. An instrument that shackles; a fetter. — *v. t.* [HAMPERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To put a fetter on, shackle, encumber.

Hand, hand, *n.* The outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm, thumb, and fingers; that which resembles a hand, as, a limb of certain animals, or an index or pointer of a dial; a measure of the hand's breadth; 4 inches; a palm, — applied to the measurement of a horse's height; side; part; direction; power of performance; skill; actual performance; deed; act; an agent, servant, or laborer; style of handwriting; chirography; possession; ownership; course of performance or execution; agency in the transmission from one person to another; that which is held in a hand at once. — *v. t.* To give, transmit, lead, guide, or lift, with the hand. — **Hand′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit; ready to the hand; convenient. — **Hand′ily**, *adv.* — **Hand′cuff**, *n.* A fas-

tening consisting of a ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist: a manacle. — *v. t.* [HANDCUFFED (-kuft), -CUFFING.] To put handcuffs on; to manacle. — **Hand′ful,** -fụl, *n.; pl.* -FULS. As much as the hand will contain; a small quantity or number. — **Hand′maid, -maiden,** *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant. — **Hand′writ′ing,** *n.* The form of writing peculiar to each hand or person: chirography: what is written by hand; manuscript. — **Hand′icap,** *n.* A race in which the horses carry different weights, according to their age and character for speed, etc., to equalize the chances as much as possible; an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance in starting, granted in a race to the competitor possessing inferior advantages. — *v. t.* To encumber with a handicap; to hamper. — **Hand′icraft,** *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. — **Hand-icraftsman,** *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man skilled in manual occupation; a manufacturer. — **Hand′iwork,** *n.* Work done by the hands. — **Hand′kerchief,** hank′ẽr-chif, *n.* A cloth, for wiping the face, etc.; a neckerchief; neckcloth. — **Hand′le,** -l, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To touch; to use or hold with the hand: to manage or wield: to make familiar by frequent touching; to deal with, practice; to treat; to practice on, transact with: to discourse on, discuss. — *n.* That part of a vessel or instrument held in the hand when used. — **Hand′some,** han′sum, *a.* [-SOMER, -SOMEST.] Having a pleasing appearance or expression; comely; good-looking; marked with propriety and ease; appropriate; liberal; generous; moderately large.

Hang, hang, *v. t.* [HANGED (hangd) *or* HUNG, HANGING. *Hanged* is preferable to *hung* when reference is had to execution by suspension.] To suspend; to fasten, so as to allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension; to put to death by suspending; to decorate by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, etc.; to droop. — *v. i.* To be suspended, dangle, depend; to be fastened so as to allow free motion on the point of suspension; to rest for support, depend; to be a weight; to hover, impend; to lean or incline. — *n.* The manner in which one part hangs upon another; connection; arrangement; plan. — **Hang′er,** *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; a short sword; that by which a thing is suspended, esp. (*Mach.*) a part suspending a journal-box, in which shafting runs. — **Hang′er-on,** *n.* One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or plan; a dependent. — **Hang′ing,** *n.* Death by suspension; that which is hung, as, drapery for a room. — **Hang′-dog,** *n.* A degraded man, fit only to be the hangman of dogs. — *a.* Like, etc. — **Hang′man,** *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who hangs another; a public executioner. — **Hang′nail,** *n.* A small piece of skin hanging fr. the root of a finger-nail. — **Hang′bird,** *n.* The Baltimore oriole, — whose nest hangs from the limb of a tree. — **-nest,** *n.* The nest of, etc. — **Hang′ing-buttress,** *n.* (*Arch.*) A buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation. — **Hank,** hank, *n.* Two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together. (*Naut.*) A ring sliding on a stay, to which a sail is bent. — **Hank′er,** *v. i.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To desire vehemently.

Hang-nest.

Hap, hap, *n.* That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; fate; lot. — *v. i.* [HAPPED (hapt), -PING.] To happen, befall, come by chance. — **Hap′ly,** -lɪ, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps. — **Hap′less,** *a.* Without hap or luck; unfortunate; unhappy. — **Hap′-haz′ard,** *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident. — **Hap′pen,** -pn, *v. i.* [-PENED (-pnd), -PENING.] To come by chance, fall out; to take place, occur. — **Hap′py,** -pɪ, *a.* [-PIER, -PIEST.] Favored by hap, luck, or fortune: successful: enjoying good; delighted; satisfied; secure of good; prosperous; blessed; furnishing enjoyment; propitious; favorable. — **Hap′pily,** -pɪ-lɪ, *adv.* By good fortune; in a happy manner, state, or circumstances; with address or dexterity; luckily; successfully; felicitously; gracefully. — **Hap′piness,** *n.*

Hara-kiri, hä′rä-ke′rɪ, *n.* A Japanese method of suicide by cutting open the stomach. [Incorrectly written *hari-kari.*]

Harangue, ha-rang′, *n.* A speech addressed to a public assembly; a popular oration; declamation; ranting. — *v. i.* [HARANGUED (-rangd′), -RANGUING.] To address a large assembly. — *v. t.* To address by a harangue.

Harass, har′as, *v. t.* [-ASSED (-ast), -ASSING.] To fatigue to excess; to weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to annoy an enemy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks; to weary, jade, tease, vex, disturb.

Harbinger, här′bin-jẽr, *n.* An officer of the Eng. royal household who precedes the court when traveling, to provide lodgings, etc.; a forerunner; precursor. — *v. t.* [HARBINGERED (-jẽrd), -GERING.] To precede and announce, usher in.

Harbor, här′bẽr, *n.* A place of security and comfort; a lodging; asylum; a refuge for ships; port or haven. — *v. t.* [HARBORED (-bẽrd), -BORING.] To entertain as a guest, shelter; to protect (a ship from storms); to secrete (a thief); to indulge, cherish (malice, etc.). — *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter.

Hard, härd, *a.* Not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; difficult to penetrate with the understanding; difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles; difficult to resist or control; difficult to bear or endure; severe; oppressive; unreasonable; unjust; difficult to please or touch; not easy to influence; not agreeable to the taste; rough, acid, sour, as liquors. (*Pron.*) Abrupt or explosive in utterance. — *adv.* With pressure; with urgency; diligently; earnestly; with difficulty; uneasily; vexatiously; vigorously; energetically; rapidly; violently. — **Hard′ly,** *adv.* In a difficult manner; scarcely; barely; severely; harshly; roughly. — **Hard′en,** -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make hard or more hard; to indurate; to strengthen, inure; to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, etc. — *v. i.* To become hard or more hard, acquire solidity; to become strengthened. — **Hard′ener,** -n-ẽr, *n.* One who hardens. — **Hard′hack,** *n.* A very astringent plant, common in pastures. — **Hard′ship,** *n.* That which is hard to bear, — as toil, injury, etc. — **Hard′ware,** *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, etc. — **Hard′-fa′vored,** *a.* Having coarse or harsh features. — **-fist′ed,** *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer; covetous; niggardly. — **Hard′y,** -ɪ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Bold; brave; stout; intrepid; full of assurance; impudent; strong; firm; compact; inured to fatigue; able to bear exposure to cold weather. — **Hard′ihood, -iness,** *n.* Boldness. united with firmness and constancy of mind; audacity; impudence. — **Hard′ily,** *adv.*

Hare, hâr, *n.* A swift rodent, having long hind legs and ears, short tail, and divided upper lip. — **Hare′-lip,** *n.* A lip, commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare. — **Har′rier,** hăr′rɪ-ẽr, *n.* A kind of hound used in hunting hares.

Hare.

Harem, ha′rem, *n.* The apartments allotted to females in the East; the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Harier, Harrier. See under HARE and HARRY.

Hark, härk, *v. i.* To listen. [Imperat. of *hearken,* q. v.]

Harlequin, här′le-kin *or* -kwin, *n.* A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; a merry-andrew; zany.

Harlot, här′lot, *n.* A prostitute; strumpet. — **Har′lotry,** -rɪ, *n.* Trade or practice of, etc.; prostitution.

Harm, härm, *n.* Injury; hurt; damage; misfortune; evil; wickedness. — *v. t.* [HARMED (härmd), HARMING.] To hurt, damage. — **Harm′ful,** -fụl, *a.* Full of harm; injurious. — **Harm′less,** *a.* Free from harm

or from power or disposition to harm; innocent; unharmed. — **Harm'lessly**, *adv.* — **Harm'lessness**, *n.*

Harmony, här'mo-nĭ, *n.* Just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; a literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their consistency. (*Mus.*) Musical concord; a succession of chords according to the rules of progression and modulation; science of their construction and progression. — **Harmo'nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Adapted to each other; symmetrical; agreeing in action or feeling; musically concordant; symphonious. — **Harmo'niously**, *adv.* — **Harmon'ic, -ical**, *a.* Concordant; musical; consonant. (*Mus.*) Relating to harmony or music; harmonious. (*Math.*) Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances. — **Harmon'ics**, *n. sing.* & *pl. Sing.* Doctrine or science of musical sounds. *Pl.* (*Mus.*) Secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone, as the octave, the 12th, the 15th, and the 17th. — **Har'monist**, *n.* One who shows the harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the 4 evangelists. (*Mus.*) A musical composer. — **Harmo'nium**, -nĭ-um, *n.* A keyed instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of free reeds. — **Har'monize**, *v. i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families; to agree in vocal or musical effect. — *v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions, cause to agree; to show the harmony of. (*Mus.*) To accompany with harmony. — **Har'moniz'er**, *n.*

Harness, här'nes, *n.* The iron covering which a soldier formerly wore; armor of a horse; equipments of a draught horse; tackle; tackling; the part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion. — *v. t.* [HARNESSED (-nest), -NESSING.] To dress in armor, equip for defense, make ready for draught.

Harp, härp, *n.* An upright, stringed instrument of music, usually played with the fingers of both hands. — *v. i.* [HARPED (härpt), HARPING.] To play on the harp; to dwell tediously or monotonously in speaking or writing. — **Harp'er, -ist**, *n.* A player on the harp. — **Harp'sichord**, -sĭ-kôrd, *n.* A musical instrument, now superseded by the piano-forte.

Harp.

Harping-iron, härp'ing-i'ĕrn, **Harpoon'**, -pōōn', *n.* A barbed javelin, with cord attached, for striking large fish, whales, etc. — *v. t.* [HARPOONED (-pōōnd'), -POONING.] To catch or kill with, etc.

Harpings, härp'ingz, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The fore parts of the wales, encompassing the bow of a ship.

Harpy, här'pĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -PIES, -piz. (*Myth.*) A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having a woman's face and vulture's body. One who is rapacious; an extortioner, plunderer. (*Ornith.*) The marsh harrier. A large, crested, stout-legged, predaceous bird of Mexico and South America, — the harpy eagle.

Harquebuse. Same as ARQUEBUSE.

Harridan, har'rĭ-dan, *n.* A decayed strumpet; a hag.

Harrier, *n.* A dog. See under HARE. — A bird. See under HARRY.

Harrow, har'ro, *n.* An iron-toothed instrument drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. — *v. t.* [HARROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To draw a harrow over, to break clods and level the surface or to cover seed sown; to lacerate, torment, harass. — **Har'rower**, *n.* One who harrows; a hawk; a harrier.

Harry, har'rĭ, *v. t.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To strip, pillage; to worry, harrow. — **Har'rier, -rĭ-ĕr**, *n.* A low-flying bird of the falcon family, of several species.

Harsh, härsh, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling; grating; austere; severe. — **Harsh'ness**, *n.*

Hart, härt, *n.* A stag; the male of the red deer. — **Harts'horn**, *n.* The antler of the hart, or male deer. — *Salt of hartshorn.* An impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by distillation of hartshorn. — *Spirit of h.* A solution of carbonate of ammonia.

Harum-scarum, hâr'um-skâr'um, *a.* Wild; rash.

Harvest, här'vest, *n.* The season of gathering crops; that which is reaped; product of any labor; gain. — *v. t.* To reap or gather (fruits, etc.).

Has. 3d *person sing. of* HAVE.

Hash, hash, *v. t.* [HASHED (hasht), HASHING.] To chop into small pieces, mince and mix. — *n.* That which is chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables minced; a second preparation or exhibition of old matter.

Hasheesh, -ish, hash'ēsh, *n.* A slightly acrid, narcotic and intoxicating gum-resin, produced by common hemp when cultivated in warm climates.

Haslet, has'let, *n.* Inwards of a beast, esp. of a hog, used for food.

Hasp, hâsp, *n.* A clasp, esp. one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a spindle to wind thread on. — *v. t.* [HASPED (hâspt), HASPING.] To fasten with a hasp.

Hassock, has'sok, *n.* A thick mat for kneeling in church.

Hast. 2d *person sing. of* HAVE.

Hastate, has'tāt, **-tated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like the head of a halberd.

Hastate Leaf.

Haste, hāst, *n.* Celerity of motion; state of being urged or pressed by business; sudden excitement of feeling or passion; dispatch; hurry; precipitation. — **Haste, Has'ten**, hās'n, *v. t.* [HAST'ED, HASTENED (hās'nd); HAST'ING, HAS'TENING.] To drive or urge forward, push on, expedite, hurry. — *v. i.* To move with celerity, be rapid, speedy, or quick. — **Hast'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Quick; speedy; forward; eager; precipitate; rash; caused by, or indicating, passion.

Hat, hat, *n.* A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim. — **Hat'ter**, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

Hatch, hach, *v. t.* [HATCHED (hacht), HATCHING.] To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot; to originate. — *v. i.* To produce young, bring the young to maturity. — *n.* As many chickens as are produced at once; a brood; act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery.

Hatch, hach, *v. t.* To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving. — **Hatch'et**, *n.* A small, short-handled ax, to be used with one hand. — *To bury the hatchet.* To make peace. — *To take up the h.* To make war, — fr. practice of Amer. Indians.

Hatch, hach, *n.* A door with an opening over it; a weir for catching fish; a floodgate; a bed-frame; the frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; cover of the opening in a deck or floor, or into a cellar; hatchway. — **Hatch'-boat**, *n.* A swift-sailing, yacht-like fishing boat, having a small sail at the stern and no bowsprit. — **-way**, *n.* An opening in a deck, floor, etc., covered by a hatch or trap-door.

Hatchel. Same as HACKLE.

Hatchet. See under HATCH, to cross with lines.

Hatchment, hach'ment, *n.* (*Her.*) A frame bearing

the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse, or in a church. An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

Hatchment.

Hate, hāt, *v. t.* To have a great aversion to, dislike, regard with ill-will, abhor, detest, loathe. — *n.* Strong dislike or aversion; hatred. — **Hat′er**, *n.* — **Hat′able**, *a.* — **Hate′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Manifesting hatred; exciting or deserving dislike or disgust; odious; detestable; loathsome; malignant. — **Hate′fully**, *adv.* — **Hate′fulness**, *n.* — **Ha′tred**, *n.* Very great dislike; odium; enmity; rancor; repugnance; antipathy.

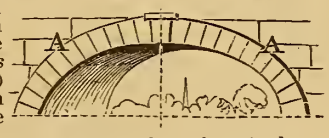
Hauberk, haw′bẽrk, *n.* A shirt of mail formed of steel rings interwoven.

Haughty, haw′tĭ, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] High; lofty; having a high opinion of one's self, with contempt for others; expressing or indicating haughtiness; proud; arrogant; scornful; imperious. — **Haugh′tily**, -tĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Haugh′tiness**, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; superciliousness; loftiness. — **Hauteur**, o-tẽr′, *n.* Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride. [F.]

Haul, hawl, *v. t.* [HAULED (hawld), HAULING.] To pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by drawing. — *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To change the direction of a ship, sail with changed course. To pull apart, as badly trained oxen, when yoked. — *n.* A pulling with force; a draught of a net; that taken at once (by hauling a net, etc.).

Haulm, Halm, Haum, hawm, *n.* The stem or stalk of grain, beans, etc.; straw.

Haunch, hänch, *n.* The hip; thigh; hind quarter; that part of an animal body between loin and buttock. See HORSE.—*Haunches of an arch.* (*Arch.*) The parts between the crown and the springing.



A A, Haunches of an Arch.

Haunt, hänt, *v. t.* To frequent, resort to frequently; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively; to infest, as a ghost or apparition. — *v. i.* To persist in staying or visiting. — *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts.

Hautboy, ho′boi, *n.* An oboe; a wooden musical pipe, with a reed, finger holes, and keys, resembling the clarionet. A treble stop in an organ. (*Bot.*) A sort of strawberry.

Hautboy.

Hauteur. See under HAUGHTY.

Have, hav, *v. t.* [HAD, HAVING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*.] To own, hold in possession; to possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects one; to hold, regard, or esteem; to accept possession of; to obtain; hence, to beget or bear (young); to cause or procure to be, effect, require; to cause or force to go; to take; to take or hold one's self; to be under obligation.

Havelock, hav′e-lok, *n.* A light cloth covering for the head and neck, used by soldiers.

Haven, ha′vn, *n.* A harbor; port; place of safety; shelter; asylum.

Haversack, hav′ẽr-sak, *n.* A bag in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march; leather bag for carrying charges from ammunition chest to gun.

Havoc, hav′ok, *n.* Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste. — *v. t.* To waste, destroy, lay waste. — *interj.* A cry orig. used in hunting, afterward in war as signal for slaughter.

Haw, haw, *n.* A hedge; an inclosed garden or yard; the berry and seed of the hawthorn. — **Haw′finch**, *n.* A small bird; the gross-beak. — **Haw′thorn**, *n.* A thorny flowering shrub or tree,— used in Europe for hedges. — **Haw′haw, Ha′-ha**, *n.* A fence or ditch sunk between slopes, so that it is not perceived till approached.

Haw, haw, *n.* A hesitation or intermission of speech. — *v. i.* [HAWED (hawd), HAWING.] To stop, in speaking, with a sound like *haw*, speak with hesitation.

Haw, haw, *v. i.* To turn to the near side, or toward the driver, — said of cattle or a team. — *v. t.* To cause (a team) to turn to the near side (U. S., the left side).

Hawk, hawk, *n.* A rapacious bird of many species, resembling the falcons, except in the shortness of its wings; a falcon. — *v. i.* [HAWKED (hawkt), HAWKING.] To catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practice falconry; to soar or strike like a hawk.

Hawk, hawk, *v. i.* To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise. — *v. t.* To raise (phlegm) by hawking. — *n.* A noisy effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

Hawk, hawk, *v. t.* To sell by outcry; to cry, peddle. — **Hawk′er**, *n.* A peddler.

Hawse, hawz, *n.* (*Naut.*) The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with 2 anchors, one on either bow; distance ahead to which the cables usually extend. — **Hawse′hole**, *n.* A hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes. — **Haws′er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small cable; a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

Hay, ha, *n.* Grass dried for fodder. — *v. t.* To cut and dry grass for preservation. — **Hay′-cock**, *n.* A conical pile of hay, in the field. — **-fe′ver**, *n.* (*Med.*) A catarrh accompanied with fever, and sometimes with paroxysms of dyspnœa, to which some persons are subject in the spring and summer; hay-asthma; hay-cold; rose-cold; rose-fever.

Hazard, haz′ard, *n.* That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; accident; casualty; danger; peril; risk; a game at dice. — *v. t.* To expose to chance or evil: to venture to incur, or bring on; to endanger. — *v. i.* To encounter risk or danger. — **Haz′ardous**, -us, *a.* Exposed to hazard; risky; bold; daring; precarious; dangerous; uncertain.

Haze, hāz, *n.* A slight lack of transparency in the air; light vapor or smoke in the air; dimness. — *v. i.* To be hazy. — **Ha′zy**, -zĭ, *a.* Thick with haze.

Haze, hāz, *v. t.* [HAZED (hāzd), HAZING.] To vex with chiding or reproof; to play abusive tricks upon.

Hazel, ha′zl, *n.* A nut-bearing shrub or small tree used for making hoops, crates, charcoal for gunpowder and crayons, etc. — *a.* Of a light brown color.

He, he, *pron.* [*nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS; *obj.* HIM; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.] The man or masculine being or object named before; any man; the man or person; man; any male person. — **Himself′**, *pron.* An emphasized form of *he*; having command of himself; in his true character.—*By himself.* Alone.

Head, hed, *n.* That part of any animal body containing the perceptive organs of sense, and foremost or uppermost in the creature's locomotion; the uppermost, foremost, or most important part of an inanimate object; the larger, thicker, or heavier part or extremity; place where the head should go; chief; leader; place of honor, or of command; an individual; seat of the intellect: brain; understanding; the source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream or river; hence, the altitude of the source, and also the quantity in reserve, and the pressure resulting from either; that part of a gulf or bay most remote from the outlet; a separate part of a discourse; culminating point or crisis; strength; force; height; a rounded mass of foam on beer, etc.; a head-dress; power; armed force; an ear of wheat, barley, or other small cereal; the eatable part of a cabbage, etc. — *v. t.* To be at the head of; to lead, direct; to form a head to, fit or furnish with a head; to get in front of, so as to hinder or stop; to check or restrain. — *v. i.* To originate; to go or tend; to form a head. — **Head′ing**, *n.* Act of providing with a head; what stands at the head; title; material for the heads of casks. (*Mining.*) A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine. (*Sewing.*) The extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch. (*Masonry.*) End of a stone presented outward — **Head′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Willful: rash; hasty; apt to affect the head; intoxicating. — **Head′iness**, *n.* Rashness; stubbornness; obstinacy. —

Head'ache, *n.* Pain in the head. — **Head'land**, *n.* (*Geog.*) A cape; promontory. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence. — **Head'less**, *a.* Having no head; beheaded; destitute of a chief or leader. — **Head'long**, *adv.* With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; hastily; without delay or respite. — *a.* Acting without deliberation; hasty; rash; steep; precipitous. — **Head'ship**, *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place. — **Heads'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An executioner. — **Head'spring**, *n.* Fountain; source; origin. — **Head'stall**, *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head. — **Head'strong**, *a.* Not easily restrained; directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; violent; untractable; stubborn; heady. — **Head'way**, *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; progress; success. (*Arch.*) Clear space or height under an arch, over a stairway, etc.

Heal, hēl, *v. t.* [HEALED (hēld), HEALING.] To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound; to remove or subdue; to restore to original purity or integrity; to reconcile. — *v. i.* To grow sound, return to a sound state. — **Heal'able**, *a.* — **Heal'er**, *n.* — **Heal'ing**, *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying. — **Health**, helth, *n.* State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; esp. the state of being free from physical pain or disease; a wish of health and happiness. — **Health'ful**, -ful, *a.* Free from disease; serving to promote health; wholesome; salutary; indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health. — **Health'fully**, *adv.* — **Health'fulness**, *n.* — **Health'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Being in a state of health; conducive to health; sound; hale; wholesome; salutary; salubrious.

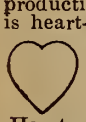
Heald, hēld, *n.* A heddle.

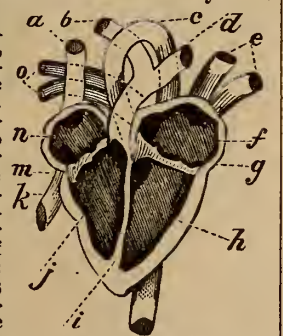
Heap, hēp, *n.* A pile or mass; a crowd; throng. — *v. t.* [HEAPED (hēpt), HEAPING.] To throw or lay in a heap, make a heap of, pile; to accumulate.

Hear, hēr, *v. t.* [HEARD (hērd), HEARING.] To perceive by the ear; to give attention to, listen to, heed, obey; to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties, try; to listen to and answer favorably; to favor. — *v. i.* To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear, receive by report. — **Hear'ing**, *n.* Act of perceiving sound; sense by which sound is perceived; attention to what is delivered; audience; a listening to facts and evidence, for adjudication; extent within which sound may be heard. — **Hear'say**, *n.* Report; rumor; common talk. — **Hearken**, härk'n, *v. i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To listen, give heed, hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

Hearse, hērs, *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave; monument; tomb. — *v. t.* To lay in a hearse.

Heart, härt, *n.* (*Anat.*) A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically and keeping up the circulation of the blood. The seat of the affections or sensibilities, also of the understanding or will, and of moral life and character; individual disposition and character; the inmost or most essential part of any body or system; vital portion; courage; spirit; vigorous activity; power of fertile production; that which is heart-shaped, esp. a figure like that in the margin, or one of a series of playing-cards, distinguished by it. — **Heart'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To encourage, embolden. — **Heart'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Exhibiting the action of the heart; proceeding from the heart; exhibiting strength; sound; firm; promoting strength; nourishing; rich; sincere; cordial; warm; zealous; vigorous; energetic. — **Heart'ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Heart'iness**, *n.* — **Heart'less**, *a.* Without a heart; destitute of sensibility or courage; unsympathetic; cruel. — **Heart's'-ease**, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of feeling. (*Bot.*) A species of violet; pansy.


Heart.



Section of Heart.

a, superior vena cava; *b*, pulmonary artery; *c*, aorta; *d*, pulmonary artery; *e*, pulmonary veins; *f*, left auricle; *g*, mitral valve; *h*, left ventricle; *i*, septum; *j*, right ventricle; *k*, vena cava inferior; *m*, tricuspid valve; *n*, right auricle; o, pulmonary veins. [See LUNG.]

Hearth, härth *or* hērth, *n.* The floor of a fire-place; the house itself, considered as the abode of comfort and hospitality; a projecting shelf in front of a stove; a form of metallurgic furnace; the lower part of a blast or reverberatory furnace.

Heat, hēt, *n.* Caloric; the force, agent, or principle in nature which renders bodies solid, fluid, or aëriform, and which we perceive through the sense of feeling; sensation caused by caloric, when present in excess; high temperature, as disting. fr. low temperature, or cold; indication of high temperature; redness; high color; flush; state of being once heated or hot; a single effort, as in a race; a course; utmost violence, rage, vehemence; agitation of mind, exasperation; animation in thought or discourse; ardor; fermentation; sexual excitement in animals. — *v. t.* To make hot, communicate heat to, — said of inanimate objects; also of animals, to excite by action, or make feverish; also of the passions, to inflame, excite. — *v. i.* To grow hot by the action of fire, by fermentation, or by chemical action. — **Heat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which heats.

Heath, hēth, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flowering shrub of many species. A place overgrown with heath; a desert; a cheerless tract of country. — **Heath'-cock**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird which frequents heaths; the black grouse. — **-hen**, *n.* The female of, etc. — **-game**, *n.* The heath-cock, etc. — **-grass**, *n.* A perennial, leafy-stemmed grass. — **Heather**, hĕth'ĕr, *n.* Heath. — **Heath'ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *a.* — **Heathen**, he'thn, *n.* A pagan; idolater; an irreligious, unthinking person. — *a.* Gentile; pagan. — **Hea'thendom**, -dum, *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails; heathen nations collectively. — **Hea'thenish**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; rude; savage; inhuman. — **Hea'thenishness**, *n.* — **Hea'thenism**, -izm, *n.* Religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism; manners or morals prevalent in a heathen country. — **Hea'thenize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render heathen or heathenish.

Heave, hēv, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEAVED (hēvd) or HOVE (hōv); *p. p.* HEAVED, sometimes HOVEN (hōv'n); HEAVING.] To move upward, lift; to raise, elevate; to throw, cast, send; to force from or into any position; to throw off; to raise or force from the breast. — *v. i.* To be thrown up, be raised; to rise and fall with alternate motions, as the bosom in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, etc.; to swell, dilate, distend; to labor, pant; to make an effort to vomit, retch. — *n.* An upward motion; swell or distention, as of the breast, waves, etc.; an effort to raise up something, as the contents of the stomach, etc. (*Geol.*) A horizontal dislocation in a lode, at an intersection with another lode. *pl.* A disease of horses characterized by difficult breathing. — **Heav'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having the heaves. — **Heavy**, hev'ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; large in size, extent, or quantity; bulky; difficult to move; not easy to bear; hard to endure; laden with that which is weighty; pregnant; bowed down; slow; sluggish; lifeless; dull; inanimate; strong; violent; loud; low, or deep; clammy; solid; not easily digested; impeding motion; cloggy; clayey; having much body or strength; dark with clouds, or ready to rain. — *adv.* With great weight; ponderously. — **Heav'ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* With great weight; grievously; slowly; with difficulty. — **Heft**, *n.* Weight; ponderousness. — *v. t.* To heave up, lift; to try the weight of, by raising.

Heaven, hev'n, *n.* The arch overhanging the earth; the sky; atmosphere; the dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the home of the blessed; the Supreme Being; God; felicity; bliss. — **Heav'enly**, -n-lĭ, *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial; appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed. — *adv.* In

a manner resembling that of heaven: by the influence or agency of heaven. — **Heav'enliness**, *n.*

Heavy, etc. See under HEAVE.

Hebdomadal, heb-dom'a-dal, **-dary**, -da-rĭ, *a.* Weekly; consisting of, or occurring once in, 7 days. — **Hebdom'adary**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to perform certain services.

Hebrew, he'brōō, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite: Jew; the Hebrew language. — *a.* Pert. to the Hebrews, or to their language. — **Hebra'ic**, *a.* Pert. to the Hebrews; designating their language. — **Hebra'ically**, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. — **He'braism**, -izm, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression in the Hebrew language; the Hebraic type of character; servile and severe allegiance to conscience; stoical self-control; unrelaxing industry. — **He'braist**, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning. — **Hebraist'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, Hebrew. — **He'braize**, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew or Hebraistic. — *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom.

Hecatomb, hek'a-tōōm, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice of 100 oxen or beasts of the same kind; any large number of victims. — **Hectare**, hek-tär', *n.* A measure of area = 100 *ares*, or 10,000 square meters = 2.4711 acres. — **Hec'togram**, -to-gram, *n.* A measure of weight = 100 grams or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois. — **Hectoliter**, hek-tol'ĭ-tēr *or* hek'to-li'tēr, *n.* A measure for liquids = 100 *liters* = 1-10th cubic *meter*, nearly 26¼ gallons of wine measure. — **Hectometer**, hek-tom'e-tēr or hek'to-me'tēr, *n.* A measure of length = 100 meters, nearly 328.09 Eng. feet. — **Hectostere**, hek'to-stâr', *n.* A measure of solidity = 100 cubic meters = 3531.05 cubic feet.

Heckle. Same as HACKLE.

Hectic, hek'tik, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to hectic: habitual; constant: affected with hectic fever. — **Hec'tic**, *n.* (*Med.*) The fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption.

Hector, hek'tēr, *n.* A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; one who teases or vexes. — *v. t.* [HECTORED (-tērd), -TORING.] To bully, bluster, irritate, vex. — *v. i.* To bluster. [Name of a Trojan warrior.]

Heddle, hed'dl, *n.* (*Weaving.*) One of the threads of yarn or metal in the harness of a loom; a heald: each heddle has a central eye or loop by which the warp thread passing through it is raised or depressed to form the shed for the passage of the weft shuttle.

Hedge, hej, *n.* A fence or line of bushes (esp. thornbushes) or small trees thickly set. — *v. t.* [HEDGED (hejd), HEDGING.] To inclose or separate with a hedge; to hinder from progress or success; to surround for defense, protect, hem in; to surround so as to prevent escape. — *v. i.* To hide as in a hedge, skulk; to bet on both sides. — **Hedge'-hog**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small insectivorous animal having prickles or spines on the upper part of its body, and able to roll itself into a ball.

Hedge-hog.

Heed, hēd. *v. t.* To mind, regard with care, take notice of, attend to, observe. — *n.* Attention; notice; regard; careful, reverential, or fearful attention. — **Heed'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of heed; cautious: vigilant: attentive. — **Heed'fully**, *adv.* — **Heed'fulness**, *n.* — **Heed'less**, *a.* Without heed: careless; thoughtless. — **Heed'lessly**, *adv.* — **Heed'lessness**, *n.*

Heel, hēl, *n.* The hinder part of the foot, or of any covering for the foot; the latter or remaining part of anything; something heel-shaped; a protuberance; a spur, as set on the heel; part of a thing corresponding in position to the human heel, esp. (*Naut.*) the after end of a ship's keel, or the lower end of a mast, boom, bowsprit, etc. — *v. t.* [HEELED (hēld), HEELING.] To use the heels in, as in dancing, running, etc.; to add a heel to.

Heel, hēl, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To incline; to lean, as a ship.

Heft. See under HEAVE.

Hegemony, he-gem'o-nĭ, *n.* Leadership; preponderant influence (of a government or state).

Hegira, he-ji'rȧ *or* hej'ĭ-rȧ, *n.* The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, Sept. 13, A. D. 622; the lunar year beginning July 16, A. D. 622, — from which date Mohammedans reckon time; any flight or exodus.

Heifer, hef'ēr, *n.* A young cow.

Heigh-ho, hi'hō, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, uneasiness, or weariness.

Height, Hight, hīt, *n.* Condition of being high; elevated position; distance to which anything rises above that on which it stands, above the earth or level of the sea; altitude; that which is elevated; an eminence; hill; mountain; elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts; an advanced degree of social rank; utmost degree in extent or violence; progress toward eminence; grade. — **Height'en, Hight'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To raise higher, elevate; to carry forward, make better, increase; to advance toward a worse state; to set off to advantage by contrast.

Heinous, hȧ'nus, *a.* Hateful; odious; great; enormous; monstrous; flagrant; atrocious.

Heir, âr, *n.* One who receives, inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of property after the death of its owner; one who receives endowment fr. an ancestor or relation. — **Heir'dom**, -dum, *n.* Succession by inheritance. — **Heir'ess**, *a.* A female heir. — **Heir'loom**, -lōōm, *n.* Any piece of personal property, which descends to the heir along with the inheritance; one which has been long in a family.

Hektare, Hektogram, etc. See HECTARE, etc., under HECATOMB.

Held. See HOLD.

Heliac, he'lĭ-ak, **Heli'acal**, *a.* (*Astron.*) Rising or setting at or near the same time as the sun. — **He'liotrope**, -trōp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fragrant plant; turnsole. (*Geodesy and Mil. Signal Service.*) An instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a deep-green color, variegated with blood-red or yellowish spots. — **He'liotype**, -tīp, *n.* A picture made by heliotypy. — **He'lioty'py**, -ti'pĭ, *n.* A method of printing photographic pictures from a surface of prepared gelatine.

Helix, he'liks, *n.*; *pl.* HEL'ICES, -i-sēz. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something spiral. (*Arch.*) A little volute under the abacus of the Corinthian capital: see CAPITAL. (*Anat.*) The whole circuit or extent of the external border of the ear: see EAR. (*Zoöl.*) A spiral univalve shell, as of a snail. — **Hel'icoid**, *a.* (*Geom.*) A warped surface generated by a straight line moving in a certain manner. — *a.* Spiral; curved like the spire of a univalve shell.

Helices (*Zoöl.*).

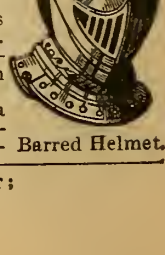
Hell, hel, *n.* The place of the dead; lower regions; grave; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; place where outcast persons or things are gathered, as, a dungeon or prison; also, in certain games, a place to which those caught are carried for detention; also a gambling-house; also a place into which tailors throw shreds, or printers broken type. — **Hell'ish**, *a.* Pert. to, or fit for, hell; infernal; malignant, wicked; detestable.

Hellebore, hel'le-bōr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant used in medicine.

Hellenic, hel-len'ik *or* -le'nik, *a.* Pert. to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.

Helm, helm, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel's steering apparatus; esp. the tiller. The place of management. — **Helms'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The man at the helm.

Helm, helm, *v. t.* To cover with a helmet. — **Helm, Helm'et**, *n.* Defensive armor for the head; head-



Barred Helmet.

piece ; morion ; thing like a helmet in form, position, etc., as, the upper part of a retort, or the hood-formed upper sepal of some flowers.

Helminthic, hel-min′thik, *a.* Pert. to, or expelling worms. — *n.* A medicine for expelling worms ; vermifuge.

Help, help, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELPED (helpt), *obs. imp.* HOLP *and p. p.* HOLPEN; HELPING.] To aid, assist; to furnish with the means of deliverance; to furnish with relief in pain or disease ; to change for the better, remedy; to prevent, hinder; to forbear, avoid. — *v. i.* To lend aid or assistance. — *n.* Aid; assistance ; remedy; relief ; in U. S., one who helps, a domestic servant. — **Help′er**, *n.* One who helps or assists; an assistant; auxiliary. — **Help′ful**, -ful, *a.* Furnishing help ; useful ; wholesome. — **Help′fulness**, *n.* — **Help′less**, *a.* Destitute of help or strength; feeble; weak; beyond help; irremediable; bringing no help. — **Help′lessly**, *adv.* — **Help′lessness**, *n.* — **Help′mate**, **-meet**, *n.* An assistant; helper; consort; wife. [Fr. a misunderstanding of *an help meet* (fit), Gen. ii., 18.]

Helter-skelter, hel′tēr-skel′tēr, *adv.* In hurry and confusion.

Helve, helv, *n.* The handle of an ax or hatchet; head of the ax. — *v. t.* [HELVED (helvd), HELVING.] To furnish (an ax) with a helve.

Hem, hem, *n.* The border of a garment or cloth, doubled and sewed, for protection or ornament; edge; margin. — *v. t.* [HEMMED (hemd), -MING.] To fold and sew down the edge of; to border, edge.

Hem, hem, *interj.* An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of half-cough, indicative of hesitation or doubt, — better expressed by *hm.* — *n.* The sound thus represented. — *v. i.* To make the sound ; to hesitate in speaking.

Hemal, Hæmal, he′mal, *a.* Pert. to the blood or blood vessels. — **Hem′orrhage**, hem′ēr-ej, *n.* (*Med.*) Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels. — **Hem′orrhoids**, -roidz, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Small erectile tumors of the vascular, mucous, or cellular tissues of the rectum; piles. — **Hem′atite**, -a-tīt, *n.* (*Min.*) The sesquioxide, or specular ore, of iron. [Fr. the red color of the powder.] — *Brown hematite.* The hydrous sesquioxide of iron; limonite.

Hemiplegia, hem-ĭ-ple′jĭ-a, **Hem′iple′gy**, -jĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A palsy that affects one side only of the body. — **Hemip′ter**, **-teran**, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having the wing-covers transparent toward the end, or throughout, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking-tube. — **Hemip′teral**, **-terous**, -us, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Hem′isphere**, -ĭ-sfēr, *n.* A half sphere: one half of a sphere or globe; half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture. — **Hemispher′ic**, -sfĕr′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Containing, or pert. to, etc. — **Hem′istich**, -stik, *n.* Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

Hemipter (*Pentatome*).

Hemlock, hem′lok, *n.* An umbelliferous plant whose leaves and seeds yield an acrid poison (conia) used in med.; an evergreen tree common in N. Amer.; hemlock spruce.

Hemorrhage, etc. See under HEMAL.

Hemp, hemp, *n.* A plant the fiber of whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage ; fiber of the plant, prepared for spinning; a rope.

Hen, hen, *n.* The female of any fowl, esp. of the domestic fowl. — **Hen′bane**, *n.* A plant poisonous to domestic fowls: all parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium: hyoscyamus.

Hence, hens, *adv.* From this place, this time, this cause or reason, or this source, origin, or cause. — **Henceforth′** *or* **Hence′forth, Hencefor′ward**, *adv.* From this time forward.

Henchman, hench′man, *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. A page ; servant; hanger-on.

Hendecagon, hen-dek′a-gon, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure of 11 sides and 11 angles.

Henna, hen′nȧ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An oriental flowering shrub of the genus *Lawsonia.* Powdered henna leaves, or a paste made of the leaves, used by Egyptians and Asiatics to dye their nails, etc., of an orange hue.

Hepatic, he-pat′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or having the color of the liver.

Heptad, hep′tad, *n.* (*Chem.*) An atom whose equivalence is 7 atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by 7 atoms of hydrogen. — **Hep′tagon**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure consisting of 7 sides and 7 angles. — **Hep′tarchy**, -tärk-ĭ, *n.* A government by, or country governed by, 7 persons.

Her, hēr, *pron.* and *a.* The objective case of the personal pronoun *she ;* pert. to a female, or a noun in the feminine gender ; being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she.* — **Herself′**, *pron.* An emphasized form of *she ;* in her ordinary or real character; in her right mind; sane.

Herald, hĕr′ald, *n.* (*Antiq.*) An officer who proclaimed war or peace, and bore messages from the commander of an army. In Eng., an officer who regulates public ceremonies, and records and blazons the arms of the nobility and gentry; a king at arms; a proclaimer; publisher; a forerunner ; precursor; harbinger. — *v. t.* To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim. — **Her′aldry**, -rĭ, *n.* Art or office of a herald; art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

Herb, ērb, *n.* A plant having a soft or succulent stalk, or stem, that dies to the root every year. — **Herby**, hērb′ĭ, *a.* Of the nature of, pert. to, or covered with, herbs. — **Herb′age**, ērb′- *or* hērb′ej, *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. (*Law.*) Liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man. [F.] — **Herb′al**, hērb′al, *n.* A book containing the names and descriptions of plants; a collection of dried plants. — **Herbif′erous**, -ēr-us, *a.* Bearing herbs. — **Herbiv′orous**, -o-rus, *a.* Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables.

Herculean, hēr-ku′le-an, *a.* Very great, difficult, or dangerous; having extraordinary strength and size.

Herd, hērd, *n.* A number of beasts assembled together; a company of people ; crowd ; rabble. — *v. i.* To unite or associate in a herd, as beasts; to unite in a company by custom or inclination. — *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

Here, hēr, *adv.* In this place, — opp. to *there ;* in the present life or state. — **Here′about′**, **-abouts′**, *adv.* About this place; in this neighborhood. — **Hereaft′er**, *adv.* In time to come : in some future state. — *n.* A future existence or state. — **Hereat′**, *adv.* At, or by reason of, this. — **Hereby′**, *adv.* By means of this. — **Herein′**, *adv.* In this. — **Here′inaft′er**, *adv.* In the following part of this. — **Hereto′**, *adv.* To this. — **Here′tofore′**, *adv.* In times before the present ; formerly. — **Here′unto′**, *adv.* Unto this or this time ; hereto. — **Here′upon′**, *adv.* On this ; hereon. — **Herewith′**, -with′ *or* -with′, *adv.* With this. — **Herein′to**, *adv.* Into this. — **Hereof′**, -of′ *or* -ov′, *adv.* Of, concerning, or from this. — **Hereon′**, *adv.* On this ; hereupon.

Hereditary, he-red′ĭ-ta-rĭ, *a.* Descended by inheritance ; capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir ; transmitted, or that may be transmitted, from a parent to a child ; ancestral ; patrimonial; inheritable. — **Her′itage**, -ej, *n.* Thing inherited; inheritance.

Heresy, hĕr′e-sĭ, *n.* An opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine; esp. (*Theol.*) rejection of, or erroneous belief in regard to, some fundamental religious doctrine or truth ; heterodoxy. — **Her′etic**, *n.* One who holds to a heresy; one who believes some doctrine contrary to the Christian religion; schismatic; sectarian. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A Protestant. — **Heret′ical**, *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, heresy.

Hermaphrodite, hēr-maf′ro-dīt, *n.* An animal or human being having both the male and the female generative organs. (*Bot.*) A flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle.

Hermeneutic, hēr-me-nu′tik, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to inter-

pretation; exegetical. — **Hermeneu′tics**, *n. sing.* Science of interpretation; exegesis, — esp. applied to interpretation of the Scriptures.

Hermetic, hēr-met′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to chemistry; chemical: pert. to that philosophy which pretends to explain all the phenomena of nature from the 3 chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; pert. to the system which explains causes of diseases, etc., on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, esp. on the system of an alkali and acid; perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape.

Hermit, hēr′mit, *n.* A recluse; anchoret; esp. one who lives in solitude from religious motives. — **Her′mitage**, **-ej**, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence.

Hern. Same as HERON.

Hernia, hēr′nĭ-a, *n.* (*Surg.*) A rupture; a tumor formed by protrusion of any internal part through a natural or accidental opening in a muscular or membranous wall.

Hero, he′ro, *n.*; *pl.* **-ROES**, **-rōz**. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a great or extraordinary person; principal personage in a poem, story, etc. (*Myth.*) An illustrious man, placed among the gods, after his death. — **Hero′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, like, or becoming a hero; brave; intrepid; noble. — **Heroine**, hĕr′o-in, *n.* A female hero. — **Her′oism**, **-izm**, *n.* The qualities or character of a hero; courage; fortitude; bravery; valor.

Heron, her′un, *n.* A wading bird of many species with long slender legs, neck, and bill. — **Her′onry**, **-rĭ**, *n.* A place where herons breed.

Heron.

Herpes, hēr′pēz, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin; esp. an eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling, including shingles, ringworm, etc. — **Herpetol′ogy**, **-jĭ**, *n.* Natural history or description of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds.

Herring, her′ring, *n.* A small fish, appearing in vast shoals in the spring, upon the coasts of Europe and America, where they are taken in great quantities.

Hers, hērz, **Herself.** See HER.

Herschel, hēr′shel, *n.* A planet discovered by Dr. *Herschel*, in 1781, — now called *Uranus*.

Hesitate, hez′ĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty, doubt, waver, scruple; to stop in speaking, falter, stammer. — **Hesita′tion**, *n.* Act of hesitating. — **Hes′itancy**, **-tan-sĭ**, *n.* Act of hesitating or doubting; doubt; action or manner of one who hesitates; indecision.

Hessian Fly, hesh′an-fli, *n.* A small, two-winged fly, or midge, destructive to young wheat.

Hetchel. Same as HACKLE.

Heteroclite, het′ĕr-o-klīt, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which is irregular or anomalous, esp. a noun irregular in declension. Any thing or person deviating from common forms. — **Het′erodox**, *a.* Contrary to some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, creed of a church, etc.; not orthodox; holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard. — **Het′eroge′neal**, **-je′ne-al**, **-neous**, **-us**, *a.* Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.

Hew, hu, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED (hūd) or HEWN (hūn); HEWING.] To cut with an ax, shape with a sharp instrument, chop, hack.

Hexad, heks′ad, *n.* (*Chem.*) An atom whose equivalence is 6, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by, 6 atoms of hydrogen. — **Hex′agon**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure of 6 sides and 6 angles. — **Hexag′onal**, *a.* Having, etc. — **Hex′ahe′dron**, *n.* A regular solid body of 6 equal faces; a cube. — **Hexam′eter**, *n.* (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse of 6 feet, either dactyls or spondees. — *a.* Having, etc. — **Hexan′gular**, **-an′gu-lĕr**, *a.* Having 6 angles or corners.

Hey, ha, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of joy or exhortation. — **Hey′day′**, *interj.* An expression of frolic, exultation, or wonder.

Heyday, ha′da, *n.* A frolic; wildness.

Hiatus, hi-a′tus, *n.*; *L. pl.* same as sing.; *E. pl.* **-TUSES**, **-ez**. An opening; gap; chasm; space where something is wanting; a break in a manuscript, where part is lost or effaced. (*Gram.*) Concurrence of 2 vowels in 2 successive syllables or words.

Hibernal, hi-bĕr′nal, *a.* Belonging or relating to winter; wintry; winterish. — **Hi′bernate**, **-nāt**, *v. i.* To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, esp. in lethargic sleep, as bats, bears, etc. — **Hiberna′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Hibernian, hi-bĕr′nĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Hibernia, now Ireland; Irish. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland; a Milesian.

Hiccough, **Hiccup**, **Hickup**, hik′kup, *n.* A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and adjacent parts, producing a sudden sound, usually caused by gastric derangement; the sound itself. — *v. i.* [HICCOUGHED (-kupt), **-COUGHING.**] To have, etc.

Hickory, hik′o-rĭ, *n.* A nut-bearing American tree of several species, having strong, tenacious wood.

Hicksite, hiks′īt, *n.* A follower of Elias *Hicks*, who seceded fr. the Society of Friends in the U. S., in 1827.

Hid, Hidden. See HIDE, *v. t.*

Hidalgo, hi-dal′go, *n.* In Spain, a nobleman of the lower class; a gentleman by birth.

Hide, hīd, *v. t.* [*imp.* HID; *p. p.* HID, HIDDEN; HIDING.] To withhold, or withdraw from sight; to conceal from knowledge, keep secret, disguise, dissemble, screen; to protect from danger, defend. — *v. i.* To lie concealed or secreted; to keep one's self out of view.

Hide, hīd, *n.* The skin of a beast, raw or dressed; the human skin, — so called in contempt. — *v. t.* To flog, whip. — **Hide′-bound**, *a.* Having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised; having the bark so close as to impede growth.

Hide, hīd, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A house or dwelling; a portion of land, differently estimated at 60, 80, or 100 acres.

Hideous, hid′e-us, *a.* Frightful or shocking to the eye; distressing to the ear; hateful; grim; grisly; terrible. — **Hid′eously**, *adv.* — **Hid′eousness**, *n.*

Hie, hi, *v. i.* [HIED (hīd), HYING.] To hasten.

Hierarch, hi′e-rärk, *n.* One who rules or has authority in sacred things; chief of a sacred order. — **Hi′erarch′y**, **-rärk′ĭ**, *n.* Dominion in sacred things; the body of persons having ecclesiastical authority a government administered by the priesthood. — **Hi′erat′ic**, *a.* Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pert. to priests, — applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, being the sacerdotal character. — **Hi′eroglyph**, **-glif**, **-glyph′ic**, *n.* A sacred character, — esp. the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests; the figure of an animal, etc., standing for a phrase, word, or letter; any character or figure having a mysterious significance. — **Hi′eroglyph′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures; obscure; enigmatical. — **Hi′erol′ogy**, **-jĭ**, *n.* A discourse on sacred things; esp. science of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians. — **Hierophant**, hi-ĕr′o- *or* hi′e-ro-fant, *n.* A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.

Hieroglyphics.

Higgle, etc. See under HACK, *v. t.*

Higgledy-piggledy, hig′gl-dĭ-pig′gl-dĭ, *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy.

High, hi, *a.* Of great altitude; elevated; raised up; lofty; sublime; distinguished; sometimes equivalent to *great*, used indefinitely; possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree; proud; violent; forcible; intense; dear in price; prominent; eminent, — used in technical senses, as, (*Fine Arts*) wrought so as to be prominent from the surface, also, in an elevated style; (*Law* & *Politics*) relating to, or derived from the sovereignty of a state, as, *high* treason; (*Chron.*) remote in time or antiqui-

ty; (*Cookery.*) strong-scented, as tending toward putrefaction; (*Geog.*) remote from the equator, north or south; (*Mus.*) acute or sharp. — *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully. — *n.* An elevated place; superior region. — **High'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **High'ness**, *n.* State of being, etc.; a title of honor given to princes, etc. — **Hight**, *n.* Same as HEIGHT, q. v. — **High'land**, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region. — **High'lander**, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands; esp. of the *Highlands* of Scotland. — **High'way**, *n.* A public road; way open to all passengers; path; course.

Hight, hīt, *v. i.* [*imp. and p. p.* HIGHT, HOT, HOTE, HOTEN.] To be called or named.

Hilarious, hi-la'rĭ-us, *a.* Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly. — **Hilar'ity**, -lăr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Pleasurable excitement of the spirits; glee; merriment; jollity.

Hill, hil, *n.* An eminence less than a mountain; the earth raised about the root of a plant; a group of plants growing together, and having earth heaped up about them. — *v. t.* [HILLED (hild), HILLING.] To surround with earth. — **Hill'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with, etc. — **Hill'iness**, *n.* — **Hill'ock**, *n.* A small hill.

Hilt, hilt, *n.* The handle of anything, esp. of a sword, dagger, or cutting instrument.

Hilum, hi'lum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The mark or scar where a seed was attached to its base; eye of a bean, etc.

Hilum.

Him. Himself. See under HE.

Hind, hīnd, *n.* The female of the red deer or stag.

Hind, hīnd, *n.* A peasant; rustic; swain; agricultural laborer.

Hind, hīnd, *a.* [HINDER, HINDMOST or HINDERMOST.] Placed in the rear, and not in front. — **Hind'er**, *a.* Pert. to that part in the rear, or which follows. — **Hin'der**, hĭn'dēr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dērd), -DERING.] To prevent from moving forward; to check or retard in progress; to embarrass, shut out, interrupt, obstruct, impede, delay. — *v. i.* To interpose or cause impediments. — **Hin'derance, -drance**, *n.* Act of, or that which, etc. — **Hin'derer**, *n.*

Hindoo, -du, hin'dōō, *n.*; *pl.* -DOOS or -DUS, -dōōz. One of a race inhabiting Hindostan; an adherent of Brahmanism. — **Hin'dooism, -duism**, -dōō-izm, *n.* The doctrines, rites, or religious principles of the Hindoos; Brahmanism. — **Hindoostan'ee, -dustan'i, -stan'e**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Hindoos or their language. — *n.* The camp and court language of the Hindoos. — **Hin'dee, -di, -de**, *n.* The purest modern dialect of, etc. — **Hin'dui**, -dōō-e, *n.* The language of, etc., before the Mussulman invasion, — a pure Aryan tongue.

Hinge, hinj, *n.* The hook or joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns; that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point. — *v. t.* [HINGED (hinjd), HINGING.] To furnish with hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hinny, hin'nĭ, *n.* The produce of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule.

Hint, hint, *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to, suggest, imply. — *v. i.* To make an indirect reference, etc. — *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; suggestion.

Hip, hip, *n.* The lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch. (*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of 2 sloping sides of a roof.

Hip, hip, *n.* The fruit of the rose.

Hipped, hipt, **Hip'pish**, *a.* Somewhat hypochondriac.

Hippocampus, hip-po-kamp'us, *n.* A small armor-plated fish, with equine head and neck and prehensile tail, allied to the pipe-fish; sea-horse. (*Myth.*) One of Neptune's horses, half horse and half fish. — **Hip'podrome**, -drōm, *n.* A circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed. — **Hip'pogriff**, *n.* (*Myth.*) A monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse. — **Hippoph'agous**, -pof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on horses. — **Hippoph'agy**, -a-jĭ, *n.* Act or practice of, etc. — **Hip'popot'amus**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* -MUSES, *L. pl.* -MI. A herbivorous pachydermatous aquatic quadruped of Africa, having a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs, a short tail, and skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail.

Hippopotamus.

Hire, hīr, *v. t.* [HIRED (hīrd), HIRING.] To procure (the services of another, or a chattel or estate) for temporary use, for a compensation; to contract with for wages; to bribe; to grant the use of, for compensation; to let, lease. — *n.* Price, reward, or compensation for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; wages; salary; pay; a bribe.

Hirsute, hĕr-sūt', *a.* Rough with hair; set with bristles; hairy; shaggy.

His. hiz, *pron.* See HE.

Hiss, his, *v. i.* [HISSED (hist), HISSING.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, esp. in contempt or disapprobation; to make a like sound, as a goose or serpent, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice; to glide with a whizzing noise. — *v. t.* To condemn by hissing; to procure disgrace for. — *n.* A sound like that of *s*, esp. as a mark of disapprobation; voice of a goose or serpent. — **Hiss'ing**, *n.* A hiss; occasion of contempt; object of scorn and derision.

Hist, hist, *interj.* Hush; be silent.

Histology, his-tol'o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.

History, his'to-rĭ, *n.* A statement of what is known; a record; description; a narrative of events; a statement of the progress of a nation or an institution, with philosophical inquiries respecting effects and causes. — *Natural history.* Description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, etc., and the phenomena which they exhibit to the senses. — **Histo'rian**, *n.* A writer or compiler of history; chronicler; annalist. — **Histor'ic, -tŏr'ik, -ical**, *a.* Containing, pert. to, contained or exhibited in, deduced from, or representing history.

Histrionic, his-trĭ-on'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to a stage-player, or to playing; theatrical.

Hit, hit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIT; HITTING.] To reach with a stroke or blow; esp. to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force; to reach or attain exactly, accord with, suit. — *v. i.* To meet or come in contact, strike; to succeed in an attempt. — *n.* A collision; the stroke or blow that touches anything, — often with implied luck or chance; an apt expression or turn of thought.

Hitch, hich, *v. i.* [HITCHED (hicht), HITCHING.] To become entangled, caught, linked, or yoked; to move spasmodically by jerks, or with stops; to fidget, move. — *v. t.* To fasten, unite, yoke, harness; to raise or pull with a jerk. — *n.* A catch; impediment; temporary obstacle or stoppage. (*Naut.*) A knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.

Hither, hith'ĕr, *adv.* To this place. — *a.* On the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer. — **Hith'erto'**, -tōō', *adv.* To this place; up to this time; as yet; until now. — **Hith'erward**, *adv.* This way; toward this place; hither.

Hive, hīv, *n.* A box or other place for a swarm of honey-bees to live in; a swarm of bees; crowded or busy place; company; crowd. — *v. t.* [HIVED (hīvd), HIVING.] To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive; to collect and lay up in store. — *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together.

Hives, hīvz, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease, the croup; also an eruptive disease, allied to chicken-pox.

Ho, Hoa, ho, *interj.* Halloo! oho! oh! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach; stop! stand still! hold! whoa!

Hoar, hōr, *a.* White, or grayish-white; gray or white with age; hoary. — **Hoar'y**, -ĭ, *a.* White or whitish; hoar. (*Bot.*) Covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs. — **Hoar'iness**, *n.* — **Hoar'-frost**, *n.* The white particles formed by congelation of dew. — **Hoar'hound, Hore'hound**, *n.* A bitter plant, one species of which is used for coughs.

Hoard, hōrd, *n.* A store of anything laid up; a hidden

stock; treasure. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up; to store secretly. — *v. i.* To collect a hoard, lay up a store.

Hoarse, hōrs, *a.* Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; rough; discordant.

Hoax, hōks, *n.* A deceptive trick or story; a practical joke. — *v. t.* [HOAXED (hōkst), HOAXING.] To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. — **Ho′cus**, *v. t.* To deceive or cheat; to adulterate, drug. — *n.* One who, etc. — **Ho′cus-po′cus**, *n.* A juggler; juggler's trick. — *v. t.* To cheat.

Hob, hob, *n.* The nave of a wheel; the flat shelf at the side of a grate, where things are placed to be kept warm. — **Hob′nail**, *n.* A thick-headed nail for shoes.

Hob, hob, *n.* A clown; rustic; fairy. — **Hob′goblin**, *n.* An imp; frightful apparition.

Hobble, hob′bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to move roughly or irregularly. — *v. t.* To hopple, clog. — *n.* An unequal, halting gait; difficulty; perplexity. — **Hob′bledehoy′**, -de-hoi′, **-tehoy′**, *n.* A stripling; a youth between boyhood and manhood.

Hobby, hob′bĭ, **Hob′by-horse**, *n.* A strong, active horse, of middle size; an ambling horse; a nag; a stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride; a subject upon which one is constantly setting off; a favorite theme of discourse, thought, or effort.

Hobnob, hob′nob, *adv.* Take or not take, — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. — *v. i.* To drink or feast familiarly.

Hock, hok, *n.* The hough, q. v. See HORSE. — *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough. [See HOUGH.]

Hock, hok, *n.* A light-yellowish Rhenish wine, either sparkling or still.

Hockey, hok′ĭ, *n.* A game at ball played with a club hooked at the bottom.

Hocus, Hocus-pocus. See under HOAX.

Hod, hod, *n.* A trough or box on a handle for carrying mortar and brick; a coal-scuttle.

Hodgepodge, hoj′poj, *n.* A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients.

Hodiernal, ho-dĭ-ēr′nal, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the present day.

Hoe, ho, *n.* An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth. — *v. t.* [HOED (hōd), HOEING.] To cut, dig, scrape, or clean, or to clear from weeds, or to loosen or arrange the earth about, with a hoe. — *v. i.* To use, or labor with, a hoe. — **Hoe′cake**, *n.* A coarse cake, of Indian meal, baked before the fire, or in the ashes, — sometimes on a hoe; a johnny-cake.

Hog, hog, *n.* A swine; porker; esp. a castrated boar; a mean, filthy, or greedy fellow, — the domesticated animal, kept for lard and pork, being commonly trained to gluttonous and filthy habits. — *v. t.* [HOGGED (hogd), -GING.] To cut short the hair of. — *v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle, like a hog's back. — **Hog′gish**, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; gluttonous; filthy; selfish; swinish. — **Hog′sty**, -stĭ, *n.* A pen or house for swine. — **Hog′-frame**, *n.* A fore-and-aft truss, on steamboats, to prevent vertical flexure.

Hogshead, hogz′hed, *n.* An Eng. measure of capacity = 63 wine gallons, or 52½ imperial gallons; in U. S., a large cask, of indefinite contents.

Hoiden, Hoyden, hoi′dn, *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp. — *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

Hoist, hoist, *v. t.* To raise, lift; esp. to lift by means of tackle. — *n.* That by which anything is hoisted; act of hoisting. (*Naut.*) The perpendicular height of a flag or sail. — **Hoist′way**, *n.* An opening in floors of a warehouse, etc., through which to hoist goods.

Hoity-toity, hoi′tĭ-toi′tĭ, *a.* Thoughtless, giddy, flighty, — used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise, with some degree of contempt.

Hold, hōld, *v. t.* [HELD or (*Law*) HOLDEN; HOLDING.] To sustain, restrain, keep in the grasp, retain; to maintain possession of, or authority over, defend; to be in possession of, derive title to; to impose restraint upon; to keep up in being or action, carry on, continue; to prosecute, have, take, or join in; to contain, as a vessel, anything put into it; to have capacity for; to accept (an opinion), maintain; to consider, regard, account. — *v. i.* To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed, as, to halt, stop, — mostly in the imperative; or, to remain unbroken or unsubdued; or, to last, endure; or, to be valid, continue on being tested; or, to remain attached, cleave; to derive right or title. — *n.* Act of holding; manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; authority to take or keep; claim; binding power and influence; something which may be seized for support; place of confinement; prison; custody; a fortified place. (*Mus.*) A character [thus, 𝄐] placed over or under a note or rest, indicating that it is to be prolonged.

Hold, hōld, *n.* The interior cavity of a vessel, in which the cargo is stowed. See SHIP.

Hole, hōl, *n.* A hollow place or cavity; an excavation in the ground, or a natural cavity inhabited by an animal; a low, narrow, or dark lodging; aperture; perforation; rent; pit; den; cell. — **Hollow**, hŏl′lo, *a.* Containing an empty space, within a solid substance; not solid; sunken; reverberated from a cavity, or resembling such a reverberated sound; not sincere or faithful. — *n.* A cavity; hole; excavation; a low spot surrounded by elevations; concavity. — *v. t.* [HOLLOWED (lōd), -LOWING.] To make hollow, excavate. — *adv.* So as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, etc.; completely. — **Hol′lowness**, *n.* — **Hol′low-heart′ed**, *a.* Insincere; false; not sound and true.

Holiday, Holiness, etc. See under HOLY.

Holland, hol′land, *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland. — **Hol′lands**, *n.* Gin made in, etc.

Hollo, -loa, hol′lo *or* hol-lo′, **-la**, -lå, *interj.* & *n.* Ho; attend; here. — **Hollo**, hol′lo *or* hol-lo′, **Hol′la**, -lå, [-LAED (-låd), -LAING.] *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; to halloo. — **Hol′low**, -lo, *interj.* and *v. t.* Same as HOLLO.

Hollow, Hollowness, etc. See under HOLE.

Holly, hol′lĭ, *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green prickly leaves, and bearing berries that turn red or yellow about Michaelmas; also the holm oak, an evergreen oak.

Holly.

Hollyhock, hol′lĭ-hok, *n.* A tall flowering plant of many varieties; rose-mallow.

Holm, hōlm *or* hōm, **Holm Oak**, *n.* The evergreen oak.

Holm, hōlm *or* hōm, *n.* An islet, or river isle; a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

Holocaust, hol′o-kawst, *n.* A burnt sacrifice or offering, wholly consumed by fire; a great slaughter. — **Hol′ograph**, -graf, *n.* Any writing, as a letter, deed, will, etc., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

Holster, hōl′stēr, *n.* A leather case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

Holy, ho′lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred; acceptable to God; free from sinful affections; pure; guiltless. — **Ho′liness**, *n.* — *His Holiness.* A title of the Pope and of Greek bishops. — **Ho′ly-day**, *n.* A consecrated day; religious anniversary or festival; a festival of any kind; holiday. [In the latter sense, *holiday* is the preferable spelling.] — **Hol′iday**, hŏl′-, *n.* A festival day; day of exemption from labor; day of amusement or of joy and gayety. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.; joyous; gay. — **Ho′ly-stone**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A stone for cleaning the decks of ships. — *v. t.* To scrub with, etc.

Homage, hom′ej, *n.* (*Feud. Law.*) An acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his *man*, or vassal. Re-

spect or reverential regard; esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance; reverential worship; devout affection.

Home, hōm, *n.* The house in which one resides; place or country in which one dwells; all that pertains to a dwelling-place. — *a.* Pert. to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic; close; pointed.—*adv.* To one's home or country; close; closely; to the point. — **Home′less**, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **Home′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Belonging to home; domestic; familiar; plain; rude in appearance; unpolished; of plain features; not handsome.— **Home′liness**, *n.* — **Home′sick**, *a.* Depressed in spirits by separation from home. — **Home′sickness**, *n.* — **Home′spun**, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain; plain in manner; rude. — *n.* Cloth made at home. — **Home′stead**, *n.* The inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion: home or seat of a family. (*Law.*) A person's dwelling-place, with that part of his landed property contiguous to it. — **Home′ward**, *adv.* Toward home. — **Home′bred**, *a.* Bred at home; native; domestic; rude; uncultivated. — **-made**, *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Homeopathy, ho-me-op′a-thĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Theory that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the patient's complaint, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses. — **Ho′meopath′ic**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Ho′meop′athist, Ho′meopath**, *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, etc. — **Homoiou′sian**, -moi-o͞o′zĭ-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, essence with the Father, — opp. to *homoousian*, q. v., under HOMOCENTRIC.

Homer, ho′mĕr, *n.* A Hebrew measure, — as a liquid measure, 75 wine gallons; as a dry measure, 11 l-9th bushels.

Homeric, ho-mĕr′ik, *a.* Pert. to Homer, the poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

Homicide, hom′ĭ-sīd, *n.* The killing of any human being by the act of man; manslaughter; one who kills another; a manslayer.

Homily, hom′ĭ-lĭ, *n.* A plain and familiar sermon; a serious discourse. — **Homilet′ics**, *n. sing.* Science of preaching or of preparing and delivering homilies or sermons.

Hominy, hom′i-nĭ, *n.* Maize hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

Hommock, hom′mok, *n.* A hillock; small eminence.

Homocentric, ho-mo-sen′trik, *a.* Having the same center.—**Homocer′cal**, -sĕr′kal, *a.* (*Ichth.*) Having the tail symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at its commencement,— opp. to *heterocercal*. — **Homœop′athy**, *n.* Same as HOMEOPATHY. — **Homoge′neal**, -je′ne-al, **-neous**, -ne-us, *a.* Of the same kind or nature; consisting of elements of the like nature. — **Ho′mogene′ity**, -ne′ĭ-tĭ, **-ge′neousness**, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material. — **Homogen′esis**, *n.* That method of natural descent in which the successive generations are alike; gamogenesis,— opp. to *heterogenesis*.— **Homol′ogous**, -gus, *a.* Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. — **Hom′ologue**, -log, *n.* That which is, etc.— **Hom′onym**, -nim, *n.* A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning,— as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*. — **Homon′ymous**, -ĭ-mus, *a.* Having different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous. — **Homon′ymy**, -mĭ, *n.* Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity. — **Ho′moou′sian**, -mo-o͞o′zĭ-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father,— opp. to *homoiousian*, q. v., under HOMEOPATHY.

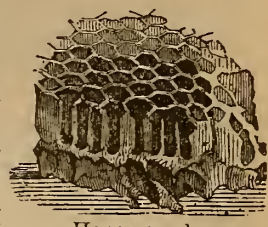
Homocercal. (tail of a herring).

Homony. Same as HOMINY.

Hone, hōn, *n.* A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments, esp. razors. — *v. t.* [HONED (hōnd), HONING.] To sharpen on a hone.

Honest, Honesty, etc. See under HONOR.

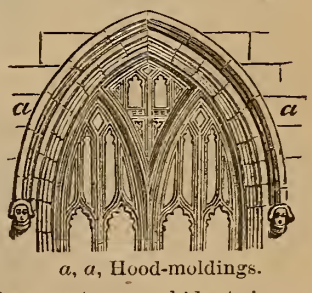
Honey, hun′ĭ, *n.* A sweet, viscid fluid, esp. that collected by bees from flowers, and stored in honeycomb; that which is sweet or pleasant; sweet one; darling. — *v. i.* [HONEYED (-id), -EYING.] To use endearments; to practice servile flattery, fawn. — *v. t.* To make luscious, sweeten. — **Hon′ey-bag**, *n.* The receptacle for honey in a bee.— **-comb**, *n.* The mass of waxen cells, formed by bees, for their honey, eggs, etc.; any substance, perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb. — **-dew**, *n.* A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of plants in drops, like dew.— **-guide**, *n.* An African bird, allied to the cuckoo, which, by its motions and cries, leads to hives of wild honey. — **-lo′cust**, *n.* A N. Amer. tree, having long pods with a sweet pulp between the seeds. — **-moon**, *n.* The first month after marriage. — **-suck′le**, *n.* One of several species of flowering plants, from whose corolla a drop of honey may be sucked.



Honey-comb.

Honor, on′ẽr, *n.* Esteem due to worth; when said of the Supreme Being, reverence, veneration; manifestation of respect or reverence; that which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration,— esp., excellence of character, — in men, integrity; in women, chastity; a nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with a correspondent course of life; dignity; high rank; reputation; a mark of respect. *pl.* Academic or university prizes or distinctions; in certain games, the 4 highest cards — the ace, king, queen, and jack. — *v. t.* [HONORED (on′ẽrd), -ORING.] To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect, — when said respecting the Supreme Being, to adore, worship; to dignify, elevate in rank or station. (*Com.*) To accept and pay when due. — **Hon′orable**, *a.* Worthy of honor; estimable; actuated by principles of honor; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause; conferring honor; performed or accompanied with marks of honor; an epithet of distinction; becoming men of rank and character. — **Hon′ora′rium, Hon′orary**, -rĭ, *n.* A fee offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen. — **Hon′orary**, *a.* Conferring, or intended merely to confer, honor; possessing title or place without performing services or receiving reward. — **Hon′est**, *a.* Decent; honorable; fair; good; unimpeached; fair in dealing with others; upright; just; free from fraud; equitable; according to truth; proceeding from just principles, or directed to a good object; chaste; virtuous. — **Hon′estly**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **Hon′esty**, -tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being honest; upright disposition or conduct; integrity; probity; faithfulness; honor; justice; equity; candor; veracity.

Hood, ho͝od, *n.* A covering for the head, which leaves only the face exposed; anything resembling a hood in form or use, as, the top of a carriage, or a chimney-top, often movable on a pivot. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a hood; to cover, hide.—**Hood′-cap**, *n.* A kind of seal, having a membranous muscular sac over its head, which it inflates when alarmed. — **-mold′ing, -mould′ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting molding, as over the head of the arch of a Gothic door or window; drip-stone. — **Hood′wink**, *v. t.* [-WINKED (-wiŋkt), -WINKING.] To blind by covering the eyes; to cover, hide; to impose on.



a, *a*, Hood-moldings.

Hoodlum, ho͝od′lum, *n.* In California, etc., a rough; rowdy; ragamuffin; blackguard.

Hoof, ho͝of *or* ho͝of, *n.*; *pl.* HOOFS, rarely HOOVES. The

horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, etc.: see HORSE. An animal; a beast.

Hook, hŏŏk, *n.* Some hard material, bent into a curve for catching, holding, or sustaining anything; a snare; a scythe or sickle; a bolt or spike with a vertical pin at one end. — *v. t.* [HOOKED (hŏŏkt), HOOKING.] To catch or fasten, seize or draw, with a hook; to draw or obtain by artifice, insnare; to steal. — *v. i.* To bend, be curved. — **Hooked**, hŏŏk′ed *or* hŏŏkt, *a.* Hook-shaped; curvated; provided with a hook. — **Hook′edness**, *n.*

Hookah, hŏŏk′ä, *n.* A kind of pipe, used in the Orient, having a long, flexible stem, in which the smoke of the tobacco passes through water.

Hoop, hōōp *or* hŏŏp, *n.* A circular band of wood or metal, esp. one for holding together the staves of casks, etc.; a flattened ring; a circle, or combination of rings of elastic material, for expanding the skirts of dresses, — chiefly in pl.; a quart pot, — orig. bound with hoops, like a barrel. — *v. t.* [HOOPED (hōōpt), HOOPING.] To bind or fasten with hoops; to clasp, encircle.

Hoop, hōōp, *v. i.* To whoop, q. v. — **Hoop′er**, *n.* A wild swan, which utters a note like *whoop*. — **Hoop′-ing-cough**, *n.* A cough in which the patient whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

Hoosier, hōō′zhēr, *n.* A citizen of Indiana.

Hoot, hōōt, *v. i.* To cry out or shout in contempt; to cry as an owl. — *v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at. — *n.* A cry in contempt; cry of an owl.

Hoove, hōōv, **Hoven**, hōv′n, *n.* A disease in cattle, with inflation of the stomach by gas.

Hop, hop, *v. i.* [HOPPED (hopt), -PING.] To leap on one leg; to skip, as birds do; to move by leaps, as toads do. — *n.* A jump; a dance. — **Hop′per**, *n.* One who hops; a trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing. — **Hop′-scotch**, *n.* A child's game, in which a stone is driven by the foot from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched upon the ground. — **Hop′ple**, -pl, *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping. — *n.* A fetter for horses, or other animals, turned out to graze.

Hop, hop, *n.* A twining vine; *pl.* its bitter, aromatic flower-scales and fruit, dried and used in brewing, cooking, and medicine. — **Hop′-bine, -bind**, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

Hop.

Hope, hōp, *n.* A desire of some good, with at least a slight belief that it is obtainable; that which gives hope or furnishes ground of expectation; thing which is hoped for; anticipation; trust; belief; confidence. — *v. i.* [HOPED (hōpt), HOPING.] To entertain hope, place confidence. — *v. t.* To desire with expectation. — **Hope′ful**, -fŭl, *a.* Full of hope; having qualities which excite hope; promising. — **Hope′fully**, *adv.* — **Hope′fulness**, *n.* — **Hope′less**, *a.* Destitute of hope; despairing; giving no ground of hope; desperate; unhoped for; unexpected. — **Hope′lessly**, *adv.* — **Hope′lessness**, *n.*

Horal, Horary. See under HOUR.

Horde, hōrd, *n.* A wandering troop or gang; esp. a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations.

Horehound. See HOARHOUND, under HOAR.

Horizon, ho-rī′zun, *n.* The apparent junction of the earth and sky. (*Astron.*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place, — called the *sensible horizon*; a plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center, — called the *rational* or *celestial horizon*. — **Hor′izon′tal**, *a.* Pert. to, near, or parallel to, etc.; on a level; measured or contained in a plane of the horizon. — **Hor′izon′tally**, *adv.*

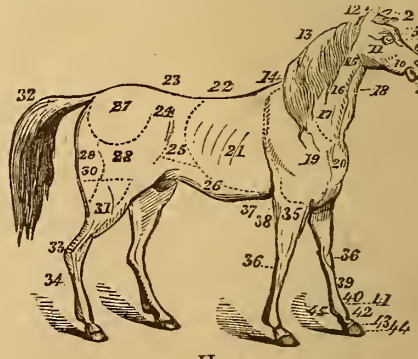
Horn, hôrn, *n.* A hard, projecting, and usually curved and pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals; something made of, or like a horn, as, a wind instrument of music; or, a drinking-cup; or, a utensil for holding powder; something resembling a horn in position or projection; the tough fibrous material of which horns are composed. (*Script.*) A symbol of strength, power, exaltation. An emblem of a cuckold, — chiefly in pl. — *v. t.* [HORNED (hôrnd), HORNING.] To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to; to cuckold. — **Horned**, hôrnd, *a.* Having, or shaped like, etc. — **Horn′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Consisting of horns or of a horn-like substance; hard; callous. — **Horn′-book**, *n.* A primer, — formerly covered with horn to protect it; any elementary text-book; hand-book. — **-mad**, *a.* Mad as one who has been horned or cuckolded; stark mad; raving crazy. — **-owl**, *n.* A species of owl, having 2 tufts of feathers on its head. — **-stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious stone resembling flint, but more brittle. — **Horn′beam**, *n.* A tree having a smooth, gray bark and white and very hard wood. — **Horn′bill**, *n.* A large bird of Africa and Asia, having a large bill curving downward, on which is a process resembling another growing upward. — **Horn′blende**, *n.* (*Min.*) A common mineral, occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors: it consists essentially of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron. — **Hor′-net**, *n.* A large, strong, venomous wasp. — **Horn′pipe**, *n.* An instrument of music consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes, and a horn at each end; a lively air of compound triple time; a British dance.

Hornbill.

Horologue, Horoscope, etc. See under HOUR.

Horror, hor′rēr, *n.* A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever; a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; that which excites horror or dread. — **Hor′rible**, -rĭ-bl, *a.* Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; dreadful; awful; shocking; hideous; horrid. — **Hor′rid**, *a.* Rough; bristling; prickly; fitted to excite horror; very offensive or disagreeable. — **Hor′rify**, -rĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make horrible, strike with horror. — **Horrif′ic**, *a.* Causing horror; frightful.

Horse, hôrs, *n.* A hoofed quadruped used for draught



Horse.

1, ears; 2, forelock; 3, forehead; 4, eye; 5, eye-pits; 6, nose; 7, nostril; 8, point of nose; 9, lips; 10, nether jaw; 11, cheek; 12, poll; 13, mane; 14, withers; 15, parotid glands; 16, throat; 17, neck; 18, jugular vein; 19, shoulder; 20, chest; 21, ribs; 22, back; 23, loins; 24, hip; 25, flank; 26, belly; 27, haunch; 28, thigh; 29, buttock; 30, stifle; 31, leg; 32, tail; 33, hock; 34, cannon or shank-bone; 35, arms; 36, knees; 37, passage for the girths; 38, elbow; 39, shank; 40, hullet; 41, pasterns; 42, coronet; 43, foot; 44, hoof; 45, fetlock.

or the saddle; the male of the genus horse, disting. fr. the female; mounted soldiery, cavalry (used without pl. termination); a frame with legs used for supporting something. (*Mining.*) A mass of earthy matter inclosed between branches of a vein. (*Naut.*) A foot-rope from the middle of a yard to its extremity; a thick rope near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.—*v. t.* [HORSED (hôrst), HORSING.] To provide with a horse or horses; to ride or sit on anything astride; to cover (a mare)—said of the male. —**Horse'man**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A rider on horseback. (*Mil.*) A mounted soldier. —**Horse'manship**, *n.* Act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; manege.—**Horse'shoe**, *n.* An iron shoe for horses, shaped like the letter U; anything so shaped.—**Horse'-bean**, *n.* A kind of small bean usually given to horses.—**-car**, *n.* A railroad car drawn by horses.—**-chest'nut**, -ches'nut, *n.* A tree bearing showy flowers and large nuts,—said to have been brought fr. Constantinople; the nut. [So called because the nut was formerly ground and given to horses.]—**-lat'itudes**, *n. pl.* A sailor's name for 2 zones of calms and baffling winds, one in each hemisphere,—said to be very fatal to horses on shipboard. —**-laugh**, *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.—**-pow'er**, *n.* The power which a horse is capable of exerting. (*Mach.*) A standard by which the capabilities of steam engines, etc., are measured.—estimated as 33,000 pounds raised 1 foot in a minute. A machine operated by horses.—**-race**, *n.* A race by horses.—**-rad'ish**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous herb, allied to scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, used, when grated, as a condiment and in medicine. —**-rake**, *n.* A rake drawn by horse-power.

Hortation, hôr-ta'shun, *n.* Act of giving advice.

Horticulture, hôr'tĭ-kul'chur, *n.* Art of cultivating gardens; cultivation of a garden or orchard.

Hosanna, ho-zan'nȧ, *n.; pl.* -NAS, -năz. An exclamation of praise to God.

Hose, hōz, *n.; pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN, ho'zn. Close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee; stockings; a flexible pipe to convey water. —**Ho'sier**, -zhēr, *n.* One who deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.—**Ho'siery**, -zhēr-ĭ, *n.* Business of a hosier; stockings and knit goods.

Hospice, hos'pēs, *n.* A place of refuge or entertainment for Alpine travelers kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent.—**Hos'pitable**, -pĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to guests; proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests.—**Hos'pital**, *n.* A building in which the sick are treated: a refuge for the disabled, infirm, or dependent.—**Hos'pital'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Act or practice of one who is hospitable.—**Host**, hōst, *n.* One from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord.—**Host'ess**, *n.* A female host or innkeeper.—**Hostler**, hos'lēr *or* os'lēr, *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn; stable-boy; groom.—**Hotel'**, *n.* An inn or public house; esp. one of some style or pretensions.

Host. See under HOSPICE.

Host, hōst, *n.* An army; any great number or multitude.—**Hostile**, hŏs'tĭl, *a.* Pert., or appropriate to, an enemy; inimical; adverse; repugnant.—**Hostil'ity**, -tĭl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being hostile; act of an open enemy, esp. in plural, acts of warfare.

Host, hōst, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, offered in the mass as a sacrifice.

Hostage, hos'tej, *n.* A person given as a security for the performance of conditions.

Hostess, etc. See under HOSPICE.

Hostile, etc. See under HOST, an army.

Hot, hot, *a.* [HOTTER; HOTTEST.] Having much sensible heat; characterized by heat, ardor, or animation; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting; pungent; fiery; eager; brisk; violent; furious.

Hotchpotch, hoch'poch, *n.* A confused mixture of ingredients. (*Law.*) A blending of property for equality of division. In Scot., a kind of mutton broth, containing green peas, carrots, etc.

Hotel, etc. See under HOSPICE.

Hough, hok, *n.* The hock, the joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between knee and fetlock: see HORSE; the posterior part of the knee-joint in man. —*v. t.* [HOUGHED (hokt), HOUGHING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the leg; to hamstring.

Hound, hownd, *n.* A hunting dog; prop., one which hunts game by the scent. —*v. t.* To incite, as a hound, to pursuit; to hunt, chase; to urge on, as by hounds; to incite or spur on.

Hour, owr, *n.* Sixty minutes; the time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece; fixed or appointed time; conjuncture; limit of the time appointed for one's regular labor,—as, after *hours*. *pl.* (*Myth.*) Goddesses of the seasons, etc.—**Hour'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring every hour; frequent; often repeated; continual.—*adv.* Every hour; frequently.—**Hour'-glass**, *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of a glass vessel.—**Hor'ologe**, hŏr'o-lōj, *n.* A timepiece of any kind.—**Horolog'ical**, -lŏj'ĭk-al, *a.* Pert. to a horologe, or to horology.—**Horol'ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of measuring time.—**Hor'oscope**, -skōp, *n.* (*Astrol.*) An observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which astrologers claimed to foretell the events of his life; scheme of 12 houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the circuit of the heavens was divided for such prediction of fortune.

Hour-glass.

Houri, how'rĭ *or* hōō'rĭ, *n.* A nymph of paradise,—so called by Mohammedans.

House, hows, *n.; pl.* HOUSES, howz'ez. A building used as a shelter for animals of any kind; esp. one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; mansion; tenement; household affairs; domestic concerns; a household; family; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; esp. a noble or illustrious race; a body of men united in their legislative capacity. (*Com.*) A firm or commercial establishment. (*Astrol.*) A 12th part of the heavens. An inn; hotel; an audience; assembly of hearers.—**House**, howz, *v. t.* [HOUSED (howzd), HOUSING.] To shelter, protect by covering.—*v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings, abide, dwell.—**House'hold**, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family.—*a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic.—**House'holder**, *n.* The head of a family; one who occupies a house.—**House'keeper**, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; a householder; a female servant who has the chief care of the family.—**House'wife**, howz'wĭf *or* huz'wĭf, *n.* The mistress of a family; a little case for materials used in sewing, etc.,—prop. *hussif*, q. v.—**House'wifely**, -lĭ, *a.* Pert. to a housewife, or to female management of home affairs; like a housewife.—**House'wifery**, huz'wif-rĭ, *n.* Business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.—**House'-break'er**, *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a house.—**-break'ing**, *n.* Act of, etc. —**-warm'ing**, *n.* An entertainment given when a family enters a new house.

Housing, howz'ing, *n.* A saddle-cloth; horsecloth; act of putting under shelter. (*Arch.*) Space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of another; a niche for a statue. (*Mach.*) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place; uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer.

Hove. See HEAVE.

Hovel, huv'l, *n.* An open shed for sheltering cattle, etc., from weather; a small, mean house.—*v. t.* [HOVELED (-ld), -ELING.] To put in a hovel, shelter.

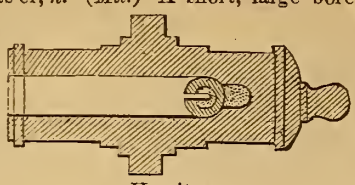
Hover, huv'ẽr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing; to move to and fro in the neighborhood of.

How, how, *adv.* In what manner or way; by what means; to what degree or extent; in what proportion; for what reason; in what state, condition, or plight.—**Howbe'it**, *conj.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.—**How-ev'er**, *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least.—*conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.—**How'soev'er**, *adv.* In what manner soever; to whatever degree; however.

Howdah, how'dȧ, *n.* A seat on the back of an elephant or camel.

Howel, how'el, *n.* A cooper's plane for smoothing and chamfering the inside of casks, etc.

Howitzer, how′its-ẽr, *n.* (*Mil.*) A short, large bore cannon, with or without a chamber, intended to throw large projectiles with small charges.



Howitzer.

Howl, howl, *v. i.* [HOWLED (howld), HOWLING.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound; to utter a sound of distress, wail; to roar, as a tempest. — *v. t.* To utter with outcry. — *n.* The protracted cry of a dog, etc.; a loud cry of distress; yell. — **Howl′et**, *n.* An owl; owlet.

Hoy, hoi, *n.* (*Naut.*) A coasting vessel for passengers and goods, usually a sloop.

Hub, hub, *n.* The central part or nave of a wheel; hilt of a weapon; projecting obstruction; mark at which quoits, etc., are cast; block for scotching a wheel; a fluted steel screw for cutting chasing tools, etc.; a puuch for making die-matrixes.

Hubbub, hub′bub, *n.* A great noise of confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

Huckaback, huk′a-bak, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures, for table-cloths and towels.

Huckleberry, huk′l-ber′ĭ, *n.* A branching shrub, of several species, producing a small, black, edible berry; the fruit of this shrub. [Written also *whortleberry*.]

Huckster, huk′stẽr, *n.* A retailer of small articles; a peddler; hawker; a mean, trickish fellow. — *v. i.* To deal in some small articles, or in petty bargains.

Huddle, hud′dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To press or hurry in disorder; to crowd together confusedly. — *v. t.* To hurry and slight; to put on, put together, or put away hastily or in disorder. — *n.* A confused crowd of persons or things; tumult; confusion.

Hue, hu, *n.* Color; shade; tint; dye.

Hue, hu, *n.* A shouting or vociferation.

Huff, huf, *n.* A fit of petulance or anger; a boaster. — *v. t.* [HUFFED (huft), HUFFING.] To swell, puff up; to treat with insolence, bully. — *v. i.* To dilate, swell up; to take offense; to bluster, storm.

Hug, hug, *v. t.* [HUGGED (hugd), -GING.] To embrace closely; clasp to the bosom; to hold fast, treat with fondness; to cherish in the mind. (*Naut.*) To keep close to. — *n.* A close embrace; clasp; gripe.

Huge, hūj, *a.* Very large or great; monstrous; immense; extended; gigantic; vast.

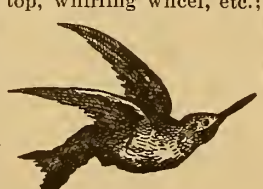
Hugger-mugger, hug′gẽr-mug′gẽr, *n.* Privacy; secrecy. — *a.* Secret; sly; disorderly; mean.

Huguenot, hu′ge-not, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the 16th century.

Hulk, hulk, *n.* The body of a vessel; esp. the body of an old ship unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy. — **Hulk′ing**, *a.* Heavy; unwieldy.

Hull, hul, *n.* The outer covering of anything, esp. of a nut or of grain; the husk. (*Naut.*) The frame or body of a vessel: see SHIP. — *v. t.* [HULLED (huld), HULLING.] To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of; to pierce the hull of (a ship).

Hum, hum, *v. i.* [HUMMED (humd), -MING.] To make a dull, prolonged, nasal sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone, murmur, buzz, drawl; to make as if speaking, but without opening the mouth, or articulating; to mumble. — *v. t.* To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation; to make a murmur or buzz of approbation. — *n.* Noise of bees in flight, of a revolving top, whirling whcel, etc.; any inarticulate buzzing sound; an imposition or hoax. — **Hum′bug**, *n.* Imposition under fair pretenses; a hoax; one who hoaxes; an impostor. — *v. t.* [HUMBUGGED (-bugd), -GING.] To deceive, impose on, cajole. — **Hum′drum**, *a.* Dull; stupid; commonplace. — **Hum′ming-bird**, *n.* A very small Amer. bird of many species, remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, its swift motion, and the humming sound of its wings when in flight, or hovering about flowers in pursuit of insect food.



Humming-bird.

Hum, hum, *interj.* Ahem; hem, — a sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation.

Human, hu′mau, *a.* Pert. to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man. — **Hu′manly**, -lĭ, *adv.* After the manner of men. — **Hu′manist**, *n.* One who pursues the study of the *humanities*, or polite literature; one versed in the knowledge of human nature. — **Human′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being human; mankind collectively; quality of being humane; kindness; benevoleuce; mental cultivation; liberal education. *pl.* The branches of polite or elegant learning; belles-lettres. — **Hu′manize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render human or humane. — *v. i.* To become or be made more humane; to become civilized, be ameliorated. — **Human′ita′rian**, -rĭ-an, *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man: one who practices humanity or benevolence. (*Philos.*) Oue who limits the sphere of duties to human relations and affections, excluding the spiritual. — *a.* Pert. to humanitarians; benevolent; philanthropic; ethical, — disting. fr. religious. — **Human′ita′rianism**, -izm, *n.* Doctriue or practice of, etc. — **Humane′**, -mān′, *a.* Having the feelings proper to man, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; kind; benevolent; merciful; tending to refine.

Humble, hum′bl *or* um′bl, *a.* [-BLER, -BLEST.] Low; unpretending; mean; thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; meek. — *v. t.* [HUMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To bring low, reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of, briug dowu; to make lowly in mind, abase the pride of, degrade, sink. — **Hum′bly**, -blĭ, *adv.* — **Hum′bleness**, *n.* — **Humiliate**, hu-mil′ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To reduce to a lower position, humble, depress, abase. — **Humil′ia′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Humĭl′ity**, -tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind; modesty; diffidence.

Humble-bee, hum′bl-be, *n.* A large, hairy bee, of many species, having nests in the ground; a bumble-bee.

Humbles, Umbles, um′blz, **Nom′bles**, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer or other beast. — *To eat humble pie.* To take up with mean fare, accept humiliation, apologize abjectly.

Humbug, Humdrum. See under HUM.

Humerus, hu′mẽr-us, *n.* The shoulder; the upper arm: esp. the long bone fr. shoulder to elbow.

Humid, hu′mid, *a.* Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist. — **Humid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Moisture; dampness; degree of wetness or saturation.

Humming-bird. See under HUM.

Hummock, hum′mok, *n.* A rounded knoll or hillock; a ridge or pile of ice on an ice-field; timbered land.

Humor, hu′mẽr *or* u′mẽr, *n.* Moisture; any fluid of an animal body except blood, esp. a portion of the eye. (*Med.*) A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin; an eruptive affection of the skin; a rash. State of mind (formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); disposition; temper; whim; caprice; present disposition: that quality of the imagination which excites mirth by ludicrous images or representations; wit; satire; pleasantry. — *v. t.* [HUMORED (-mẽrd), -MORING.] To comply with the humor of, please by indulgence, favor; to adapt one's self to. — **Hu′moral**, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, the humors. — **Hu′moralism**, -izm, *n.* State of being humoral; doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors or fluids of the body. — **Hu′morism**, *n.* (*Med.*) Humoralism. Humorousness. — **Hu′morist**, *n.* One who attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humors; one who has strong peculiarity of character, which he indulges in odd or whimsical ways; one who has a playful fancy or genius; a wag; droll. — **Hu′morous**, -us, *a.* Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; full of humor; exciting laughter; jocose; witty; merry; capricious; whimsical. — **Hu′morously**, -lĭ, *adv.* — **Hu′morousness**, *n.* — **Hu′morsome**, -sum, *a.* Influenced by humor.

Hump, hump, *n.* A protuberance; bunch; esp. the

protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch. —**Hump'back**, *n.* A crooked back; hunchback.

Hunch, hunch, *n.* A hump; protuberance; a thick piece; hunk; a push or jerk, as with the elbow. — *v. t.* [HUNCHED (huncht), HUNCHING.] To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk; to crook, as the back.—**Hunch'back**, *n.* A humpback; one who has, etc.

Hundred, hun'dred, *n.* The number of ten times ten; a division of a county in Eng., supposed to have originally contained 100 families, or freemen. — *a.* Ten times 10; 90 and 10. — **Hun'dredth**, *a.* Next following in order the 99th; forming one of 100 parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* One of 100 equal parts into which one whole is divided.

Hung. See HANG.

Hunger, hun'gẽr, *n.* A craving for food; any eager desire. — *v. i.* [HUNGERED (-gẽrd), -GERING.] To crave food; to long for. — *v. t.* To make hungry, famish. — **Hun'gry**, -grĭ, *a.* [-GRIER, -GRIEST.] Feeling hunger; having an eager desire; showing hunger; not rich or fertile; poor; barren. — **Hun'grily**, -lĭ, *adv.*

Hunk, hunk, *n.* A large lump or piece; a hunch. — **Hunk'er**, *n.* One opposed to progress in politics; a conservative; fogy. — **Hunks**, *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; niggard.

Hunt, hunt, *v. t.* To follow after (game or wild animals); to chase; to search diligently after, pursue. — *v. i.* To follow the chase, go out in pursuit of game; to seek by close pursuit, search. — *n.* A chase of wild animals, for catching them; pursuit; search; an association of huntsmen. — **Hunt'er**, *n.* One who pursues wild animals, a huntsman; a dog, also a horse, used in the chase; a watch which has the crystal protected by a metallic cover.

Hurdle, hẽr'dl, *n.* A framework of withes and stakes or of iron; a crate.

Hurdy-gurdy, hẽr'dĭ-gẽr'dĭ, *n.* A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.

Hurdy-gurdy.

Hurl, hẽrl, *v. t.* [HURLED (hẽrld), HURLING.] To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw violently. — *n.* Act of hurling; a cast; fling.

Hurra, -rah, hoor-rä', *interj.* Huzza! a shout of joy or exultation.

Hurricane, hur'rĭ-kān, *n.* A violent storm, characterized by fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

Hurry, hur'rĭ, *v. t.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To hasten, urge onward; to cause to be done quickly; to impel to violent or thoughtless action; to precipitate, expedite, quicken. — *v. i.* To move or act with haste or precipitation.—*n.* Act of hurrying; haste; speed; urgency; bustle.

Hurt, hẽrt, *v. t.* [HURT, HURTING.] To wound or bruise painfully; to damage, injure, harm; to wound the feelings of, annoy, grieve. — *n.* A physical injury causing pain; detriment; wound; harm; loss; mischief; disadvantage. — **Hurt'ful**, -fŭl, *a.* Tending to impair or destroy; pernicious; harmful; mischievous; injurious; unwholesome. — **Hur'tle**, -tl, *v. i.* To clash, jostle; to move rapidly, skirmish; to make a clashing, terrifying, or threatening sound. — *v. t.* To brandish; to push forcibly.

Hurtleberry. Same as HUCKLEBERRY and WHORTLEBERRY.

Husband, huz'band, *n.* A man who has a wife. — *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality; to cultivate (land); to till. — **Hus'bandman**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A farmer; tiller of the ground. — **Hus'bandry**, -rĭ, *n.* Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy; business of a husbandman or farmer; agriculture; tillage.

Hush, hush, *a.* Silent; still; quiet. — *n.* Stillness; quiet. — *v. t.* [HUSHED (husht), HUSHING.] To still, silence; to calm (commotion or agitation). — *v. i.* To be still; to be silent, — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation. — **Hush'-mon'ey**, *n.* A bribe to secure silence.

Husk, husk, *n.* The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. — *v. t.* [HUSKED (huskt), HUSKING.] To strip off the external covering of. — **Husk'ing**, *n.* Act of stripping off husks, as from Indian corn; a meeting of neighbors, to assist in husking corn. — **Husk'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with, consisting of, or like husks.

Husky, husk'ĭ, *a.* Rough in tone; hoarse; raucous.

Hussar, hŭz-zär', *n.* (*Mil.*) Orig. one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Hussif, huz'zif, *n.* A case for thread, needles, etc., — called also *housewife*.

Hussy, huz'zĭ, *n.* An ill-behaved woman or girl; a jade; pert girl; a case for thread, needles, etc.: see HUSSIF. — **Hus'wife**, -zif *or* -wif, *n.* A female economist or housekeeper; a worthless woman: a case for sewing materials. See HOUSEWIFE. — **Hus'wifery**, *n.* Management of family concerns by a woman.

Hustings, hus'tingz, *n. pl.* The principal court of the city of London, held before the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen; place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; platform on which candidates stand.

Hustle, hus'l, *v. t.* [-TLED (-ld), -TLING.] To shake together in confusion, jostle, shove about roughly.

Hut, hut, *n.* A small house, or cabin. — *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops in winter quarters.

Hutch, huch, *n.* A chest, box, etc., for storing things; a coop for rabbits; a low-wheeled car in a mine.

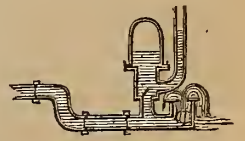
Huzza, hŭz-zä', *n.* A shout of joy. — *interj.* Hurrah! — *v. i.* [HUZZAED (-zäd'), -ZAING.] To utter a shout of joy, approbation, or encouragement.

Hyacinth, hi'a-sinth, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of many varieties, bearing spikes of fragrant flowers: the "wild hyacinth" (*Eastern quamash*) and "Peruvian hyacinth" are varieties of scilla. (*Min.*) A red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

Hyacinth.

Hybrid, hi'brid *or* hib'rid, *n.* An animal or plant produced from mixture of 2 species; a mongrel; mule. — *a.* Produced from, etc.

Hydra, hi'drà, *n.*; *E. pl.* -DRAS, -drâz, *L. pl.* -DRÆ, -dre. (*Myth.*) A water-serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. A multifarious evil, or one not to be repressed by a single effort. (*Zoöl.*) A minute kind of fresh water polyp. — **Hy'drous**, -drus, *a.* Containing water, watery. — **Hydran'gea**, -je-à, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby genus of plants bearing opposite leaves and large heads of showy flowers. — **Hy'drant**, *n.* A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct; a water-plug; street fountain. — **Hy'drate**, -drāt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of a definite proportion of water with some other substance, generally forming a neutral salt. — **Hy'dride**, -drid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of the binary type, in which hydrogen, as a negative, is united with some other element. — **Hydrau'lic**, -draw'lik, **-lical**, *a.* Pert. to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion. — **Hydrau'lics**, *n. sing.* That branch of science or of engineering which treats of fluids, esp. water, in motion. — *Hydraulic cement.* Cement which will harden under water. — *H. press.* A press in which great power is obtained from a forcing pump which forces water into a large cylinder. — *H. ram.* A machine for raising water by means of the momentum of the water of which a portion is to be raised. — **Hy'drocele**, -sēl, *n.* (*Med.*) Dropsy of the scrotum or of the coverings of the testicles or spermatic cord. — **Hydroceph'alus**, -sef'a-lus, *n.* (*Med.*) Dropsy of the brain. — **Hy'drodynam'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, the force or pressure of water. — **Hy'drodynam'ics**, *n.* Principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids. — **Hy'drofluor'ic**, -floo-or'ik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pert. to, or derived from, fluorine and hydrogen. — *H. acid.* An acid obtained by distilling fluor-spar with sulphuric



Hydraulic Ram.

acid.—**Hy′drogen**, -jen, *n.* (*Chem.*) An inflammable, colorless, inodorous gas of extreme lightness,—one of the elements of water.—**Hydrog′rapher**, -fẽr, *n.* One who draws maps of the sea, etc., with the adjacent shores.—**Hydrog′raphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, etc., or of forming charts of the same.—**Hydrol′ogy**, *n.* Science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution in lakes, rivers, etc., over the earth's surface.—**Hydrom′eter**, *n.* An instrument for determining the specific gravities and thence the strength of liquids; also, one for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.—**Hydrom′etry**, -trĭ, *n.* The determining the specific gravity and strength of liquids; art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.—**Hydrop′athy**, -a-thĭ, *n.* The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water.—**Hydropath′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.—**Hydrop′athist**, **Hy′dropath**, *n.* One who practices, etc.—**Hydropho′bia**, -fō′bĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A preternatural dread of water,—a symptom of canine madness; the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.—**Hydrostat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Relating to hydrostatics; pert. to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.—**Hydrostat′ics**, *n.* Science of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

Hyemal, hi-e′mal, *a.* Belonging to, or done in winter.

Hyena, hi-e′nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -NAS, -năz. A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog: its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion.

Hyena.

Hygeian, hi-je′an, *a.* Relating to Hygeia, goddess of health; pert. to health or its preservation.—**Hy′giene**, -jĭ-ēn, *n.* Science of preserving health, esp. of households and communities.—**Hygien′ic**, -en-ik, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; sanatory.

Hygrology, hi-grol′o-jĭ, *n.* Doctrine of the fluids of the body, or the phenomena and causes of atmospheric moisture.—**Hygrom′eter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.—**Hygromet′ric**, **-rical**, *a.* Pert. to hygrometry; made by, or according to, the hygrometer; readily absorbing and retaining moisture.—**Hygrom′etry**, -trĭ, *n.* Determination of the humidity of bodies, esp. of the atmosphere.

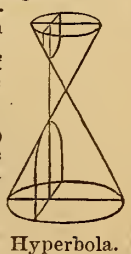
Hymen, hi′men, *n.* (*Myth.*) The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities. (*Anat.*) The virginal membrane.—**Hymene′al**, **-e′an**, *a.* Pert. to marriage or a wedding; nuptial.—*n.* A marriage song; epithalamium.—**Hymenop′teral**, **-tĕr-al**, **-terous**, **-us**, *a.* Pert. to an order of insects having 4 membranous wings, as the bee, the wasp, etc.

Hymn, him, *n.* An ode or song of praise, adoration, thanksgiving, etc., esp. one sung in worship.—*v. t.* [HYMNED (himd), HYMNING.] To worship or extol by singing hymns; to sing.—**Hym′nal**, *n.* A book of hymns.—**Hymnol′ogy**, -jĭ, *n.* A collection of hymns; hymns of a period or country; hymns collectively; treatise on hymns.

Hyoid, hi′oid, **Hyoid′ean**, -e-an, *a.* Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [υ].—*Hyoid bone.* A bone between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

Hyp, hip, *n.* A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy.—*v. t.* To make melancholy, depress the spirits of. [Contr. of *hypochondria*, q. v.]

Hyperbaton, hi-pẽr′ba-ton, *n.* (*Gram.*) A figurative construction, changing the natural and proper order of words and sentences.—**Hyper′bola**, -bo-lȧ, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.



Hyperbola.

—**Hyper′bole**, -bo-le, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.—**Hyperbol′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* (*Math.*) Pert. to or of the nature of the hyperbola. Relating to, or containing, hyperbole.—**Hy′perbol′ically**, -lĭ, *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola; with exaggeration.—**Hyperbo′rean**, -re-an, *a.* Northern; very far north; arctic; hence very cold; frigid.—*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.—**Hypercrit′ic**, *n.* One critical beyond measure; a captious censor.—**Hypercrit′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.—**Hypercrit′icism**, -sizm, *n.* Excessive or unjust criticism.—**Hyper′trophy**, -tro-fĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Morbid enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or part of the body.

Hyphen, hi′fen, *n.* (*Print.*) A mark, thus [-], to connect syllables of divided, or parts of compound, words.

Hypnotic, hip-not′ik, *a.* Tending to produce sleep; soporific; characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep.—**Hyp′notism**, -no-tizm, *n.* A kind of mesmeric sleep or somnambulism; a similar condition produced by gazing at a very bright object.

Hypo. hi′po, *n.* A morbid depression of spirits; hyp.—**Hyp′ochon′dria**, hip′o-kon′drĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, esp. about his own health.—**Hyp′ochon′driac**, *a.* Pert. to the hypochondrium, or the parts of the body so called; affected, characterized, or produced by, hypochondria; producing melancholy, or low spirits.—*n.* A person affected with hypochondria.—**Hyp′ochon′drium**, *n.*; *pl.* -DRIA. (*Anat.*) That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.—**Hypoc′risy**, -rĭ-sĭ, *n.* The act or practice of a hypocrite; simulation, or dissimulation; esp. the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion.—**Hyp′ocrite**, -krit, *n.* A pretender to virtue or piety which he has not.—**Hypocrit′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Belonging to a hypocrite; exhibiting hypocrisy.—**Hypocrit′ically**, *adv.*—**Hypoder′mic**, -dẽr′-mik, *a.* (*Med.*) Pert. to what is under the skin; subcutaneous.—*H. injection.* The introducing, by a syringe, under the skin, some medicinal substance—anæsthetic, narcotic, etc.—**Hypogas′tric**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to, or situated in, the middle of the lower part of the abdomen.—**Hypotenuse**, hĭ-*or* hĭ-pot′e-nūs, *n.* (*Geom.*) The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.—**Hypoth′ecate**, hī-*or* hĭ-, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To confer on (one's creditor) a right in a thing, with power to sell it for the discharge of a debt out of the proceeds; to subject (property) to liability for a debt without delivery of possession or transfer of title; to pledge.—**Hypoth′eca′tion**, *n.* (*Civ. Law.*) Act or contract by which property is hypothecated. (*Law of Shipping.*) A contract whereby the vessel, freight, or cargo is made liable for repayment of money advanced for the necessities of the ship.—**Hypoth′enuse**. Same as HYPOTENUSE.—**Hypoth′esis**, hĭ-*or* hĭ-, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. A supposition: something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory assumed to account for known facts or phenomena.—**Hypothet′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Characterized by a hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.—**Hypothet′ically**, *adv.*

ab, hypotenuse.

Hyson, hi′sn, *n.* A species of green tea.

Hyssop, hĭs′sup *or* hī′zup, *n.* A plant whose leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

Hysteria, his-te′rĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A nervous affection, manifested by alternate fits of laughing and crying, or temporary delirium, with a sensation of strangulation.—**Hyster′ic**, -tẽr′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, affected, or troubled with, hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

Hysteron-proteron, his′te-ron-prot′e-ron, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the word that should follow comes first; an inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

I.

I, i, the 9th letter of the Eng. alphabet, has 2 principal sounds, — the long sound, as in *pīne, fīne, īce;* and the short, as in *pĭn, fĭn, gĭft. I* and *J* were formerly regarded as the same character, and in English dictionaries were long classed together.

I, i, *pron.* [*poss.* MY or MINE; *objective* ME; *pl., nom.* WE; *poss.* OUR or OURS; *obj.* US.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person, — the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

Iamb, ī′amb, **Iam′bus**, *L. pl.* IAM′BI, -bi; *E. pl.* -BUSES, -bus-ez, **Iam′bic**, *n.* (*Pros.*) A foot of 2 syllables, the 1st short and 2d long, or the 1st unaccented and 2d accented. A verse composed of such feet. *pl.* A satirical poem; satire; lampoon.

Ibex.

Ibex, ī′beks, *n.* A wild goat of the Alps and other mountains of Europe, remarkable for its long, recurved horns.

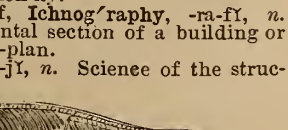
Ibidem, i-bī′dem, *adv.* In the same place, — abbrev. *ibid.* [L.]

Ibis, ī′bis, *n.* A grallatory bird, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with adoration.

Ibis.

Ice, īs, *n.* Frozen water or other fluid; concreted sugar; water or cream flavored and frozen. — *v. t.* [ICED (īst), ICING.] To cover with, or convert into, ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to frost; to cool, as with ice; to freeze. — **I′cing**, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar; frosting. — **Ice′berg**, *n.* A hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean. — **Ice′blink**, *n.* A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen. — **-cream**, *n.* Cream or milk, sweetened, flavored, and congealed by a freezing mixture. — **-floe**, *n.* A large sheet of floating ice. — **-house**, *n.* A repository for preserving ice during warm weather. — **-plant**, *n.* A species of mesembryanthemum, sprinkled with watery vesicles, which glitter like ice. — **Iceland′ic**, *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland: it is of Scandinavian origin, and more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other language now spoken. — **Ice′land-moss**, *n.* A kind of nutritious lichen, found in arctic regions and on high mountains. — **I′cicle**, -sĭ-kl, *n.* A pendent conical mass of ice.

Ichneumon, ik-nu′mon, *n.* A carnivorous animal of Egypt, resembling a weasel, very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile, and of poultry; a hymenopterous insect whose larves are parasitic in other insects; ichneumon fly.



Ichneumon.

Ichnograph, ik′no-graf, **Ichnog′raphy**, -ra-fĭ, *n.* (*Drawing.*) A horizontal section of a building or other object; a ground-plan.

Ichthyology, ik-thĭ-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* Scienee of the structure, habits, classification, etc., of fishes. — **Ich′thyosaur′**, -o-sawr′, **-sau′rus**, -saw′rus, *n.* (*Paleon.*) An extinct carnivorous reptile, lizard-like, and with vertebræ like those of fishes.

Ichthyosaurus.

Icicle, Icing, etc. See under ICE.

Iconoclast, ī-kon′o-klast, *n.* A destroyer of images or idols; one who exposes impositions or shams.

Icosahedron, ī′ko-sa-he′dron, *n.* A solid of 20 equal sides. (*Geom.*) A regular solid, consisting of 20 equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a circumscribing sphere.

Icteric, ik-tĕr′ik, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice. — **Icter′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, jaundice; good against the jaundice.

Ictus, ik′tus, *n.* (*Pros.*) The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word. — **Ic′tic**, *a.* Pert. to or produced by a blow; sudden; abrupt.

I'd, īd. A contr. fr. *I would* or *I had.*

Ide, īd, *n.* A lake fish of N. Europe, of the genus of the dace, roach, etc., but ascending rivers to spawn.

Idea, ī-dē′ȧ, *n.; pl.* IDE′AS, -ȧz. The image or picture of a visible object, formed by the mind; a similar image of any object, whether sensible or spiritual; a general notion or conception, formed by generalization; a notion, conception, or thought; a belief, doctrine, or opinion; one of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity. — **Ide′al**, *n.* A conception proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment; a standard of perfection, beauty, etc. — *a.* Existing in idea or thought; intellectual; mental; proposed for imitation, realization, or obedience; existing in imagination only; unreal; teaching the doctrine of idealism. — **Ide′alism**, -izm, *n.* The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas; doctrine that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of anything but ideas and their relations. — **Ide′alist**, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism; one who idealizes, or forms picturesque fancies or romantic expectations. — **Ideal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Ide′alize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make ideal, give an ideal form or value to. — *v. i.* To form ideas.

Idem, ī′dem. The same as above, — abbreviated *id.* [L.] — **Iden′tical**, -tik-al, *a.* The same; the very same; not different: expressing sameness or the same truth. — **Iden′tically**, *adv.* — **Iden′tify**, -tĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-īd), -FYING.] To make to be the same, unite or combine, treat as having the same use or effect; to determine or establish the identity of, prove to be the same. — *v. i.* To become the same, coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. — **Iden′tifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Iden′tity**, -tĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being identical; sameness; condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed.

Ides, īdz, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Rom. Calendar.*) The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

Idiom, id′ĭ-um, *n.* A mode of expression peculiar to a language or dialect; genius or peculiar cast of a language; peculiar form of language. — **Id′iomat′ic**, -o-mat′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Peculiar to a language; conformed to the mode of expression of a language. — **Idioc′rasy**, -ok′ra-sĭ, **I′diosyn′crasy**, -sin′kra-sĭ, *n.* Peculiarity of constitution or temperament; individual characteristic or susceptibility. — **Id′iot**, -ĭ-ut, *n.* Orig., a person in private life, also an unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person; now, a person destitute from birth of the ordinary intellectual powers; a simpleton. — **Id′iocy**, -o-sĭ, **Id′iotcy**, *n.* Absence of the mental faculties, natural to man, from congenital imperfection in the size, form, or quality of the brain. — **Idiot′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or like an idiot; foolish, sottish. — **Id′iotism**, -izm, *n.* An idiom.

Idle, ī′dl, *a.* [IDLER, IDLEST.] Of no account; useless; vain; unprofitable; not called into active service; inactive; doing nothing; averse to labor or employment; indolent; lazy. — *v. t.* [IDLED (-dld), IDLING.]

To spend in idleness, waste, consume. — **I'dleness**, *n.* Inaction; sluggishness; sloth.

Idol, i'dul, *n.* An image or representation of anything; image of a divinity, made as an object of worship; that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly set; deceitful image; phantom. — **I'dolize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make an idol of, pay idolatrous worship to; to love or reverence to excess or adoration. — **I'doliz'er**, *n.* — **Idol'ater**, -dol'a-tēr, *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan; an adorer; great admirer. — **Idol'atress**, *n.* A female worshiper of idols. — **Idol'atrous**, -trus, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, consisting in, or partaking of, etc. — **Idol'atry**, -trĭ, *n.* Worship of idols, or anything which is not God; excessive veneration for anything.

Idoneous, i-do'ne-us, *a.* Suitable; fit; proper.

Idyl, i'dil *or* id'il, *n.* A short pastoral poem; also a narrative poem, in an elevated and finished style.

If, if, *conj.* In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; whether.

Igneous, ig'ne-us, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, containing, or like fire. (*Geol.*) Resulting from the action of fire. — **Ignite'**, -nīt', *v. t.* To kindle, set on fire. — *v. i.* To take fire, begin to burn. — **Igni'tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. the contrivance for inflaming powder in a torpedo, etc. — **Ignit'ible**, *a.* Capable of being ignited. — **Igni'tion**, -nish'un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Ig'nis-fat'uus**, -u-us, *n.*; *pl.* IG'NES-FAT'UI, -nēz-fat'u-ī. A flitting light that appears, at night, over marshy grounds, etc., supposed to be occasioned by decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by inflammable gas; will-o'-the-wisp.

Ignoble, ig-no'bl, *a.* Of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious; mean; worthless; not honorable, elevated, or generous; base; degenerate; degraded; disgraceful; infamous. — **Igno'bly**, -blĭ, *adv.* — **Ig'nominy**, -min'ĭ, *n.* Public disgrace or dishonor; an act deserving disgrace; opprobrium; reproach; shame; contempt; infamy. — **Ignomin'ious**, -ĭ-us, *a.* Marked with, or deserving, etc.; infamous; despicable. — **Ignomin'iously**, *adv.* — **Ignore'**, -nōr', *v. t.* [-NORED (-nōrd'), -NORING.] To be ignorant of. (*Law.*) To throw out (a bill) as false or ungrounded. To refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration. — **Ignora'mus**, *n.*; *pl.* -MUSES, -ez. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge. — **Ig'norance**, -rans, *n.* Condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge. — **Ig'norant**, *a.* Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; unacquainted; unaware; displaying, or resulting from, ignorance; illiterate. — **Ig'norantly**, *adv.* — **Ig'norantism**, -izm, *n.* Policy of keeping the masses in a state of ignorance; obscurantism. — **Ig'norantist**, *n.* One who, etc.

Iguana, ĭ-gwä'nä, *n.* An edible lizard of tropical Amer.

Ilex, i'leks, *n.* A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including holly. — **Ilic'ic**, ĭ-lis'ik, *a.* Pert. to the holly, — said of an acid contained in its leaves. — **Il'icin**, -cine, -sin, *n.* The bitter principle of, etc.

Ileum, il'e-um, *n.* The lower part of the small intestine. — **Il'ium**, -ĭ-um, *n.* One of the flattened upper side bones of the pelvis, forming part of the hip joint; flank bone; haunch bone. — **Il'iac**, -ĭ-ak, **Ili'acal**, *a.* Pert. to the ileum or the ilium.

Iliad, il'ĭ-ad, *n.* A Greek epic poem, composed by Homer, on the destruction of *Ilium*, the ancient Troy.

Ilk, ilk, *a.* The same; also; each; every. [In Scottish usage, the phrase *of that ilk* denotes that one's surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, *i. e.*, *Grant of Grant*; in Eng. and the U. S., it is ignorantly used to signify *of that same kind*; as, others *of that ilk*.]

Ill, il, *a.* [Comp. and superl. wanting, their places being supplied by *worse* and *worst*, q. v.] Bad, evil; contrary to good in a physical sense; opposed to advantage, happiness, etc.; contrary to good, in a moral sense; sick; unwell; not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; cross; surly; peevish. — *n.* Evil of any kind; misfortune; disease; pain; wickedness; depravity; iniquity. — *adv.* With pain or difficulty; not easily; not rightly or perfectly; not well. — **Ill'ness**, *n.* Disease; indisposition; malady; sickness; wrong moral conduct; wickedness. — **Il'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In an ill or evil manner; not well. [Sometimes used, improperly, for *ill*.]

Illaudable, il-lawd'a-bl, *a.* Not laudable; worthy of censure or dispraise. — **Ille'gal**, *a.* Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit. — **Illegal'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being illegal. — **Ille'galize**, *v. t.* To render unlawful. — **Ille'gally**, *adv.* — **Illeg'ible**, -lej'ĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being read; not legible or readable. — **Illeg'ibly**, *adv.* — **Illeg'ibil'ity**, *n.* — **Illegit'imate**, -jit'ĭ-māt, *a.* Not regular or authorized; unlawful; unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; illogical; not authorized by good usage. — *v. t.* To render illegitimate. — **Illegit'ima'tion**, *n.* Act of illegitimating; state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy. — **Illegit'imacy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of bastardy; state of being not genuine. — **Illib'eral**, *a.* Not liberal; not free, generous, or noble; niggardly; mean; base; narrow-minded; indicating a lack of breeding, culture, etc. — **Illib'eral'ity**, *n.* Quality of being illiberal. — **Illib'erally**, *adv.* — **Illic'it**, -lis'it, *a.* Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful. — **Illim'itable**, *a.* Incapable of being limited or bounded; limitless; unlimited; immeasurable; infinite; vast. — **Illit'erate**, *a.* Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; unlettered. — **Illit'erateness**, **-eracy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being illiterate; ignorance; a literary blunder. — **Illog'ical**, -loj'ik-al, *a.* Ignorant or negligent of, or contrary to, the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

Illness. See under ILL.

Illude, il-lūd', *v. t.* To play upon by artifice, deceive, mock. — **Illu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision: delusion; mockery; chimera; fallacy; hallucination: a lace fabric used for ladies' dresses, bridal veils, etc. — **Illu'sionist**, *n.* One given to illusion; a juggler. — **Illu'sive**, -siv, *a.* Deceiving by false show: deceitful. — **Illu'sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; fallacious.

Illume, il-lūm' [-LUMED (-lūmd'), -LUMING], **Illu'minate**, **Illu'mine**, -min, *v. t.* To enlighten, supply with light; to light up (a building, etc.) in token of rejoicing or in honor of some person, party, or event; to adorn (a book or page) with colored illustrations; to explain, elucidate. — **Illu'mina'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; festive decoration of buildings with lights; adornment of books with colored illustrations; thing illuminated, as a house, book, or manuscript; that which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendor. — **Illu'mina'tive**, *a.* Tending to illuminate or illustrate; illustrative.

Illusion. Illusive. etc. See under ILLUDE.

Illustrate, il-lus'trāt, *v. t.* To make clear or bright; to set in a clear light, exhibit distinctly; to explain; to exemplify, esp. by means of figures, comparisons, examples, etc.; to ornament and elucidate with pictures or figures. — **Illustra'tion**, *n.* Act of illustrating; explanation; elucidation; state of being illustrated; that which illustrates, esp., a picture, etc. — **Illus'trative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to illustrate; explaining. — **Illus'trious**, -trĭ-us, *a.* Possessing luster, brightness, or brilliancy; characterized by greatness, nobleness, etc.; conferring luster or honor; brilliant; distinguished; famous; renowned; eminent; glorious.

Illy. See under ILL.

Image, im'ej, *n.* A similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight; statue; picture; likeness; effigy; an idol; semblance; appearance; representation of anything to the mind. (*Rhet.*) A word-picture; illustration; description; metaphor. (*Opt.*) The figure of any object formed by rays of light upon the retina of the eye, or upon a mirror or screen, or at the focus of a lens. — *v. t.* [IMAGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To form an image of; to represent to the mental vision. — **Im'agery**, -ej-rĭ, *n.* Images in general, or in mass; unreal show; work of the imagination or fancy; false ideas; rhetorical decoration; figures in discourse. — **Imag'ine**, -aj'in, *v. t.* [-INED (-ind), -INING.] To form in the mind a notion or idea of; to contrive in purpose; to represent to one's self; to fancy, suppose, plan, frame. — *v. i.* To form conceptions, think, suppose. — **Imag'inary**, -rĭ, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; ideal; chimer-

ical; visionary; unreal. — **Imag'ina'tion,** *n.* Power by which the mind forms ideas or mental images; power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived, or to recall a mental or spiritual state before experienced; power to recombine materials furnished by experience or direct apprehension; fancy; power to recreate with readiness, under the stimulus of feeling, for an elevated end or purpose; invention. — **Imag'ina'tive,** -tiv, *a.* Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination; given to imagining; full of images, fancies, etc.

Imam, ĭ-mäm', **I'man,** ĭ'män. **Imaum',** ĭ-mawm', *n.* A priest among Mohammedans; a Mohammedan prince who has supreme spiritual and temporal power.

Imbankment. Same as EMBANKMENT.

Imbecile, im'bĕ-sil *or* -sēl', *a.* Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; decrepit; weak; feeble; impotent. — *n.* One who is, etc. — **Im'becil'ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being imbecile.

Imbed, im-bed', *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in partially inclosing clay, mortar, etc.

Imbezzle. Same as EMBEZZLE.

Imbibe, im-bīb', *v. t.* [-BIBED (-bībd'), -BIBING.] To drink in, absorb; to receive into the mind and retain. — **Imbibi'tion,** -bish'un, *n.* Act of imbibing.

Imbitter, im-bit'tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To make bitter, make unhappy or grievous; to make more distressing, render violent, exasperate.

Imbody, Imbolden, Imbosom, etc. See EMBODY, EMBOLDEN, etc.

Imbow, im-bo', *v. t.* To make like a bow; to arch, vault.

Imbricate, im'brĭ-kāt, **-cated,** *a.* Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile; lying over each other in regular order, like shingles on a roof.

Imbricate Scales.

Imbroglio, im-brōl'yo, *n.* An intricate plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of things.

Imbrown, im-brown', *v. t.* [-BROWNED (-browned'), -BROWNING.] To make brown, darken the color of, tan.

Imbrue, im-brōō', *v. t.* [-BRUED (-brōōd'), -BRUING.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

Imbrute, im-brōōt', *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute, make brutal. — *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

Imbue, im-bu', *v. t.* [-BUED (-būd'), -BUING.] To tinge deeply, dye; to cause to become impressed or penetrated.

Imitate, im'ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To follow as a pattern, model, or example; to copy; to produce a likeness of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, manners, etc.; to counterfeit; to produce by imitation. — **Im'itable,** *a.* Capable or worthy of being, etc. — **Im'itabil'ity,** -tĭ, *n.* — **Imita'tion,** *n.* Act of imitating; thing made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Im'itative,** -tiv, *a.* Inclined to imitate; imitating; exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model; formed after a model, pattern, or original. — **Im'itator,** -tĕr, *n.*

Immaculate, im-mak'u-lāt, *a.* Spotless; without blemish; unstained; undefiled; pure; limpid. — **Immate'rial,** -rĭ-al, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant. — **Immature',** **-tured',** -tūrd', *a.* Not mature or ripe; not arrived at perfection or completion; crude; too early; premature. — **Immature'ly,** *adv.* — **Immature'ness, -tu'rity,** -rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being immature.

— **Immeas'urable,** im-mezh'ĕr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable. — **Immeas'urably,** *adv.* — **Imme'diate,** -dĭ-āt, *a.* Not separated by anything intervening; proximate; close; not deferred by an interval of time; present; producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly. — **Imme'diately,** *adv.* In an immediate manner; without intervention of anything; without delay: directly; instantly; quickly; presently. — **Immemo'rial,** -rĭ-al, *a.* Beyond memory, record, or tradition; out of mind. (*Eng. Law.*) Previous to the reign of Richard I. — **Immemo'rially,** *adv.* — **Immense',** -mens', *a.* Unlimited; unbounded; very great; huge; infinite; immeasurable; prodigious; monstrous. — **Immen'sity,** -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Unlimited extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk; greatness. — **Immen'surable,** *a.* Not to be measured; immeasurable.

— **Immis'cible,** im-mis'sĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mixed. — **Immis'cibil'ity,** *n.* — **Immit'igable,** *a.* Not capable of being mitigated or appeased.

— **Immob'ile,** im-mob'il, *a.* Incapable of being moved; fixed; stable. — **Immobil'ity,** *n.* Condition or quality of being, etc. — **Immod'erate,** -ĕr-āt, *a.* Not moderate; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant. — **Immod'est,** *a.* Not limited to due bounds; immoderate; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require; indecorous; shameless; impudent; indecent; unchaste; lewd; obscene. — **Immor'al,** -mor'al, *a.* Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude; contrary to conscience or the divine law; vicious; unjust; impure; unchaste; profligate; abandoned; lewd; obscene. — **Immoral'ity,** -mo-ral'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being immoral; vice; an immoral act or practice. — **Immor'tal,** -môr'tal, *a.* Not mortal; exempt from liability to die; connected with, or terminating in, immortality; destined to live in all ages of this world; eternal; never-ending; ceaseless; enduring; imperishable; deathless. — **Immortal'ity,** *n.* Quality of being immortal; unending existence; exemption from oblivion. — **Immor'talize,** -īz, *v. t.* To render immortal; to exempt from oblivion, perpetuate. — **Immor'tally,** *adv.* — **Im'mortelles',** -tel', *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A name of several genera of unfading flowers; everlasting, q. v. Wreaths composed of them, — placed upon coffins, monuments, etc. — **Immov'able,** -mōōv'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; steadfast; not to be induced to change; incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; not easily affected or moved; unimpressible; hard-hearted. (*Law.*) Permanent in place or tenure; fixed. — *n.* That which cannot be moved. *pl.* (*Civil Law.*) Lands, and things adherent thereto, — by nature, as trees; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, etc.; and by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes.

— **Immune,** im-mūn', *a.* Exempt; protected by inoculation. — **Immu'nize,** *v. t.* To make immune. **Immu'nity,** im-mu'nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax or imposition; a particular privilege; freedom; state of being not susceptible to poison, disease, etc. — **Immu'table,** *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. — **Impal'pable,** im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* Not palpable; not to be felt; extremely fine, so that no grit can be perceived by touch; not easily apprehended by the mind. — **Impar'ity,** -păr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, number, etc.; indivisibility into equal parts. — **Impar'tial,** -pär'shal, *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just. — **Impar'tial'ity,** -shĭ-al'- *or* -shal'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness. — **Impar'tially,** -shal-lĭ, *adv.* — **Impart'ible,** -pärt'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not partible; indivisible. — **Impart'ibil'ity,** *n.* Quality of being impartible; indivisibility. — **Impass'able,** -pás'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being passed; impervious; impenetrable; pathless. — **Impas'sibil'ity,** *n.* Quality or condition of being impassible. — **Impas'sible,** -păs'sĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of suffering or passion, pain or sympathy; unfeeling; without sensation. — **Impas'sive,** -păs'siv, *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible. — **Impas'siveness,** *n.* — **Impa'tience,** -shens, *n.* Quality of being impatient; restlessness; want of patience; violence of temper; passion. — **Impa'tient,** *a.* Not patient; not bearing with composure; intolerant; hasty. — **Impa'tiently,** *adv.*

— **Impec'cable,** im-pek'ka-bl, *a.* Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong. — **Impec'cancy,** -kan-sĭ, **-cabil'ity,** -tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Impecun'ious,** -kūn'ĭ-us, *a.* Not having money; poor. — **Impecu'nios'ity,** *n.* Want of money. — **Impen'etrable,** -e-tra-bl, *a.* Incapable of being penetrated or pierced; inaccessible (to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc.). — **Impen'etrableness, -trabil'ity,** *n.* Quality of being impenetrable. (*Phys-*

ics.) That property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. Obtuseness; stupidity; want of sympathy or susceptibility; coldness. — **Impen'itent**, *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate. — *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner. — **Imperceiv'able**, -pēr-sēv'a-bl, **-cep'tible**, -sep'tĭ-bl, *a.* Not perceptible; insensible; impalpable; not easily apprehended; very small; fine; very slow in progress. — *n.* That which cannot be perceived on account of its smallness. — **Impercep'tibleness**, **-tibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Impercep'tibly**, *adv.* — **Imper'fect**, *a.* Not perfect or complete in all its parts; wanting in some part; unfinished; not equal to the standard; not fulfilling its design; esthetically or morally defective; marked by, or subject to, defects or evil. — *Imperfect tense.* (*Gram.*) A tense expressing uncompleted action or state, esp. in past time. — **Imperfec'tion**, -fek'shun, *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection; defect; deficiency; fault; failing; frailty; foible; blemish; vice. — **Imper'fectly**, *adv.* — **Imper'forate**, -pēr'fo-rāt, *a.* Not perforated or pierced; having no opening. — **Imper'ishable**, -pĕr'ish-a-bl, *a.* Not perishable; indestructible. — **Imper'meable**, -pēr'me-a-bl, *a.* Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious. — **Imper'sonal**, *a.* Not personal; not representing a person; not having individuality. — *Impersonal verb.* (*Gram.*) A verb without the inflections appropriate to the 1st and 2d persons; one without a definite subject, as, *it rains.* — **Imper'sonal'ity**, *n.* Condition or quality of being impersonal. — **Imperspic'uous**, -pēr-spik'u-us, *a.* Not perspicuous; obscure; vague. — **Imper'spicu'ity**, *n.* Want of perspicuity. — **Im'persua'sible**, -swa'zĭ-bl, *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments. — **Imper'tinence**, **-nency**, -nen-sĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being impertinent; irrelevance; unbecoming conduct; rudeness; incivility; that which is impertinent; a thing out of place, or of no value, etc. — **Imper'tinent**, *a.* Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; inapplicable; contrary to rules of propriety; impudent; rude; of no account; trifling; frivolous. — **Im'pertur'bable**, -pēr-tĕr'ba-bl, *a.* Incapable of being perturbed or agitated. — **Im'pertur'babil'ity**, *n.* — **Imper'turba'tion**, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude. — **Imper'viable**, -vĭ'a-bl, **-vious**, -vĭ-us, *a.* Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through; impassable; impenetrable.

— **Impi'ety**, im-pi'e-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; an impious act; want of reverence, filial affection, or obedience to parents; ungodliness; irreligion; sinfulness; profaneness. — **Im'pious**, -pĭ-us, *a.* Not pious; profane; proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being.

— **Impla'cable**, im-pla'ka-bl, *a.* Not placable; incapable of being pacified; unappeasable; inexorable; relentless. — **Implau'sible**, -plaw'zĭ-bl, *a.* Not plausible; not wearing the appearance of truth. — **Implumed'**, -plūmd', **-plu'mous**, -mus, *a.* Having no plumes or feathers.

— **Impol'icy**, im-pol'ĭ-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; bad policy. — **Impolite'**, -līt', *a.* Not polite; not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude. — **Impol'itic**, -ĭ-tĭk, *a.* Not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management; indiscreet; inexpedient. — **Impon'derable**, -dĕr-a-bl, *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — **Impon'derabil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Impo'rous**, -po'rus, *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid. — **Imporos'ity**, -ros'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of porosity; compactness that excludes pores. — **Importune'**, -tūn', *v. t.* [-TUNED (-tūnd'), -TUNING.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation, tease. — **Importu'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being importunate; urgent request; pertinacious solicitation. — **Import'unacy**, -pôrt'u-na-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being importunate. — **Import'unate**, *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pertinacious in solicitation. — **Import'unately**, *adv.* — **Impos'sible**, -pos'sĭ-bl, *a.* Not possible; incapable of existence, or of being done, thought, endured, etc.; impracticable. — **Impos'sibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being impossible; an impossible thing. — **Im'potent**, *a.* Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. (*Law.*) Wanting the power of procreation. — *n.* One who is, etc. — **Im'potence**, **-tency**, -ten-sĭ, *n.* Condition of being, etc. (*Law & Physiol.*) Want of procreative power.

— **Imprac'ticable**, im-prak'tĭ-ka-bl, *a.* Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by means at command; not easily managed; untractable; not to be overcome or persuaded by any reasonable method; not capable of being easily dealt with: incapable of being passed or traveled; impossible; infeasible. — **Imprac'ticableness**, **-ticabil'ity**, *n.* — **Imprac'ticably**, *adv.* — **Imprecis'ion**, -sizh'un, *n.* Want of precision or exactness. — **Impreg'nable**, *a.* Not to be stormed or taken by assault; not to be shaken; invincible. — **Imprescrip'tible**, -skrip'tĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription; not derived from, or dependent on, external authority. — **Improb'able**, *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true. — **Improb'ably**, *adv.* In an improbable manner. — **Improb'abil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood. — **Improp'er**, *a.* Not proper; not fitted to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; indecent. — *Improper fraction.* (*Arith.*) A fraction whose denominator is less than its numerator, as, $\frac{4}{3}$. — **Improp'erly**, *adv.* In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously; inaccurately. — **Im'propri'ety**, -pri'e-tĭ, *n.* Unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; that which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, etc. — **Improv'ident**, *a.* Not provident; wanting forecast; inconsiderate; negligent; heedless. — **Improvise'**, -vīz', *v. t.* [-VISED (-vīzd'), -VISING.] To speak extemporaneously, esp. in verse; to bring about on a sudden, off-hand, or without previous preparation; to do or make on the spur of the moment. — *v. i.* To utter compositions without previous preparation; to do anything off-hand. — **Improv'visato're**, -ve'zä-to'ra, *n.* One who composes and sings or recites poems extemporaneously and immediately. [It.] — **Improv'visatri'ce**, -ve-zä-tre'cha, *n.* A woman who, etc. [It.] — **Impru'dence**, -prōō'dens, *n.* Quality of being imprudent; want of prudence; an imprudent act. — **Impru'dent**, *a.* Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; rash. — **Impru'dently**, *adv.* — **Im'pudence**, *n.* Quality of being impudent; effrontery; sauciness. [F.] — **Im'pudent**, *a.* Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; wanting modesty; shameless; audacious; brazen; pert; rude; saucy; impertinent; insolent. — **Impu'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Exemption from punishment or penalty, — or from injury or loss; security. — **Impure'**, -pūr', *a.* Mixed with extraneous substances; not pure; foul; defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; unhallowed; unchaste; lewd; unclean; obscene. (*Old Test.*) Not purified according to the law of Moses; ceremonially unclean. — **Impure'ness**. **Impu'rity**, -rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being, or that which is impure. — **Imputres'cible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

Immanent, im'ma-nent, *a.* Remaining within; inherent; internal or subjective, — opp. to *emanent*, or transitive.

Immanity, im-man'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Monstrosity; atrocity.

Immanuel, im-man'u-el, *n.* God with us, — an appellation of the Savior.

Immerse, im-mĕrs', *v. t.* [-MERSED (-mĕrst'), -MERSING.] To plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid; to engage deeply, involve. — **Immer'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; state of being deeply engaged. (*Astron.*) Disappearance of a celestial body, by passing behind another, or into its shadow.

Immesh, im-mesh', *v. t.* [-MESHED (-mesht'), -MESHING.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web.

Immigrate, im'mĭ-grāt, *v. i.* To remove into a country for permanent residence. — **Im'migrant**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Immigra'tion**, *n.* Act of immigrating.

Imminent, im'mi-nent, *a.* Threatening immediately

to fall or occur; impending; near; at hand; threatening evil: dangerous. — **Im'minence**, -nens, *n.* Quality or condition of being, etc.; that which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Immolate, im'mo-lāt, *v. t.* To sacrifice; to kill, as a sacrificial victim.— **Immola'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which is immolated; a sacrifice.

Immure, im-mūr', *v. t.* [-MURED (-mūrd'), -MURING.] To inclose within walls, imprison, incarcerate.

Imp, imp, *n.* A graft; scion; a young or inferior devil; little demon; a mischievous child. — *v. t.* [IMPED (impt). IMPING.] To graft; to extend, enlarge, or mend, as by inserting a feather into a broken wing; to increase, strengthen, plume.

Impact, im-pakt', *v. t.* To drive close, press firmly together. — **Im'pact**, *n.* Collision; force communicated. (*Mech.*) The single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

Impair, im-pâr', *v. t.* [-PAIRED (-pârd'), -PAIRING.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; to injure, weaken, enfeeble.

Impale, im-pāl', *v. t.* [-PALED (-pāld'), -PALING.] To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on a stake; to inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades. (*Her.*) To join, as 2 coats of arms, pale-wise.—**Impale'ment**, *n.* Act of impaling; space inclosed by stakes or pales. (*Her.*) The division of a shield pale-wise, or by a vertical line.

Impalement. (*Her.*)

Impanel, im-pan'el, *v. t.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To write or enter (the names of a jury) in a list; to form (a list, etc.).

Impart, im-pärt', *v. t.* To bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in; to make known, show by words or tokens, communicate, confer, give, reveal, disclose, divulge. — *v. i.* To give a part or share.

Impassion, im-pash'un, *v. t.* [-PASSIONED (-pash'und), -SIONING.] To move or affect strongly with passion. — **Impas'sioned**, -pash'und, *p. a.* Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited. — **Impas'sionate**, -āt, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.

Impeach, im-pēch', *v. t.* [-PEACHED (-pēcht'), -PEACHING.] To charge with a crime or misdemeanor; esp., to charge (an officer) before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office; to bring discredit on, charge with impropriety, call in question, accuse, arraign, censure, indict. — **Impeach'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, impeached, — as, a calling to account, arraignment, esp., arraignment of a public officer for maladministration; or a calling in question as to purity of motives or rectitude of conduct, etc.

Impede, im-pēd', *v. t.* To hinder, obstruct.— **Imped'iment**, -pĕd'i-ment, *n.* That which impedes or hinders progress or motion; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty. — *Impediment in speech.* A defect which prevents distinct utterance. — **Imped'itive**, i-tiv, *a.* Causing hindrance; impeding.

Impel, im-pel', *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld'), -PELLING.] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action, instigate, actuate, move. — **Im'pulse**, -puls, *n.* Act of impelling; impulsion; action of a force so as to produce motion suddenly; effect of an impelling force; sudden and unconsidered thought or mental purpose exciting to action; hasty inclination; impression; instigation; shock.— **Impul'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of impelling; influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind, from without or within; impulse. — **Impul'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having power of driving or impelling; actuated by impulse. (*Mech.*) Acting momentarily, or by impulse.

Impend, im-pend', *v. i.* To hang over, be suspended above, be imminent; approach menacingly. — **Impend'ence**, **-ency**, -en-si, *n.* State of impending; near approach; menacing attitude. — **Impend'ent**, *a.* Impending; imminent; threatening; pressing closely. — **Impend'ing**, *p. a.* Hanging over; impendent.

Imperative, im-pĕr'a-tiv, *a.* Expressive of command; commanding; authoritative; not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding.

Imperial, im-pe'rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to an empire, or to an emperor; belonging to supreme authority, or one who wields it; royal; sovereign; supreme; of superior size or excellence. — *n.* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; a large kind of drawing-paper, 21 by 30 inches. — **Imperialism**, im-pē'rĭ-al-izm, *n.* Power or character of an emperor; imperial authority: spirit of empire; the policy, practice, or advocacy of seeking, or acquiescing in, the extension of the control, dominion, or empire of a nation. — **Impe'rialist**, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor; advocate of imperial government. — **Impe'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Commanding; authoritative; haughty, arrogant.

Imperil, im-pĕr'il, *v. t.* [-ILED (-ild), -ILING.] To bring into peril, endanger.

Impersonate, im-pĕr'sun-āt, *v. t.* To invest with personality; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; personify; to represent the person of; personate. — **Imper'sona'tion**, **Imperson'ifica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Impetus, im'pe-tus, *n.* The force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum. — **Impet'uous**, -pet'u-us, *a.* Rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; passionate. — **Impet'uously**, *adv.* — **Impet'uousness**, **-uos'ity**, -u-os'i-tĭ, *n.*

Impinge, im-pinj', *v. i.* [-PINGED (-pinjd'), -PINGING.] To fall or dash against; to touch upon, hit.

Implant, im-plant', *v. t.* To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; to sow. — **Implanta'tion**, *n.* Act of implanting, etc., in the mind or heart.

Implead, im-plēd', *v. t.* (*Law.*) To institute and prosecute a suit against in court: to sue at law.

Implement, im'ple-ment, *n.* Whatever may supply a want; esp., an instrument, utensil, or tool.

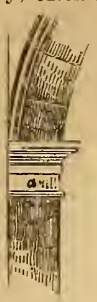
Implicate, im'plĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To infold, entangle; to connect in many relations; to bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned. — **Implica'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; entanglement; that which is implied, but not expressed; inference. — **Implic'it**, -plis'it, *a.* Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied; trusting to the word of another, without reserve; unquestioning. — **Imply'**, -pli', *v. t.* [-PLIED (-plīd'), -PLYING.] To contain by implication; to include virtually; to involve, import, mean, signify. — **Impli'edly**, -ed-lĭ, *adv.* By implication.

Implore, im-plōr', *v. t.* [-PLORED (-plōrd'), -PLORING.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly; to beseech, crave, entreat, beg.

Import, im-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring in from abroad; esp. to bring (merchandise) from another country, in the transactions of commerce; to include, as signification or intention; to imply, signify, denote, mean; to be of importance or consequence to, interest, concern. — **Im'port**, *n.* That which is imported, or brought in from abroad; purport; meaning; intended significance; importance; consequence. — **Impor'tance**, *n.* Quality of being important; consequence; moment; significance. — **Impor'tant**, *a.* Having weight or consequence; significant; momentous; grave.— **Importa'tion**, *n.* Act or practice of importing; goods introduced into a country from abroad. — **Import'er**, *n.* One who imports goods.

Impose, im-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To lay on; to set or place, put, deposit; to lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, etc.; to levy; to pass off, palm. (*Eccl.*) To lay (the hands in confirmation or ordination). (*Print.*) To prepare for printing or casting by arranging the pages upon the stone, and securing them in the chase. — **Impos'ing**, *p. a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding. — **Impos'ing-stone**, *n.* (*Print.*) A stone on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.— **Imposi'tion**, -zish'un, *n.* Act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, etc.; thing imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax; a trick or deception put on others. (*Eccl.*) Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like. — **Impos'tor**, -pŏs'tĕr, *n.* One who imposes upon others, esp. one who fraudulently assumes a character or title not his own; deceiver; cheat; pretender. — **Impost'ure**, -pŏs'chur, *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; deception practiced under a false character; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion. —

Im′post, -pōst, *n.* A tax, tribute, or duty; often a duty laid by government on goods imported into a country; tribute; toll; excise; custom. (*Arch.*) That part of a pillar, pier, entablature, wall, or abutment upon which an arch or superstructure rests.



a, Impost.

Imposthume, im-pŏst′hūm, *n.* A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

Impostor, Imposture, etc. See under Impose.

Impound, im-pownd′, *v. t.* To confine in a pound or close pen, restrain within limits.

Impoverish, im-pov′ĕr-ish, *v. t.* [-ished (-isht), -ishing.] To make poor, reduce to poverty; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of.

Imprecate, im′pre-kāt, *v. t.* To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil. — **Impreca′tion**, *n.* Act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; curse; anathema. — **Im′precatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Maledictory.

Impregnate, im-preg′nāt, *v. t.* To make pregnant, get with young; to render fruitful or fertile, fertilize; to infuse particles of another substance into. — *a.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated. — **Impregna′tion**, *n.* Act of impregnating; fecundation; state of being impregnated; intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation. — **Impregn′**, -prēn′, *v. t.* To impregnate.

Impress, im-pres′, *v. t.* [-pressed (-prest′), -pressing.] To press, or stamp, in or upon; to make a mark or figure upon; to produce by pressure; to inculcate, imprint; to take by force for public service. — **Im′press**, *n.* A mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; mold; mark of distinction; impression or influence wrought on the mind; act of impressing for the public service. — **Impres′sion**, -presh′un, *n.* Act of impressing or stamping; that produced by pressure, — as, a stamp made by pressure, mark; or, sensible result of an influence exerted from without; or, influence on the purposes, feelings, or actions; or, effect or influence on the organs of sense, which is the condition of sensation or sensible perception; hence, an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief; or, a copy taken by pressure from type, an engraved plate, etc., also, all the copies taken at once; an edition; that which impresses, or exercises an effect, action, or agency. (*Paint.*) The ground-color; a stratum of a single color laid upon a wall or surface. — **Impres′sionable**, *a.* Susceptible of impression; capable of being molded; susceptive. — **Impress′ive**, -iv, *a.* Making, or tending to make, an impression; adapted to arouse the attention or touch the feelings; capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible.

Impresario, im-pre-sä′re-o, *n.* The manager of an opera, etc.

Imprimis, im-prī′mis, *adv.* In the first place; first in order.

Imprint, im′print, *n.* Whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; esp. the name of the printer or publisher, with time and place of publication. — **Imprint′**, *v. t.* To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp; to stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of types; to fix indelibly, as on the memory. — **Im′prima′tur**, *n.* A license, to print a book, etc.

Imprison, im-priz′n, *v. t.* [-oned (-nd), -oning.] To put into a prison, confine in a prison or jail; to limit, hinder, or restrain; to incarcerate, immure. — **Impris′onment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; restraint of liberty; custody; durance.

Impromptu, im-promp′tu, *adv.* or *a.* Off-hand; without previous study; extempore. — *n.* An off-hand or extemporaneous composition.

Impropriate, im-pro′prĭ-āt, *v. t.* Orig., to appropriate to private use. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) To place the profits of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman; to appropriate to private use or put in possession of a layman.

Improve, im-prōōv′, *v. t.* [-proved (-prōōvd′), -proving.] To make better; to increase the value or good qualities of; to use to good purpose; to advance, mend, correct, rectify. — *v. i.* To grow better; to make or show improvement; to grow worse; to increase, be enhanced, rise. — **Improve′ment**, *n.* Act of improving, or state of being improved; progress toward what is better; act of making profitable use of anything, or state of being profitably employed; practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse; that which improves anything, or is added to it by way of improving it.

Impugn, im-pūn′, *v. t.* [-pugned (-pūnd′), -pugning.] To attack by words or arguments, contradict, call in question. — **Impugn′able**, -pūn′*a-* *or* -pūg′na-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Impugn′er**, *n.*

Impulse, Impulsion, etc. See under Impel.

Impunity, Impure, etc. See under Immaculate.

Impurple, im-pēr′pl, *v. t.* [-pled (-pld), -pling.] To color or tinge with purple, make red or reddish.

Impute, im-pūt′, *v. t.* To charge, ascribe, attribute; to charge to one as the author, responsible originator, or possessor of. (*Theol.*) To set to one's account as the ground of approval or condemnation. — **Imputa′tion**, *n.* Act of imputing or charging; thing imputed or charged; charge of evil; censure; reproach; intimation. (*Theol.*) Attribution of personal guilt or personal righteousness on account of the offense or the atonement of another. — **Imput′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.

In, in, *prep.* Within; inside of; surrounded by; not outside of. — *adv.* Not out; within; inside; into. (*Law.*) With privilege or possession. — *n.* A person who is in office, — opp. of *out;* a reëntrant angle; a nook or corner. — **In′ner**, *a.*, *compar.* Further in; interior; internal; not obvious; obscure; pert. to the spirit or its phenomena. — **In′nermost, In′most**, *a. superl.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part. — **In′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Internal; interior; secret. — *adv.* Internally; secretly. — **In′to**, -tōō, *prep.* To the inside of; within. — **In′ward**, *a.* Placed within; interior; seated in the mind or soul. — *n.* That which, etc.; esp., *pl.*, the inner parts of the body; the viscera. — **In′ward, -wards**, *adv.* Toward the inside, center, or interior; into the mind or thoughts. — **In′wardly**, *adv.* In or toward the inner parts or heart; internally; secretly; privately. — **In-and-in**, *a.* (*Breeding.*) From animals of the same parentage. — **In′asmuch′**, *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since, — followed by *as*. — **In′somuch′**, *adv.* So; to such a degree; in such wise. — **Inn′ing**, *n.* Ingathering of grain; in games of ball, the turn for using the bat; *pl.* lands recovered from the sea.

In-, in, *inseparable pref.*, with negative force: it becomes *i-* before *gn*, *il-* before *l*, *im-* before *m* and *p*, and *ir-* before *r*. Many of the words formed by it are self-explanatory: those which have been inserted in this vocabulary are grouped under Ignoble, Illaudable, Immaculate, Inability, and Irrational.

Inability, in-a-bil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being unable; lack of ability; incapacity; weakness. — **In′access′ible**, -ak-ses′ĭ-bl, *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached. — **Inaccess′ibly**, *adv.* — **Inaccess′ibleness, -ibil′ity**, *n.* — **Inac′curate**, -rāt, *a.* Not accurate; displaying a want of careful attention; erroneous. — **Inac′curately**, *adv.* — **Inac′curacy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being inaccurate; want of exactness; mistake; fault; error; blunder. — **Inac′tion**, *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest. — **Inact′ive**, -iv, *a.* Not active; having no power to move; not disposed to action or effort; not busy; idle; dull; indolent; slothful; lazy. (*Chem.*) Not producing results. — **Inad′equate**, -e-kwāt, *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; incommensurate; disproportionate; incompetent; incapable. — **Inad′equateness, -equacy**, -e-kwa-sĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being inadequate; inequality; incompleteness. — **Inadvert′ent**, *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; careless. — **Inadvert′ently**, *adv.* — **Inadvert′ence, -ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness; an oversight, mistake, or fault, proceeding from negligence; carelessness; thoughtlessness. — **Inal′ienable**, -āl′yen-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another. — **Inane′**, -ān′, *a.* Destitute of contents; empty; purposeless; void of sense or intelligence. — **Ina-**

ni′tion, -nish′un, *n.* Condition of being inane; emptiness; exhaustion from want of food. — **Inan′ity**, -an′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Inanition; void space; emptiness; deficiency of contents; senselessness; frivolity. — **Inan′imate**, -ĭ-māt, *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit; lifeless; inert: inactive: dull: soulless; spiritless. — **Inappro′priate**, -prĭ-āt, *a.* Not proper or appropriate; unbecoming; unsuitable, as in manners, moral conduct, etc. — **Inapt′itude**, -apt′ĭ-tūd, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness. — **Inar′able**, -ar′a-bl, *a.* Not arable; not capable of being plowed. — **Inartic′ulate**, -tik′u-lāt, *a.* Not articulate: not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. (*Zoöl.*) Not jointed or articulated. — **Inar′tifi′cial**, -fish′al, *a.* Not artificial: not made or performed by the rules of art: characterized by artlessness or simplicity. — **Inatten′tion**, *n.* Want of attention or consideration: inadvertence; heedlessness; neglect. — **Inatten′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; careless; heedless; negligent; remiss. — **Inaud′ible**, -awd′ĭ-bl, *a.* Not audible; incapable of being heard: making no sound; noiseless; silent. — **Inauspi′cious**, -awspish′us, *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; evil.

— **Incal′culable**, in-kal′ku-la-bl, *a.* Not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great. — **Inca′pable**, *a.* Not capable; not having adequate power or capacity, mental, physical, or spatial; not in a moral condition in which it would be possible (to do an immoral or dishonorable act); not in a state to suffer or receive; not admitting. (*Law.*) Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense. — **Inca′pably**, *adv.* — **Inca′pabil′ity**, *n.* Quality of being incapable; incapacity; want of power. (*Law.*) Want of legal qualifications. — **Incapac′ity**, -pas′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of capacity; defect of intellectual power; inability; incompetency; unfitness; disqualification. (*Law.*) Want of legal ability or competency. — **Incapac′itate**, *v. t.* To deprive of capacity or natural power; to disable, deprive of competent power or ability. (*Law.*) To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; to disqualify. — **Incapac′ita′tion**, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification. — **Incau′tious**, -kaw′shus, *a.* Not cautious; not circumspect; unwary; indiscreet; imprudent; impolitic; thoughtless; improvident. — **Incer′titude**, -sĕr′tĭ-tūd, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt. — **Inces′sant**, -ses′sant, *a.* Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; constant; perpetual. — **In′cest**, -sest, *n.* The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited. — **Incest′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest. — **Incivil′ity**, -sĭ-vil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being uncivil; want of courtesy; unmannerliness; impoliteness; any act of rudeness or ill breeding. — **Inciv′ism**, -siv′izm, *n.* Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country. — **Inclem′ent**, -klem′ent, *a.* Not clement; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh; physically severe; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold, etc. — **Inclem′ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being, etc.; physical harshness; storminess; severe cold. — **Incog′**, -kog′, *adv.* In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known. [Contr. fr. *incognito.*] — **Incog′itative**, -koj′ĭ-ta-tiv, *a.* Not cogitative; wanting power of thought. — **Incog′nito**, -nĭ-to, *a.* or *adv.* Unknown; in disguise; in an assumed character, and under an assumed name. — *n.* One unknown or in a disguise, or under an assumed character; assumption of a feigned character; state of being in disguise or assumed character. — **Incoher′ent**, -ko-hēr′ent, *a.* Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent. — **Incombus′tible**, -tĭ-bl, *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire. — **Incommen′surable**, -men′shōō-ra-bl, *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison. — **Incommen′surabil′ity**, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc. — **Incommen′surate**, *a.* Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; not of equal measure or extent; unequal; inadequate; insufficient. — **Incommode′**, -mōd′, *v. t.* To give inconvenience to, give trouble to, disturb, molest, disquiet. — **Incommo′dious**, -mo′dĭ-us, *a.* Not commodious; tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble. — **Incommut′able**, -mūt′a-bl, *a.* Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another. — **Incom′parable**, -pa-ra-bl, *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others: peerless; matchless; transcendent. — **Incompat′ible**, -pat′ĭ-bl, *a.* Not compatible; incapable of co-existence; irreconcilably opposed; inconsistent; incongruous; dissimilar; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. — **Incom′petent**, -pe-tent, *a.* Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, etc.; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; not lying within one's competency, capacity, or authorized power; unfit; inadmissible. — **Incom′petence**, **-tency**, -ten-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. (*Law.*) Want of competency or legal fitness to be heard or admitted as a witness, or to sit or act as a juror. — **Incomplete′**, -plēt′, *a.* Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective. (*Bot.*) Lacking calyx or corolla, or both. — **Incom′prehen′sible**, -hen′sĭ-bl, *a.* Not comprehensible; incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable. — **Inconceiv′able**, -sēv′a-bl, *a.* Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. — **Inconclu′sive**, -klu′siv, *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question. — **Incon′gruent**, -kon′groō-ent, *a.* Not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent. — **Incongru′ity**, -kon-groō′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency. — **Incon′gruous**, -kon′groō-us, *a.* Not congruous to a standard or end; not reciprocally agreeing; inconsistent; inappropriate; unfit; improper. — **Incon′sequent**, -se-kwent, *a.* Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical; inconsistent. — **Incon′sequen′tial**, -kwen′shal, *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; not of consequence; of little moment. — **Incon′sequence**, -kwens, *n.* Quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness. — **Inconsid′erable**, *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial. — **Inconsid′erableness**, *n.* — **Inconsid′erate**, -ĕr-āt, *a.* Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; proceeding from heedlessness; rash; negligent; improvident; incautious; injudicious; rash; hasty. — **Inconsist′ent**, *a.* Not consistent; at variance, esp. as regards character, sentiment, or action; not exhibiting conformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, etc.; incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable; repugnant; contradictory. — **Inconsist′ence**, **-ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; absurdity in argument or narration; unsteadiness; changeableness. — **Incon′sonance**, **-sonancy**, -so-nan-sĭ, *n.* Want of consonance or harmony of action or thought. (*Mus.*) Disagreement of sounds; discord. — **Inconspic′uous**, -spik′u-us, *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible. — **Incon′stant**, *a.* Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; changeable: variable; mutable; fickle; volatile; unstable. — **Incon′stancy**, -stan-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.: want of uniformity; dissimilitude. — **Ineonsum′able**, -sūm′a-bl, *a.* Not consumable. — **Inconsum′mate**, -sum′māt, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete. — **Incontest′able**, *a.* Not contestable; too clear to be controverted; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable: unquestionable; indubitable. — **Incontig′uous**, -tig′u-us, *a.* Not contiguous; separate. — **Incon′tinent**, -tĭ-nent, *a.* Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. (*Med.*) Unable to restrain natural evacuations. — *n.* One who is unchaste. — **Incon′tinently**, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately; at once; suddenly. — **Incon′tinence**, **-nency**, -nen-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Incon′trovert′ible**, *a.* Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable. — **Incon′trovert′ibly**, *adv.* — **Inconven′ient**, -vēn′yent, *a.* Not convenient; not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient; giving trouble or uneasiness; disadvantageous; inopportune. — **Inconven′ience**, **-iency**, -yen-sĭ, *n.* What

of convenience; that which gives trouble **or uneasiness**; incommodiousness; disquiet; disturbance; annoyance; trouble. — **Inconven'ience**, *v. t.* To bring to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to; to incommode. — **Inconvert'ible**, -vērt'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else. — **Incorpo'real**, -po're-al, *a.* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual. (*Law.*) Not having a visible existence; intangible, as, an equity of redemption is an *incorporeal hereditament*. — **Incorpo'really**, *adv.* — **Incor'pore'ity**, *n.* Quality of being incorporeal; immateriality. — **Incor'porate**, -rāt, *a.* Incorporeal; not corporate. — **Incorrect'**, *a.* Not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; not in accordance with the truth; not accordant with the rule of duty or of morality; inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty. — **Incor'rigible**, -rĭ-jĭ-bl, *a.* Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable. — **Incor'rigibleness**, **-gibil'ity**, *n.* — **Incor'rigibly**, *adv.* — **Incorrupt'**, *a.* Not affected with corruption or decay; not defiled or depraved; pure; untainted. — **Incorrupt'ible**, *a.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; inflexibly just and upright. — **Incorrup'tion**, -rup'shun, *n.* Absence of, or exemption from, corruption. — **Incorrupt'ive**, -rupt'iv, *a.* Not liable to corruption. — **In'create**, -kre-āt, **In'crea'ted**, *a.* Uncreated. — **Incred'ible**, *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed; not to be credited. — **Incred'ibleness**, **-ibil'ity**, *n.* — **Incred'ibly**, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief. — **Incred'ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical. — **Incred'ulousness**, **Incredu'lity**, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; skepticism; unbelief; disbelief. — **Incur'able**, -kūr'a-bl, *a.* Not curable; incapable of being cured; not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable. — *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure; a sick person who cannot be cured. — **Incur'ableness**, **-abil'ity**, *n.* — **Incur'ably**, *adv.* So as to be incurable. — **Incu'rious**, -ku'rĭ-us, *a.* Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; uninquisitive.

— **Inde'cent**, in-de'sent, *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; indelicate; immodest; gross; unchaste; obscene; filthy. — **Inde'cently**, *adv.* In a manner to offend delicacy. — **Inde'cence**, **-ency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* Want of decency; lack of modesty; that which is indecent; an indecent word, act, etc.; indecorum: impurity; obscenity. — **Indecis'ion**, -sizh'un, *n.* Want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution. — **Indeci'sive**, -si'siv, *a.* Not decisive; not bringing to a final close; prone to indecision; wavering; vacillating; hesitating. — **Indeclin'able**, -klīn'a-bl, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not declinable; not varied by terminations. — **Indeclin'ably**, *adv.* Without variation of termination. — **Indecorous**, -de-ko'-rus *or* -dek'o-rus, *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; uncivil. — **Indecorously**, -de-ko'- *or* -dek'o-, *adv.* — **Indecorousness**, *n.* Violation of propriety. — **Indeco'rum**, *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; a breach of decorum. — **Indefat'igable**, -fat'ĭ-ga-bl, *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearied; persevering; assiduous. — **Indefea'sible**, -fe'zĭ-bl, *a.* Not to be defeated: incapable of being made void. — **Indefea'sibil'ity**, *n.* — **Indefect'ible**, *a.* Not liable to defect, failure, or decay. — **Indefect'ibil'ity**, *n.* — **Indefect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete. — **Indefen'sible**, *a.* Not defensible; not capable of being maintained, vindicated, or justified. — **Indefen'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having no defense. — **Indefin'able**, -fīn'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **Indef'inite**, -def'ĭ-nit, *a.* Not definite; not limited, precise, or certain; having no determined or certain limits. (*Bot.*) More than 12, esp. when the number is not constant, — said of the parts of a flower, etc. — **Indehis'cent**, -de-his'sent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Not opening spontaneously at maturity. — **Indelib'erate**, -de-lib'ĕr-āt, *a.* Done without deliberation; sudden; unpremeditated. — **Indel'ible**, -del'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not to be blotted out: incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten. — **Indel'icate**, -del'ĭ-kāt, *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; indecorous; unseemly; coarse; broad; gross; indecent. — **Indel'icacy**, -ĭ-ka-sĭ, *n.* Want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language. — **Indem'nify**, -nĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To save harmless, secure against future loss or damage; to make up for that which is past; to reimburse. — **Indem'nifica'tion**, *n.* Act of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty; that which indemnifies. — **Indem'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Security to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage; compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained. — **Indemon'strable**, -mon'stra-bl, *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated; not susceptible of proof. — **Independ'ent**, *a.* Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; affording a comfortable livelihood; not subject to influence; self-directing; expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold; separate from; exclusive. (*Eccl.*) Belonging or pert. to the Independents. — *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, and independent of all ecclesiastical authority. — **Independ'ence**, -ens, **-ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.; exemption from reliance on others, or control by them. — **Indescrib'able**, -skrīb'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being described. — **Indesert'**, -zērt', *n.* Want of merit or worth. — **Indeter'minate**, -mĭ-nāt, *a.* Not determinate; uncertain; not precise. — **Indeter'mina'tion**, *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction. — **Indif'ferent**, -fĕr-ent, *a.* Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; of no account; neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable; not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting anything. — **Indif'ference**, -ens, *n.* Quality of being indifferent, or not making or measuring a difference; passableness; mediocrity; impartiality; freedom from bias; state of the mind when it feels no interest in what is presented to it; carelessness; unconcern; apathy; insensibility. — **Indif'ferency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Absence of interest in, or influence from, anything; equilibrium; indifferentism. — **Indif'ferentism**, -izm, *n.* State of indifference. — **Indigest'ed**, -dĭ-jest'ed, *a.* Not digested; undigested; crude; not regularly disposed and arranged. (*Med.*) Not brought to suppuration. — **Indigest'ible**, *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme: not to be received or patiently endured. — **Indiges'tion**, -jes'chun, *n.* Want of due digestion; a failure of the gastric juices to produce necessary changes in food in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; difficult or painful digestion. — **Indig'nant**, *a.* Affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt. — **Indigna'tion**, *n.* Strong disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; wrath; resentment; rage. — **Indig'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; injury accompanied with insult. — **Indirect'**, -dĭ-rekt', *a.* Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; circuitous; roundabout; not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the most plain and direct method or course; by remote means; not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest. — **Indirec'tion**, *n.* Oblique course or means; dishonest practices; indirectness. — **Indiscern'ible**, -diz-zērn'ĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being discerned; not discoverable. — **Indiscerp'tible**, -sērp'tĭ-bl, *a.* Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts. — **Indiscreet'**, -krēt', *a.* Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; injudicious; rash; hasty; heedless. — **Indiscre'tion**, -kresh'un, *n.* Want of discretion; imprudence; an indiscreet act; indiscreet behavior. — **Indiscrete'**, -krēt', *a.* Not discrete or separated. — **Indiscrim'inate**, -krim'ĭ-nāt, *a.* Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction. — **Indispen'sable**, *a.* Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary; not admitting dispensation; not providing for release or exemption. — **Indispose'**, -pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To render unfit or unsuited, disqualify; to disqualify for the exercise of proper

functions; to make somewhat ill; to disincline, render averse or unfavorable; to make unfavorable or disinclined, — with *toward*. — **Indispos'edness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being, etc.; slight aversion; indisposition. — **Indisposi'tion**, -zish'un, *n.* Condition of wanting adaptation or affinity; slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; want of fitness in feeling; disinclination; aversion. — **Indis'putable**, -pu-ta-bl, *a.* Not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute; incontestable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; certain; positive. — **Indis'putableness**, *n.* — **Indis'putably**, *adv.* — **Indis'soluble**, -so-lu-bl, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; perpetually binding or obligatory. — **Indis'solubleness**, **-lubil'ity**, *n.* — **Indistinct'**, -tinkt', *a.* Not distinct or distinguishable; obscure to the mind; confused; not presenting clear and well-defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint; undefined; indefinite; vague; ambiguous; uncertain. — **Indistinc'tion**, *n.* Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; indiscrimination; equality of rank or condition. — **Indistinct'ly**, *adv.* Not clearly; confusedly; obscurely. — **Indistin'guishable**, -tin'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Not distinguishable; unable to be distinguished. — **Individ'ual**, -vid'u-al, *a.* Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; of, or pert. to, one only; peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; distinctive. — *n.* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; esp. a human being; a person. — **Individ'ualism**, -izm, *n.* Quality of being individual; individuality; excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest; selfishness. (*Social Science.*) Doctrine that the interests of society are best promoted by each individual's seeking his own personal welfare, — opp. to *socialism* and *communism*. — **Individ'ual'ity**, -ual'i-ti, *n.* Condition or quality of being individual; distinct nature or existence; character or property peculiar to an individual; distinctive character. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Individ'ual'iza'tion**, *n.* Act of individualizing; state of being individualized. — **Individ'ualize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To select or mark as an individual; to particularize. — **Individ'ually**, *adv.* In an individual manner or relation; separately; inseparably; incommunicably. — **Individ'uate**, -u-āt, *v. t.* To distinguish from others of the species; to discriminate; to cause to exist as an individual whole. — **Individ'ua'tion**, *n.* Act of making single, or the same, to the exclusion of others; act of endowing with individuality; act of separating into individuals by analysis. — **Indivis'ible**, -viz'i-bl, *a.* Not divisible; not separable into parts. (*Math.*) Not capable of exact division; incommensurable. — *n.* That which is indivisible. (*Geom.*) One of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal. — **Indoc'ible**, -dos'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed; intractable. — **Indoc'ile**, -dos'il, *a.* Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable. — **Indocil'ity**, *n.* Dullness of intellect; intractableness. — **In'dolence**, **-lency**, -do-len-sī, *n.* Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness. — **In'dolent**, *a.* Indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion; habitually idle; lazy; listless; sluggish. — *Indolent tumor.* (*Med.*) A tumor causing little or no pain. — **Indom'itable**, -dom'i-ta-bl, *a.* Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible. — **Indu'bitable**, -bī-ta-bl, *a.* Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt; unquestionable; evident; incontestable.

— **Ined'ited**, in-ed'it-ed, *a.* Not edited; unpublished. — **Inef'fable**, *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable. — **Ineffa'ce'able**, -fās'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being effaced. — **Ineffect'ive**, -fekt'iv, *a.* Not effective; incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended; useless; vain; fruitless; weak. — **Ineffect'ual**, -u-al, *a.* Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak. — **Inef'fica'cious**, -fī-ka'shus, *a.* Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect. — **Inef'fica'ciousness**, **Inef'ficacy**, -ka-sī, *n.* Inefficiency; ineffectualness. — **Ineffi'ciency**, -fish'en-sī, *n.* State or quality of being inefficient; want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect. — **Ineffi'cient**, -fish'ent, *a.* Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious; habitually slack or remiss; effecting nothing. — **Inel'egant**, *a.* Not elegant; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. — **Inel'egance**, **-gancy**, -gan-sī, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Inel'igible**, -i-ji-bl, *a.* Not eligible; not proper to be elected to an office; undesirable. — **Inel'igibil'ity**, *n.* — **Inept'**, *a.* Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper; silly; nonsensical. — **Inept'itude**, -i-tūd, *n.* Quality of being inept; unfitness; foolishness; nonsense. — **Inequal'ity**, -kwol'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being unequal; lack of uniformity; diversity; unevenness; want of levelness; disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy. (*Alg.*) The expression of 2 unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality between them, — as, $3 > 2$. (*Astron.*) An irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion. — **Ineq'uitable**, -ek'wi-ta-bl, *a.* Not equitable; not just. — **Inert'**, -ērt', *a.* Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; indisposed to move or act; dull; powerless for an effect or influence; inactive; sluggish. — **Iner'tia**, -ēr'shi-a, *n.* (*Physics.*) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion. Indisposition to move; inactivity; sluggishness. — **Ines'timable**, -ti-ma-bl, *a.* Incapable of being estimated or computed; above all price; incalculable; invaluable. — **Inev'itable**, -i-ta-bl, *a.* Not evitable; incapable of being avoided; unavoidable; not to be withstood or resisted. — **Inexact'**, -egz-akt', *a.* Not exact: not precisely correct or true. — **Inexcus'able**, -eks-kūz'a-bl, *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification. — **Inexhaust'ible**, -egz-awst'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or emptied; unfailing. — **Inexist'ent**, -egz-ist'ent, *n.* Not having being; not existing; existing in something else; inherent. — **Inex'orable**, -eks'o-ra-bl, *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unchangeable. — **Inex'orabil'ity**, *n.* — **Inexpe'dient**, -eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* Not expedient; not tending to a good end or to promote a purpose or cause; unfit; improper. — **Inexpe'rience**, -eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* Absence or want of experience. — **Inexpe'rienced**, -ri-enst, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled. — **Inexpert'**, -eks-pērt', *a.* Not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice. — **Inex'piable**, -eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction; incapable of being appeased by atonement; implacable. — **Inex'plicable**, -eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Not explainable; incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for. — **Inexplic'it**, -eks-plis'it, *a.* Not explicit; not clearly stated. — **Inexpress'ible**, -eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not capable of expression; not to be uttered; unspeakable; ineffable; untold. — **Inexpress'ive**, -iv, *a.* Not expressing or intending to express; meaningless; inexpressible. — **Inexpug'nable**, -eks-pug'na- *or* -pūn'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being subdued by force; impregnable. — **Inextinct'**, -eks-tinkt', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct. — **Inextin'guishable**, -tin'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable. — **Inextir'pable**, -eks-tēr'pa-bl, *a.* Not capable of being extirpated. — **Inex'tricable**, -eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* Not capable of being extricated.

— **Infal'lible**, in-fal'i-bl, *a.* Not fallible; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain. — **In'famy**, -fa-mi, *n.* Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; extreme baseness or vileness. (*Law.*) That loss of character which a convict incurs, and by which a person is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness. — **In'famous**, -mus, *a.* Of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; held in abhorrence; detestable; scandalous; disgraceful; base; ignominious. (*Law.*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. — **In'fant**, *n.* A young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age. (*Law.*) A person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* Pert. to infancy; intended for young children. — **In'fancy**, -sī, *n.* State of being an infant; early part of life; beginning or early period. (*Law.*) State or condition of one under age; nonage; minority. — **In'fantile**, -tīl *or* -til, **In'fantine**, -tīn *or* -tin, *a.* Pert. to, or char-

acteristic of, infants or young children. — **Infan'ta**, -tä, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent. — **Infan'te**, -tā, *n.* Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent. — **Infant'icide**, -ĭ-sīd, *n.* (*Law.*) The killing of a newly-born child. Child-murder; a slayer of infants. — **In'fantry**, -fant-rĭ, *n.* (*Mil.*) Foot-soldiers, disting. fr. cavalry. — **Infea'sible**, -fe'zĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable. — **Infec'und**, *a.* Unfruitful; not producing young; barren. — **Infelic'itous**, -lis'ĭ-tus, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate. — **Infelic'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Unhappiness, misery; misfortune; unfortunate state; unfavorableness. — **Infer'tile**, -fĕr'til, *a.* Not fertile; unproductive; barren. — **Infertil'ity**, *n.* — **In'fidel**, -fĭ-del, *a.* Unbelieving; disbelieviug the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institutiou of Christianity. — *n.* One without faith, or unfaithful; a disbeliever in Christianity; unbeliever; esp. a free-thinker, atheist, or skeptic; formerly, one not of the faith, — said by persons of any religion of those uot of the same belief, as by Christians of Mohammedans, and vice versa. — **Infidel'ity**, *n.* Want of faith or belief; skepticism; disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unfaithfulness to the marriage contract; breach of trust; treachery; deceit. — **In'finite**, -fĭ-nit, *a.* Unlimited or bouudless, in time or space; without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect; indefiuitely large or extensive; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded. (*Math.*) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. (*Mus.*) Capable of endless repetition. — *n.* Infinite space or extent; the Almighty. (*Math.*) An infinite quantity or maguitude. An infinity; an incalculable or very great uumber. — **In'finites'imal**, *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity. — *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity. — **Infin'itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Unlimited; not bounded or restricted. — *Infinitive mode.* (*Gram.*) That mode of the verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number; as, *to love: infinitive* is often used as a noun to denote this mode. — **Infin'itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* Quality of being iufinite; infiniteness; infinite extent; immensity; boundless uumber; countless multitude. — **Infin'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Uulimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness; unlimited capacity, energy, or excelleuce; endless or indefinite number; immense multitude. (*Math.*) The state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. — **Infirm'**, -fĕrm', *a.* Not firm or sound; weak; weak of mind; irresolute; not solid or stable; sickly; feeble; imbecile. — **Infirm'ary**, -a-rĭ, *n.* A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed. — **Infirm'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being infirm; an imperfection or weakness; esp., a disease, malady; failing; foible; debility; imbecility; imperfection. — **Inflex'ible**, -fleks'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of beiug bent; firm; firm in purpose; not to be changed; incapable of change; unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; stubborn; unrelenting. — **Infor'mal**, -fôr'mal, *a.* Not in the regular, usual, or established form; irregular; not according to official or prescribed rules or forms; not binding; without ceremony. — **Infran'gible**, -jĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; not to be violated. — **Infre'quent**, -kwent, *a.* Seldom happeuing or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon. — **Infre'quence**, **-quency**, *n.*

— **Ingel'able**, in-jel'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being congealed. — **Inglo'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Not glorious; not bringing honor; shameful; disgraceful. — **Inglo'riously**, *adv.* — **In'grate**, -grāt, *a.* Ungrateful; unpleasiug to the sense. — *n.* An ungrateful person. — **Ingrat'itude**, -grăt'ĭ-tūd, *n.* Want of gratitude; insensibility to favors; unthankfulness.

— **Inharmon'ic**, in-har-mon'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Not harmonic; unharmonious. — **Inharmo'nious**, -mo'nĭ-us, *a.* Discordant. — **Inhos'pitable**, -pĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers. — **Inhos'pitableness**, **-pital'ity**, *n.* — **Inhu'man**, *a.* Destitute of the kindness belonging to a human beiug; characterized by, or attended with, cruelty; pitiless; merciless; savage: barbarous. — **Inhuman'ity**, *n.* State of being inhuman.

— **Inim'ical**, in-im'ĭ-kal, *a.* Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; repugnant. — **Inim'itable**, -ĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being imitated or copied. — **Iniq'uity**, -ik'wĭ-tĭ, *n.* Absence of, or deviatiou from, equal or just dealing; want of rectitude; an act of injustice or unrighteousness; wickedness; sin; crime; a character in the old Eng. moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another. — **Iniq'uitous**, -wĭ-tus, *a.* Characterized by iniquity; wicked; nefarious; criminal.

— **Injudi'cious**, in-ju-dish'us, *a.* Not judicious; void of judgment; indiscreet; unwise; rash; hasty; imprudent. — **In'jure**, -jur, *v. t.* [JURED (-jurd), -JURING.] To do harm to, hurt, damage; to wound, as the person: to impair soundness, as of health; to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estates; to slander, or impair, as reputation or character; to diminish, as happiness; to give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings: to impair, as the intellect or mind. — **Inju'rious**, -jū'rĭ-us, *a.* Not just; wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another; tending to injure; pernicious; baneful; contumelious; hurtiug reputation. — **In'jury**, -ju-rĭ, *n.* That which injures, brings harm, or occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage. — **Injus'tice**, -tis, *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual; wrong.

— **In'nocent**, in'no-sent, *a.* Not harmful; free from guilt; not tainted with sin; lawful; permitted; not contraband; harmless; inoffensive; pure; blameless; faultless; upright. — *n.* One free from guilt or harm; an ignorant person; hence, an idiot; dolt; simpleton. — **In'nocence**, -sens, *n.* State of being iunocent; innocuousness; state of being not chargeable with guilt or sin; purity of heart; ignorance; imbecility. — **In'nocency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* Same as INNOCENCE, but antiquated. — **In'nocently**, *adv.* — **Innoc'uous**, -nok'u-us, *a.* Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. — **Innox'ious**, -nok'shus, *a.* Free from mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocent; guiltless. — **Innu'merable**, -mēr-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being numbered, for multitude; very numerous; countless; numberless; unnumbered. — **Innutri'tion**, -trish'un, *n.* Want of nutrition. — **Innutri'tious**, -trĭsh'us, *a.* Not nutritious, or nourishing; innutritive. — **Innu'tritive**, -trĭ-tiv, *a.* Not nourishing.

— **Inobserv'ant**, in-ob-zĕrv'ant, *a.* Not taking notice; heedless. — **Inobserv'ance**, -ans, *n.* Want of observance; negligence. — **Ino'dorous**, -o'dĕr-us, *a.* Wanting scent; having no smell. — **Inoffen'sive**, -siv, *a.* Giving no offense, provocation, or disturbance; harmless; doing no injury or mischief. — **Inoffi'cial**, -fish'al, *a.* Not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer. — **Inoffi'cious**, -fish'us, *a.* Not civil or attentive. (*Law.*) Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty. — **Inop'erative**, -ĕr-a-tiv, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect. — **Inop'portune'**, -por-tūn', *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable in time. — **Inor'dinate**, -ôr'dĭ-nāt, *a.* Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate. — **Inorgan'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Not organic; without orgaus; uot being, or derived from, an organized structure; unorganized: pert. or relating to unorganized substances. — **Inor'ganized**, -īzd, *a.* Not having organic structure.

— **Inqui'etude**, in-kwi'e-tūd, *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness of mind or body.

— **Insalu'brious**, in-sa-lu'brĭ-us, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unwholesome. — **Insalu'brity**, -brĭ-tĭ, *n.* Unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness. — **Insane'**, -sān', *a.* Not sane; unsound in mind; crazy; distracted; delirious; frantic; raving; mad; used by, or appropriated to, insane persons. — **Insan'ity**, -san'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Derangement of mind; disorder of the mental faculties arising from disease of the brain; alienation; aberration; mania. — **Insa'tiable**, -shĭ-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being satisfied or appeased. — **Insa'tiate**, -shĭ-āt, *a.* Insatiable. — **Insati'ety**, -ti'e-tĭ, *n.* Insatiableness. — **Insat'urable**, -u-ra-bl, *a.* Not capable of being saturated. — **Inscient**, in'shĭ-ent *or* in-

sĭ′ent, *a.* Having little or no knowledge; ignorant. — **Inscru′table**, -skrōō′ta-bl, *a.* Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study, or of being discovered or explained by human reason. — **Insec′able**, -sek′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument. — **Insecure′**, -se-kūr′, *a.* Not secure; not safe; exposed to or apprehensive of danger or loss. — **Insecu′rity**, -ku′rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being insecure; danger; hazard; want of confidence in one's safety; uncertainty. — **Insen′sate**, *a.* Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish. — **Insen′sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Destitute of the power of perceiving; void of feeling; wanting tenderness; incapable of being perceived by the senses; progressing by imperceptible degrees; imperceptible; dull; stupid; torpid; unfeeling; indifferent; hard; callous. — **Insen′sibil′ity**, *n.* — **Insen′tient**, -shent, *a.* Not having perception, or power of perception. — **Insep′arable**, -a-ra-bl, *a.* Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined. — **Insignif′icant**, -ĭ-kant, *a.* Not significant; destitute of meaning; having no weight or effect; without weight of character; unimportant; immaterial; trivial; mean; contemptible. — **Insignif′icance**, **-icancy**, -ĭ-kan-sĭ, *n.* Want of significance or meaning; want of force or effect; unimportance; want of claim to consideration or notice. — **Insincere′**, -sin-sēr′, *a.* Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; deceitful; hypocritical; false, — said of things; not to be trusted or relied upon; dissembling; disingenuous. — **Insincer′ity**, -sĕr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of sincerity; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness. — **Insip′id**, *a.* Destitute of taste; wanting spirit, life, or animation; vapid; dull; spiritless; lifeless; flat. — **Insipid′ity**, -pid′ĭ-tĭ, **Insip′idness**, *n.* Quality of being insipid; want of taste; tastelessness; want of interest, life, or spirit. — **Insobri′ety**, -bri′e-tĭ, *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance. — **Inso′ciable**, -sha-bl, *a.* Not sociable; not given to conversation; taciturn. — **In′solent**, -so-lent, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; proceeding from insolence; overbearing; insulting; abusive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; opprobrious. — **In′solence**, -so-lens, *n.* Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; impudence. — **Insol′uble**, -sol′u-bl, *a.* Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained. — **Insolv′able**, *a.* Not solvable; not capable of solution or explication; incapable of being paid or discharged. — **Insolv′ent**, *a.* (*Law.*) Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts; not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; respecting persons unable to pay their debts. — *n.* One not solvent. — **Insolv′ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Condition of one unable to pay his debts as they fall due, or in the usual course of trade and business; insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner. — **Insom′nia**, -nĭ-a, *n.* Want of sleep; inability to sleep; wakefulness. — **Insom′nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Restless in sleep; sleepless. — **Insouciance**, an-sōō′se-ons′, *n.* Carelessness; unconcern. — **Insta′ble**, *a.* Not stable; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; inconstant. — **Insubor′dinate**, -ôr′dĭ-nāt, *a.* Not submissive; mutinous. — **Insubor′dina′tion**, *n.* Want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority. — **Insuf′ferable**, -fĕr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being suffered; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable; disgusting beyond endurance. — **Insuffi′cient**, -fish′ent, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incommensurate; unequal; unfit. — **Insu′perable**, -pĕr-a-bl, *a.* Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted; insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible. — **Insupport′able**, *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable. — **Insurmount′able**, -sĕr-mownt′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being surmounted, or overcome; insuperable. — **Insuscep′tible**, -sus-sep′tĭ-bl, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed.

— **Intact′**, in-takt′, *a.* Untouched, esp. by anything that harms, defiles, etc.; uninjured. — **Intan′gible**, -jĭ-bl, *a.* Not tangible; that cannot be touched; immaterial; not perceptible to the touch. — **In′teger**, -te-jĕr, *n.* A whole number, in contradistinction from a fraction or a mixed number. — **In′tegral**, -te-gral, *a.* Complete; whole; entire; not fractional. (*Math.*) Pert. to, or being a whole number; pert. to, or proceeding by, integration. — *n.* A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. (*Math.*) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential. — **In′tegrant**, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. — **In′tegrate**, -grāt, *v. t.* To make entire; to restore; to give the sum or total. (*Math.*) To find the integral of. — **Integra′tion**, *n.* Act of making entire. (*Math.*) Operation of finding the primitive function which has a given function for its differential coefficient. — **Integ′rity**, -teg′rĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being entire or complete; wholeness; moral soundness; honesty; uprightness; unimpaired, or genuine state; purity; probity; virtue; rectitude. — **Intem′perance**, -pĕr-ans, *n.* Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any indulgence; habitual indulgence in spirituous liquors; act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate. — **Intem′perate**, *a.* Indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors. — **Inter′minable**, -tĕr′mĭ-na-bl, *a.* Without termination; admitting no limit; boundless; immeasurable; infinite; unlimited; wearisomely protracted. — **Intes′table**, *a.* Not legally qualified or competent to make a testament. — **Intes′tacy**, -ta-sĭ, *n.* State of one dying without having made a valid will. — **Intes′tate**, *a.* Dying without having made a valid will; not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will. — *n.* A person who dies without making a valid will. — **Intol′erable**, -ĕr-a-bl, *a.* Not tolerable; not capable of being endured; insufferable. — **Intol′erance**, -ĕr-ans, *n.* State of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions; illiberality; bigotry. — **Intol′erant**, *a.* Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in relation to religion; not able or willing to endure. — **Intract′able**, -trakt′a-bl, *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed; stubborn; perverse; refractory; unruly; headstrong; unteachable. — **Intract′ableness**, **-abil′ity**, *n.* — **Intran′sitive**, -sĭ-tiv, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing an action or state limited to the agent, — *i. e.*, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object. — **Intrep′id**, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted. — **Intrepid′ity**, -tre-pid′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being intrepid; fearless bravery; courage; heroism; valor.

— **Inutil′ity**, in-u-til′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

— **Inval′id**, in-val′id, *a.* Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak. (*Law.*) Having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null. — **In′valid**, *a.* In ill health; feeble; infirm. — *n.* A person who is weak and infirm, sickly or indisposed. — *v. t.* To enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service. — **Inval′idate**, -ĭ-dāt, *v. t.* To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of, render of no force or effect. — **Inval′ida′tion**, *n.* Act or process of rendering invalid. — **Invalid′ity**, *n.* Want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy. — **Inva′riable**, -rĭ-a-bl, *a.* Not given to variation or change; immutable; unalterable; always uniform. — **Inver′tebral**, -vĕr′te-bral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a vertebral column, as some animals; invertebrate. — **Inver′tebrate**, **-brāt**, *n.* An animal which, etc. — **Inver′tebrate**, **-brat′ed**, *a.* Destitute of a backbone; invertebral. — **Invin′cible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being conquered or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable. — **Invi′olable**, -o-la-bl, *a.* Not violable; not capable of being broken or violated; not to be profaned; sacred; not susceptible of hurt or wound. — **Invi′olate**, **-lāt**, **-lated**, *a.* Unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. — **Invis′ible**, -viz′ĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight. — **Invis′ibil′ity**, *n.* State of being, or that which is, invisible. — **Invol′untary**, -un-ta-rĭ, *a.* Not having will or power of choice; independent of will or choice; not proceeding from choice; not done willingly. — **Invul′nerable**, -nĕr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of

being wounded or receiving injury; unassailable; able to resist argument.

Inamorata, in-am′o-rä′tà, *n. f.*, **-rato**, -rä′to, *n. m.* One enamored, or in love; a lover.

In-and-in, Inasmuch. See under IN, *prep.*

Inarch, in-ärch′, *v. t.* [-ARCHED (-ärcht′), -ARCHING.] To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

Inarching.

Inaugurate, in-aw′gu-rāt, *v. t.* To induct into office formally; to cause to begin; to set in motion, or action; to make a public exhibition of for the first time. — **Inau′gural**, -gu-ral, *a.* Pert. to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. — **Inaugura′tion**, *n.* Act of inaugurating; formal beginning of any movement, course of action, etc. — **Inau′guratory**, -ra-to-rĭ, *a.* Suited or pert. to inauguration.

Inbeing, in-be′ing, *n.* Inherence; inherent existence.

Inborn, in′bôrn, *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature.

Inbreed, in-brēd′, *v. t.* [-BRED, -BREEDING.] To produce or generate within; to breed in-and-in: see under IN. — **In′bred**, *a.* Bred within; natural.

Inca, in′ká, *n.*; *pl.* INCAS, -káz. A king or prince of Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards.

Incage, in-kāj′, *v. t.* [-CAGED (-kājd′), -CAGING.] To confine in a cage; to inclose.

Incalescent, in-ka-les′sent, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **Incales′cence**, -sens, **-cency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat; calefaction.

Incandescent, in-kan-des′sent, *a.* White or glowing with heat. — **Incandes′cence**, -sens, *n.* A white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

Incantation, in-kan-ta′shun, *n.* Act of enchanting; enchantment; act of using magical formulas.

Incarcerate, in-kär′sĕr-āt, *v. t.* To imprison, confine, shut up, or inclose. — *a.* Imprisoned; confined. — **Incar′cera′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Incarnate, in-kär′nāt, *v. t.* To clothe with flesh, embody in flesh. — *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in a fleshy nature and form. — **Incarna′tion**, *n.* Act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man; state of being united with a human form and nature; an incarnate form; a striking exemplification in person or act; manifestation. — **Incar′native**, -tiv, *a.* Causing new flesh to grow. — **Incar′nadine**, -din, *a.* Flesh-colored; of a carnation color. — *v. t.* To dye red.

Incase, in-kās′, *v. t.* [-CASED (-kāst′), -CASING.] To inclose in a case, surround with something solid. — **Incase′ment**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; any inclosing substance.

Incendiary, in-sen′dĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* One who maliciously sets fire to a building; one who excites or inflames factions; an agitator. — *a.* Pert. to the malicious burning of a dwelling; inflammatory; seditious. — **Incense′**, -sens′, *v. t.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to enrage; exasperate; irritate; heat; fire. — **In′cense**, *n.* Odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, etc., for producing a perfume. — *v. t.* To perfume with incense. — **Incen′sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.

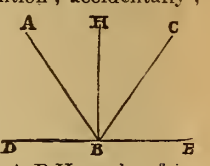
Incentive, in-sen′tiv, *a.* Inciting; encouraging or moving. — *n.* That which incites to determination or action; motive; stimulus; encouragement.

Inception, in-sep′shun, *n.* Beginning; commencement. — **Incep′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning. — **Incip′ient**, -sip′ĭ-ent, *a.* Same as INCEPTIVE. — **Incip′iently**, *adv.* — **Incip′ience, -ency**, -ĭ-en-sĭ, *n.* Inception.

Inch, inch, *n.* The 12th part of a lineal foot; a small distance or degree. — **Inch′-meal**, -mēl, *n.* A piece an inch long. — *adv.* By small degrees; little by little.

Inchoate, in′ko-āt, *a.* Recently, or just, begun; incipient; also, incomplete. — **Inchoa′tion**, *n.* Act of beginning; commencement; inception. — **Incho′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning.

Incident, in′sĭ-dent, *a.* Falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface; happening accidentally; casual; fortuitous; liable to happen; naturally happening or appertaining. (*Law.*) Dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*. — *n.* That which usually falls out or takes place; an event; circumstance; that which happens aside from the main design: an episode or subordinate action. (*Law.*) Something depending on or passing with the principal. — **Incident′al**, *a.* Happening, as an occasional event; not necessary to the chief purpose: occasional; accidental; casual; fortuitous; contingent. — *n.* An incident. — **Incident′ally**, *adv.* Without intention; accidentally; beside the main design. — **In′cidence**, -dens, *n.* An accident or casualty. (*Physics.*) Direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface. — *Angle of incidence.* The angle which a ray of light, or body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.



A B H, angle of incidence; C B H, angle of reflection.

Incinerate, in-sin′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To burn to ashes.

Incipience, Incipient, etc. See under INCEPTION.

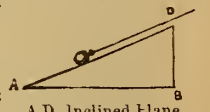
Incise, in-sīz′, *v. t.* [-CISED (-sĭzd′), -CISING.] To cut in or into with a sharp instrument, carve, engrave. — *Incised leaf.* (*Bot.*) One sharply and deeply cut or notched. — **Incis′ion**, -sizh′un, *n.* Act of cutting into a substance; separation of the substance of any body made by a cutting instrument; a cut; gash. — **Inci′sive**, -si′siv, *a.* Having the quality of cutting, or penetrating; sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting. — **Inci′sor**, -sĕr, *n.* A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates: see TOOTH.

Incised Leaf.

Incite, in-sīt′, *v. t.* To move to action, stir up, spur on, stimulate, instigate, rouse, prompt, animate. — **Incite′ment**, *n.* Act of inciting; that which incites; motive; incentive; stimulus, encouragement.

Inclasp, in-klåsp′, *v. t.* [-CLASPED (-klåspt′), -CLASPING.] To clasp within or into; to hold fast to, embrace, encircle.

Incline, in-klīn′, *v. i.* [-CLINED (-klīnd′), -CLINING.] To deviate from a line, direction, or course toward an object; to lean; to favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed. — *v. t.* To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a tendency or propension to, as to the will or affections; to dispose; to bend; to cause to stoop or bow. — *n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade. — *Inclined plane.* (*Mech.*) A plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane: it is one of the mechanical powers. — **Inclina′tion**, *n.* Act of inclining; leaning; deviation from a normal direction or position; propension; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; bent; tendency; bias; prepossession; predilection; love: regard; desire. (*Geom.*) The angle made by 2 lines or planes, which meet, or would meet, if produced.



A D, Inclined Plane.

Inclose, in-klōz′, *v. t.* [-CLOSED (-klōzd′), -CLOSING.] To surround, shut in, confine on all sides, encompass; to put within a case, envelope, etc. — **Inclos′ure**, -klo′zhĕr, *n.* Act of, state of being, or thing which is inclosed; space contained; that which incloses; a barrier, fence.

Include, in-klūd′, *v. t.* To confine within, contain, shut up; to comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to embrace. — **Inclu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Inclosing; encircling; comprehending the stated limit or extremes.

Income, in′kum, *n.* That gain which proceeds from

labor, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; esp. the annual receipts of a private person, or a corporation, from rents, business profits, etc. — **In'coming**, -kum-ing, *a.* Coming in; accruing; coming in as occupant or possessor.

Incorporate, in-kôr'po-rāt, *a.* United in one body; incorporated; associated. — *v. t.* To combine (different ingredients) into one body or mass; to give a material form to, embody; to unite with a substance or mass already formed or in being; to combine into a structure or organization; to form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation. — *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended. — **Incor'pora'tion**, *n.* Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated; union of different ingredients in one mass; combination into a structure or organization. (*Law.*) The formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals; body incorporated; a corporation.

Increase, in-krēs', *v. i.* [-CREASED (-krēst'), -CREASING.] To become greater in bulk, quantity, number, value, intensity, authority, etc.; to grow, augment, advance; to multiply by the production of young. — *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to add to; to improve in quality; to aggravate. — **Increase**, in-krēs' *or* in'krēs, *n.* A growing larger; that which results from growth; produce; profit; interest; progeny; issue; offspring; augmentation; extension; growth; addition; accession. — **Increment**, in'kre-ment, *n.* Art or process of increasing; augmentation; matter added; produce. (*Math.*) The increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value. (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax.

Incremate, in'kre-māt, *v. t.* To consume (a dead body) by burning; to cremate.

Incrust, in-krust', *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of. — **Incrusta'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body.

Incubate, in'ku-bāt, *v. i.* To sit, as on eggs for hatching. — **Incuba'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Path.*) Germination of a contagious poison. — *I. of a disease.* Period between the reception of a morbific poison and the manifestation of the disease. — **In'cubus**, *n.*; *E. pl.* -BUSES, -bus-ez, *L. pl.* -BI, -bī. (*Med.*) The nightmare. Anything that weighs heavily upon one, or prevents the free use of the faculties.

Inculcate, in-kul'kāt, *v. t.* To impress by frequent admonitions, teach by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. — **Inculca'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Inculpate, in-kul'pāt, *v. t.* To expose to blame; to censure; to accuse of crime, impute guilt to; to criminate. — **Incul'patory**, -pa-to-rĭ, *a.* Imputing blame. (*Law.*) Tending to establish guilt; criminatory.

Incumbent, in-kum'bent, *a.* Lying or resting upon; supported; buoyed up; lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable. — *n.* One in present possession of a benefice, or office. — **Incum'bency**, -ben-sĭ, *n.* State of being, or that which is, incumbent; a weight; rule; duty; obligation. (*Eccl.*) State of holding a benefice, or office.

Incur, in-kĕr', *v. t.* [-CURRED (-kĕrd'), -CURRING (-kĕr'ing).] To meet or fall in with, as something from which inconvenience or harm is to be apprehended; to expose one's self to; to become liable or subject to; to contract. — **Incur'sion**, -shun, *n.* An entering into a territory with hostile intention; invasion; inroad; raid; foray. — **Incur'sive**, -siv, *a.* Making an attack or incursion; hostile.

Incurvate, in-kĕrv'āt, *v. t.* To bend, crook. — *a.* Curved inward or upward. — **Incurva'tion**, *n.* Act of bending, or of being curved; state of being bent; act of bowing. — **Incurve'**, *v. t.* [-CURVED (-kĕrvd'), -CURVING.] To bend, make crooked. — **Incurv'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; curvature.

Indebt, in-det', *v. t.* To bring into debt, place under obligation. — **Indebt'ed**, *a.* Being in debt; under obligation; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. — **Indebt'edness**, *n.*

Indeed, in-dēd', *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact, — used interjectionally, as an expression of surprise.

Indent, in-dent', *v. t.* To cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to notch, jag; to bind out by indenture or contract. (*Print.*) To begin a line or lines at a greater or less distance from the margin. — *v. i.* To be cut or notched; to crook or turn; to wind in and out. — *n.* A cut or notch in the margin of anything. — **Indenta'tion**, *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border. (*Print.*) Act of, etc.; blank space at the beginning of a line. — **Indent'ed**, *p. a.* jagged; notched; bound out by indented writings. — **Indent'ure**, -den'chur, *n.* Act of indenting, or state of being indented. (*Law.*) A mutual agreement in writing between parties, whereof each party had formerly a part. — *v. t.* [INDENTURED (-chŭrd), -TURING.] To bind by indentures.

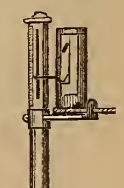
Index, in'deks, *n.*; *E. pl.* -DEXES, -deks-ez; *L. pl.* -DICES, -dĭ-sēz. That which points out, indicates, or manifests; esp., a pointer or hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, road to a place, etc.; table for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. (*Anat.*) The fore finger, or pointing finger. (*Arith. & Alg.*) The figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent. [In this sense, the plural is always *indices.*] — *v. t.* [INDEXED (-dekst), -DEXING.] To provide with or form an index or table of references.

Indian, ind'yan *or* in'dĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, either of the Indies, East or West, or the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Indies: one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America, — so called from their fancied resemblance to the people of India. — *Indian corn.* Maize, a plant of the genus *Zea*, native of Amer. — *I. file.* Single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another, the usual way among Indians of traversing woods, etc. — *I. summer.* A period of warm and pleasant weather occurring late in autumn. — *India paper.* A delicate absorbent paper, manufactured in China or India, from the inner bark of the bamboo or cotton tree. — *I. ink.* A substance brought chiefly from China, used for water-colors, consisting of lamp-black and animal glue; sepia. — *I. rubber.* See CAOUTCHOUC. — **Indiaman**, ind'yà- *or* in'dĭ-à-man, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large ship employed in the India trade.

Indian Corn.

Indican. See under INDIGO.

Indicate, in'dĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To point out, make known, show. (*Med.*) To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies. — **Indica'tion**, *n.* Act of, or that which, etc.; mark; token; sign; symptom. — **Indic'ative**, -a-tiv, *a.* Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. — *Indicative mode.* (*Gram.*) That mode of the verb which indicates, that is, which affirms or denies: it is also used in asking questions. *Indicative* is also sometimes used substantively to denote this mode. — **Indic'atively**, *adv.* — **In'dica'tor**, -tĕr, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; esp. an instrument by which the working steam records its pressure in the cylinder of a steam engine; an instrument for recording or announcing telegraphic messages.


Indicator.

Indict, in-dīt', *v. t.* (*Law.*) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury. — **Indict'er**, *n.* — **Indict'ment**, *n.* Act of indicting, or state of being indicted; written accusation, or formal charge of a crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; hence, an accusation in general.

Indifferent, Indignant, etc. See under INABILITY.

Indigenous, in-dij'e-nus, *a.* Native; born or originating in (a place or country); produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

Indigent, in'dĭ-jent, *a.* Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor. —

In'digence, -gency, -jen-sĭ, *n.* Poverty; need; pauperism.

Indigo, in'dĭ-go, *n.* A blue coloring matter obtained from a leguminous plant of several species.. See LIGHT.

Indite, in-dīt', *v. t.* To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written; to compose, write, be author of. — **Indite'ment,** *n.* Act of inditing.

Indoctrinate, in-dok'trĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instruct in or imbue with a doctrine.

Indoor, in'dōr, *a.* Being within doors.

Indorse, in-dôrs', *v. t.* [-DORSED (-dôrst'), -DORSING.] To write upon the back or outside of. (*Law.*) To write one's name upon the back of (a paper), to transfer it, or to secure the payment of (a note, draft, etc.); to give one's name or support to; to sanction. — **Indorse'ment,** *n.* Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, etc.; a writing, usually upon the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred; sanction or support given.

Indrawn, in'drawn, *a.* Drawn in.

Induce, in-dūs', *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst'), -DUCING.] To lead in, introduce; to prevail on, move or effect by persuasion or influence, incite, cause. (*Physics.*) To cause by proximity without contact or transmission. — **Induce'ment,** *n.* That which induces; a motive or consideration that persuades to action; reason; incitement; influence. (*Law.*) Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction. — **Induct',** *v. t.* To bring in, introduce; to introduce (to a benefice or office). — **Induc'tion,** *n.* Act of, etc. (*Philos.*) Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals. Formal introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into office. (*Physics.*) The property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes it in another body without direct contact. (*Math.*) A process of demonstration in which a general truth is gathered from an examination of particular cases. — **Induc'tional, Induct'ive,** -iv, *a.* Leading or drawing; tempting; proceeding or derived by induction. (*Elec.*) Operating by, or facilitating induction.

Indue, in-du', *v. t.* [-DUED (-dūd'), -DUING.] To put on, as clothes, draw on; to clothe, invest, endow, furnish, supply.

Indulge, in-dulj', *v. t.* [-DULGED (-duljd'), -DULGING.] To be complacent towards; to give way to, yield to the desire of; to withhold restraint from; to grant as by favor, gratify, cherish, foster. — *v. i.* To give one's self up; to practice a forbidden, or questionable, act without restraint. — **Indul'gence, -gency,** -jen-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being indulgent; forbearance of restraint or control; favor granted; liberality; gratification. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Remission of temporal punishment for sins, supposed to save the sinner from purgatory. — **Indul'gent,** *a.* Prone to indulge or humor; not opposing or restraining.

Indurate, in'du-rāt, *v. i.* To grow hard, harden; become hard. — *v. t.* To make hard, deprive of sensibility, render obdurate. — *a.* Hardened; not soft; without sensibility; unfeeling; obdurate. — **Indura'tion,** *n.* Act of hardening or process of growing hard; state of being indurated; obduracy; stiffness; want of pliancy.

Industry, in'dus-trĭ, *n.* Habitual diligence; assiduousness; laboriousness; a productive occupation. — **Indus'trial,** -trĭ-al, *a.* Consisting in industry; pert. to industry, or the arts of industry. — **Indus'trious,** -trĭ-us, *a.* Given to, or characterized by, etc.; diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end.

Inebriate, in-e'brĭ-āt, *v. t.* To make drunk, intoxicate; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to exhilarate. — *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated. — *n.* One who is drunk; esp. an habitual drunkard; a sot; toper. — **Ine'bria'tion, Inebri'ety,** -bri'e-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being, etc.

Ineffable, Inept, etc. See under INABILITY.

Infatuate, in-fat'ū-āt, *v. t.* To make foolish; to weaken the intellectual powers of; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion; to besot, stupefy, mislead. — **Infat'ua'tion,** *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; folly.

Infect, in-fekt', *v. t.* To taint with disease; to affect with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to, corrupt, poison, vitiate, pollute, defile. (*Law.*) To contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty. — **Infec'tion,** *n.* Act or process of infecting; that which infects; result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease; that which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another; contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods. — **Infec'tious,** -shus, *a.* Having qualities that may infect; pestilential; corrupting, or tending to contaminate; vitiating. (*Law.*) Contaminating with illegality. Capable of being easily diffused or spread.

Infer, in-fĕr', *v. t.* [-FERRED (-fĕrd'), -FERRING (-fĕr'-ring).] To derive either by deduction or induction; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. — **Infer'able, -fer'rible,** -fĕr-ĭ-bl, *n.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. — **In'ference,** -fĕr-ens, *n.* Act of inferring; thing inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; conclusion; deduction; consequence. — **Inferen'tial,** -shal, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

Inferior, in-fe'rĭ-ēr, *a.* Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate. (*Astron.*) Between the earth and the sun; below the horizon. (*Bot.*) Growing below some other organ. — *n.* A person who is younger, or lower in rank, station, intellect, etc., than another. — **Infe'rior'ity,** -rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being inferior; a lower state or condition. — **Infer'nal,** -fĕr'-nal, *a.* Pert. to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pert. to, like, appropriate to, or inhabiting hell; hellish; diabolical. — *n.* An inhabitant of hell.

Infest, in-fest', *v. t.* To trouble greatly, harass; to so occupy or frequent as to make unsafe or unpleasant; to haunt.

Infilter, in-fil'tĕr, *v. t.* or *i.* To filter or sift in. — **Infil'trate,** -trāt, *v. i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance. — **Infiltra'tion,** *n.* Act or process of infiltrating; substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body. (*Med.*) Effusion of a fluid into the cells of an organ or part.

Infinite, Infirm, etc. See under INABILITY.

Infix, in-fiks', *v. t.* [-FIXED (-fikst'), -FIXING.] To fix by piercing or thrusting in; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions.

Inflame, in-flām', *v. t.* [-FLAMED (-flāmd'), -FLAMING.] To set on fire, kindle; to excite to excessive and unnatural action; to produce morbid heat, redness, or swelling; to excite or increase (passion or appetite); to provoke to anger or rage; to irritate, exasperate, anger. — *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful. — **Inflam'mable,** -flăm'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled. — **Inflam'mableness, -mabil'ity,** *n.* — **Inflamma'tion,** *n.* Act of, state of being, etc. (*Med. & Surg.*) A redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. Violent excitement; heat; passion. — **Inflam'matory,** -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to inflame.

Inflate, in-flāt', *v. t.* To swell or distend with air or gas; to blow into; to puff up, elate; to cause to become unduly expanded or increased. — **Inflate', -flat'ed,** *a.* Filled with air; distended; bombastic. — **Infla'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Inflect, in-flekt', *v. t.* To bend, turn from a direct line or course. (*Gram.*) To vary (a noun or verb) in its terminations, decline, conjugate. To modulate (the voice). — **Inflec'tion, -flex'ion,** -flek'shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a bend; fold; a slide or modulation of the voice in speaking. (*Gram.*) The variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. (*Mus.*) Any modification in the pitch or tone of the voice. (*Opt.*) The deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body; diffraction. — **Inflec'tional,** *a.* Pert. to inflection. — **Inflect'ive,** -iv, *a.* Capable of inflection.

Inflict, in-flikt', *v. t.* To lay, send, impose, apply; to cause to bear, feel, or suffer. — **Inflic'tion,** *n.* Act of inflicting; thing inflicted or imposed. — **Inflict'ive,** -iv, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

Inflorescence, in-flo-res'sens, *n.* A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. (*Bot.*) Mode of flowering, or

general arrangement and disposition of the flowers; an axis on which all the buds are flower-buds.

Influence, in′flu-ens, *n.* A flowing in or upon; influx; agency or power which affects, modifies, or sways; controlling power quietly or efficaciously exerted; authority arising from station, character, intellect, wealth, etc. — *v. t.* [INFLUENCED (-enst), -ENCING.] To control by hidden, but efficacious, power; to persuade, lead, direct; to modify, affect, bias, sway. — **Influen′tial**, -shal, *a.* Exerting influence or power, by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies or as moral causes on the mind. — **Influen′tially**, *adv.* — **In′flux**, *n.* Act of flowing in; infusion; intromission; introduction; importation in abundance. — **Influen′za**, -zȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A violent form of epidemic catarrh.

Infold, in-fōld′, *v. i.* To wrap up or inwrap; to inclose; to embrace.

Inform, in-fôrm′, *v. t.* [-FORMED (-fôrmd′), -FORMING.] To give form, shape, or vital or organizing power to; to animate; to make known to, advise, instruct, tell; to communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation. — *v. i.* To give information. — **Inform′ant**, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence. — **Informa′tion**, *n.* Act of informing, or communicating knowledge; news or advice communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction. (*Law.*) A prosecution for some offense against the government. — **Inform′er**, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence. (*Law.*) One who informs against another for the violation of some law. One who makes a business of informing against others, — esp. who, for selfish ends, volunteers accusations, to have others punished.

Infraction, in-frak′shun, *n.* Breach; violation; non-observance. — **Infringe′**, *v. t.* [-FRINGED (-frinjd′), -FRINGING.] To break, as contracts; to violate, transgress, neglect to fulfill or obey. — *v. i.* To violate some rule; to encroach, trespass. — **Infringe′ment**, *n.* Act of violating; breach; non-fulfillment.

Infuriate, in-fu′rĭ-āt, *a.* Enraged; mad; raging; furiously angry. — *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage.

Infuse, in-fūz′, *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd′), -FUSING.] To pour in, as a liquid; to instill, as principles or qualities; to inspirit or animate; to steep in water of suitable temperature, for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other qualities. — **Infu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; thing infused; suggestion. (*Pharmacy.*) Act or process of steeping (a plant, etc.) in water, to extract its virtues; liquid obtained by this process. — **Infu′sive**, -siv, *a.* Having the power of infusion. — **Infuso′ria**, -rĭ-ȧ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Minute or microscopic animals found in water and other fluids; animalcules. — **Infuso′rial**, **-fu′sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, composed of, or containing, etc.

Infusoria (as seen through a microscope).

Ingenious, in-jēn′yus, *a.* Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; skillful or prompt to invent; proceeding from, pert. to, or characterized by ingenuity; witty; well formed; well adapted. — **Ingen′iousness**, **Ingenu′ity**, -je-nu′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new combinations; curiousness in design. — **Ingen′uous**, -jen′u-us, *a.* Of honorable extraction; noble; generous; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank; artless; sincere.

Ingle, in′gl, *n.* A fire, or fireplace.

Ingot, in′got, *n.* A mass or wedge of gold or other metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

Ingraft, in-grȧft′, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; to introduce; to subject to the process of grafting; to set or fix deeply and firmly.

Ingrain, in-grān′, *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought, as color. — *Ingrain carpet.* A double or two-ply carpet. — **Ingrain**, in′grān *or* in-grān′, *v. t.* [-GRAINED (-grānd′), -GRAINING.] To dye in the grain or before manufacture; to work into the natural texture, as color.

Ingrate, **Ingratitude**, etc. See under INABILITY.

Ingratiate, in-gra′shĭ-at, *v. t.* To introduce or commend to another's favor; to worm into one's confidence.

Ingredient, in-gre′dĭ-ent, *n.* That which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element. — **In′gress**, *n.* Entrance; power, liberty, or means of entrance or access. — **Ingres′sion**, -gresh′un, *n.* Act of entering; entrance.

Inguinal, in′gwĭ-nal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to the groin.

Ingulf, in-gulf′, *v. t.* [-GULFED (-gulft′), -GULFING.] To swallow up in or as in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf, overwhelm.

Inhabit, in-hab′it, *v. t.* To live or dwell in. — *v. i.* To have residence, dwell, live, abide. — **Inhab′itable**, *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable. — **Inhab′itance**, **-ancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* Condition of an inhabitant; legal residence; esp., the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town. — **Inhab′itant**, *n.* One who resides permanently in a place. (*Law.*) One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish; a resident. — **Inhab′ita′tion**, *n.* Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; abode; place of dwelling. — **Inhab′itativeness**, -a-tiv-nes, *n.* (*Phrenol.*) An organ supposed to indicate the desire of permanent residence in an abode. See PHRENOLOGY.

Inhale, in-hāl′, *v. t.* [-HALED (-hāld′), -HALING.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire. — **Inhal′er**, *n.* One who inhales; an apparatus for inhaling any vapor or volatile substance, for medicinal purposes; a contrivance to filter or warm the air for dclicate lungs or in a deleterious atmosphere; a respirator; apparatus to carry air for a diver, etc. — **Inhala′tion**, *n.* Act of inhaling.

Inhere, in-hēr′, *v. i.* [-HERED (-hērd′), -HERING.] To be fixed or permanently incorporated. — **Inher′ent**, *a.* Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally pertaining to; innate; inborn; native; inwrought. — **Inher′ently**, *adv.* — **Inher′ence**, **-ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of inhering; existence in something. — **Inhe′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Inherence.

Inherit, in-hĕr′it, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To take by descent from an ancestor; to succeed, as an heir, to the estate or rights of a deccased person. To rcceive or take by birth, have by nature; to become possessed of, own. — *v. i.* To have as an inheritance, possession, or property. — **Inher′itable**, *a.* Capable of being inherited, or of being transmitted from parent to child, or of taking by inheritance, or receiving by descent. — **Inher′itably**, *adv.* By inheritance. — **Inher′itance**, -ans, *n.* (*Law.*) An estatc which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir; that inherited; a permanent or valuable possession or blessing; a possession receivcd by gift, or without purchase; ownership.

Inhesion. See under INHERE.

Inhibit, in-hib′it, *v. t.* To check, repress, restrain, hinder; to forbid, prohibit. — **Inhibi′tion**, -bish′un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; restraint; prohibition; embargo. — **Inhib′itory**, -ĭ-to-rĭ, *a.* Tending or serving to inhibit; prohibitory.

Inhospitable, **Inhuman**, etc. See under INABILITY.

Inhumate, in-hu′māt, *v. t.* To inhume. — **Inhuma′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; interment. — **Inhume′**, -hūm′, *v. t.* [-HUMED (-hūmd′), -HUMING.] To bury, inter.

Initial, in-ish′al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the beginning; incipient; placed at the beginning or head (of a list or series). — *n.* The first letter of a word. — **Ini′tiate**, -ish′ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To introduce by a first act, begin; to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce into a society or organization, or secret ceremonies. — *a.* Begun; commenced; incomplete, as a right, etc.; introduced to a knowledge of. — **Ini′tia′tion**, -ish′ĭ-a′shun, *n.* Act or process of initiating; ceremony by which one is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of anything mysterious. — **Ini′tiative**, -tiv, *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory. — *n.* An introductory step or movement; right to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation. — **Ini′tiatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Suitable for an in-

troduction or beginning; introductory; tending or serving to initiate.

Inject, in-jekt′, *v. t.* To throw in, dart in. —**Injec′tion,** -jek′shun, *n.* Act of injecting or throwing in, —applied esp. to the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or aëriform body, by a syringe, pump, etc.; thing injected, esp., a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body. (*Anat.*) Act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, to render visible their figures and ramifications. A preserved part of an animal body, thus injected. (*Steam Eng.*) Act of throwing cold water into a condenser; cold water thrown into a condenser to produce a vacuum. —**Inject′or,** *n.* A person or thing that injects.

Injoin, in-join′, *v. t.* See ENJOIN. —**Injunc′tion,** in-junk′shun, *n.* Act of enjoining or commanding; thing enjoined; an order; command; precept. (*Law.*) A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, requiring a party to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.

Injudicious, Injure, etc. See under INABILITY.

Ink, iṅk, *n.* A colored fluid, viscous material, or pigment used in writing, printing, etc. —*v. t.* [INKED (iṅkt), INKING.] To blacken, color, or daub with ink. —**Ink′y,** -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of, like, or soiled with, ink; black. —**Ink′horn,** *n.* An inkstand, —formerly made of horn. —**Ink′stand,** *n.* A vessel for holding writing ink.

Inkling, iṅk′ling, *n.* Inclination; desire; a hint or whisper; intimation.

Inlace, in-lās′, *v. t.* [-LACED (-lāst′), -LACING.] To work in, as lace; to lace.

Inland, in′land, *a.* Within the land; remote from the sea; interior; carried on within a country; domestic; drawn and payable in the same country. — *n.* The interior part of a country.

Inlay, in-la′, *v. t.* [-LAID (-lād′), -LAYING.] To insert (pieces of pearl, ivory, etc.) in a groundwork of some other material, to form an ornamental surface. —**In′lay,** *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, etc., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. —**Inlay′er,** *n.*

Inlet, in′let, *n.* A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; a bay or recess in the shore of the sea, etc., or between isles, a narrow strip of water running into the land; a creek.

Inly, Inmost, Inner, Inning, etc. See under IN.

Inmate, in′māt, *n.* One who lives in the same apartment or house with another.

Inn, in, *n.* A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; tavern; public house; hotel; in Eng., a college or society of students at law and barristers, also one of the buildings containing law chambers. —*v. t.* To put under cover, shelter; to afford lodging and entertainment to; to lodge.

Innate, in′uāt *or* in-nāt′, *a.* Inborn; native; natural; originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect, as opp. to being acquired from experience. —**Innately,** in′- *or* in-nāt′lĭ, *adv.* Naturally.

Innocent, Innocuous, etc. See under INABILITY.

Innovate, in′no-vāt, *v. t.* To change by introducing something new; to introduce as a novelty. —*v. i.* To introduce novelties. —**Innova′tion,** *n.* Act of, or a change effected by, innovating; a change in customs, etc. —**In′nova′tor,** *n.*

Innuendo, in-nu-en′do, *n.*; *pl.* -DOES, -dōz. An oblique hint; remote intimation or allusion. (*Law.*) A parenthetic explanatory averment employed in proceedings for libel or slander, to point the application to persons or subjects, of the alleged defamatory matter.

Inoculate, in-ok′u-lāt, *v. t.* To bud; to iusert (the bud of a plant in another plant) for propagation. (*Med.*) To communicate, as a disease to a person, by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh. — *v. i.* To graft by inserting buds; to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter. —**Inoc′ula′tion,** *n.* Act or art of inoculating. —**Inoc′ula′tor,** *n.*

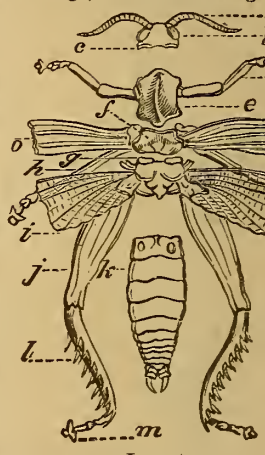
Inquire, in-kwīr′, *v. i.* [-QUIRED (-kwīrd′), -QUIRING.] To ask a question; to make examination or investigation. —*v. t.* To ask about; to make inquiry respecting. —**Inquir′y,** -kwīr′ĭ, *n.* Act of inquiring; search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles; a question; query; interrogatory; scrutiny; investigation; research. —**In′quest,** -kwest, *n.* Act of inquiring; inquiry; quest. (*Law.*) Judicial inquiry; official examination; a jury, esp. a coroner's jury. —**Inquisi′tion,** -zish′un, *n.* Act of inquiring; examination; investigation. (*Law.*) Judicial inquiry; inquest; the finding of a jury. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics. —**Inquis′itor,** -kwiz′ĭ-tẽr, *n.* One who inquires; esp., one whose official duty it is to inquire and examiue. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of the Court of Inquisition. —**Inquis′ito′rial,** -to′rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to inquisition, or to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices. —**Inquis′itive,** -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Apt to ask questions; given to research; prying; curious.

Inroad, in′rōd, *n.* A sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; irruption; encroachment.

Insane, Insatiable, etc. See under INABILITY.

Inscribe, in-skrīb′, *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd′), -SCRIBING.] To write or engrave, imprint; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to commend by a short address, less formal than a dedication; to imprint deeply, impress. (*Geom.*) To draw within, as one figure within another. —**Inscrip′tion,** -skrip′shun, *n.* Act of inscribing; thing inscribed; esp., anything engraved on a solid substance for preservation or public inspection; an address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect.

Insect, in′sekt, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An articulate animal whose body is divided by cross lines or incisions into a number of segments or rings, and in the winged or adult state is divided into 3 distinct parts, the head, thorax, and abdomen, has 6 legs, never more than 4 wings, and that breathes air in tubes opening externally by spiracles. Anything small or contemptible. —**Insec′tivore,** -tĭ-vōr, *n.*; *pl.* -VORES, -vōrz. (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of small plantigrade mammals that feed upon insects. — **Insectiv′orous,** -tiv′ẽr-us, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on insects; pert. to the Insectivores.



Insect.

a, antennæ; *b*, eyes; *c*, head; *d*, anterior legs or arms; *e*, prothorax; *f*, mesothorax; *g*, metathorax; *h*, middle or central legs or arms; *i*, central wings; *o*, anterior or first wings; *j*, posterior legs; *k*, abdomen; *l*, tibia; *m*, tarsus.

Insecure, Insensible, etc. See uuder INABILITY.

Insert, in-sẽrt′, *v. t.* To set or place in among, introduce. —**Insert′ing,** *n.* A setting in; something inserted or set in, as lace, etc., into garments. —**Inser′tion,** -shun, *n.* Act of inserting, or setting or placing in or among other things; condition of being inserted; mode, place, etc., of inserting; thing set in, as lace, cambric, in narrow strips, etc.

Inset, in′set, *n.* That which is set in; an insertion.

Inshrine. Same as ENSHRINE.

Inside, in′sīd, *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior; contained within. — *a.* Being within; contained; interior; internal. —*n.* The part within; interior portion; one who, or that which, is within, or inclosed; hence, an *inside* passenger of a coach or carriage. *pl.* The inward parts, entrails, bowels.

Insidious, in-sid′ĭ-us, *a.* Lying in wait; watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; intending or intended to entrap; crafty; wily; sly; designing; treacherous; deceptive. (*Med.*) Existing without marked symptoms; likely to elude notice; more dangerous than it appears.

Insight, in′sīt, *n.* Sight or view of the interior of anything; introspection; thorough knowledge; power of acute observation and deduction; discernment.

Insignia, in-sig′nĭ-ȧ, *n. pl.* Badges of office or honor; marks by which anything is distinguished.

Insinuate, in-sin′u-āt, *v. t.* To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in; to introduce artfully, instill; to hint, suggest by remote allusion; to push or work one's self (into favor). —*v. i.* To creep, wind, or flow, in; to ingratiate one's self. — **Insin′ua′tion**, *n.* Act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; act of gaining favor by gentle or artful means; art or power of pleasiug and stealing on the affections; a hint; suggestion by distant allusion; innuendo.

Insist, in-sist′, *v. i.* To dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent or pressing. — **Insist′ence**, -ens, *n.* Quality of being urgent.

Insnare, in-snâr′, *v. t.* [-SNARED (-snârd′), -SNARING.] To catch in a snare, entrap; to seduce by artifice.

Insolent, Insoluble, etc. See under INABILITY.

Insomuch. See under IN.

Inspect, in-spekt′, *v. t.* To view closely and critically, esp. in order to ascertain quality or condition, discover errors, etc.; to view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered for sale, etc. — **Inspec′tion**, -spek′shun, *n.* Act of inspecting; carcful survey; official examination; act of overseeing; superintendence.

Inspire, in-spīr′, *v. i.* [-SPIRED (-spīrd′), -SPIRING.] To draw in breath, inhale air into the lungs; to breathe, blow gently. — *v. t.* To breathe into, fill with the breath; to infuse by breathing, infuse into the mind; to convey, as by a superior or supernatural influence; to affect, as with a supernatural influence; to inhale. — **Inspira′tion**, *n.* Act of inspiring, breathing in, infusing, etc.; inhalation: extraordinary elevation of the imagination or other powers of the soul; result of such extraordinary elevation in the thoughts, emotions, or purposes inspired; esp., a supernatural divine influence on the sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate truth with authority. — **Inspir′it**, -spĭr′it, *v. t.* To infusc or excite spirit in, give new life to, enliven, animate, cheer, encourage.

Inspissate, in-spis′sāt. *v. t.* To thicken (fluids) by evaporation. — *a.* Thick; inspissated.

Instability, etc. See under INABILITY.

Install, in-stawl′, *v. t.* [-STALLED (-stawld′), -STALLING.] To set in a seat, give a place to; to instate in an office, rank, or order, with ceremonies. — **Installa′tion**, *n.* Act of installing; esp. of instating an ordained minister in a parish; institution. — **Install′ment**, *n.* Act of installing; a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a time different from that of the balance.

Instant, in′stant, *a.* Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest; closely impending in respect to time; immediate; making no delay; quick; present; current. — *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a particular time; a day of the current month. — **In′stantly**, *adv.* Without the least delay or interval: with urgency; directly; immediately; at once. — **Instanta′neous**, -ne-us, *a.* Done in an instant. — **Instanta′neously**, *adv.* — **Instan′ter**, *adv.* Immediately; without delay; instantly. — **In′stance**, -stans, *n.* Quality or act of being instant or pressing; occasion; order of occurrence; something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring; application; example. — *v. t.* [-STANCED (-stanst), -STANCING.] To mention as an example or case.

Instate, in-stāt′, *v. t.* To set or place, establish (in a rank or condition), install.

Instead, in-sted′, *adv.* In the stead, place, or room; equivalent to; equal to.

Instep, in′step, *n.* The arched middle portion of the human foot, comprising the metatarsus and part of the tarsus, esp. the projection on the upper side near its junction with the leg; that part of the hind leg of a horse from the thigh to the pastern-joint.

Instigate, in′stĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To incite, set on, goad or urge forward, stimulate, impel, animate.

Instill, in-stil′, *v. t.* [-STILLED (-stild′), -STILLING.] To pour in by drops; to infuse slowly, or by degrees. — **Instilla′tion**, *n.* Act of instilling, or infusing by small quantities; act of infusing slowly into the mind; that instilled or infused.

Instinct, in-stiŋkt′, *a.* Urged from within; moved; animated; excited. — **In′stinct**, *n.* Unconscious or unreasoning prompting to action; esp. the natural, unreasoning impulse in an animal, by which it is guided to the performance of any action, without thought of improvement in the method. — **Instinct′ive**, -iv, *a.* Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, instruction, or experience. — **Instinct′ively**, *adv.* By force of instinct.

Institute, in′sti-tūt, *v. t.* To set up, establish, appoint, ordain; to originate, found; to begin, commence, set in operation. (*Eccl. Law.*) To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls. — *n.* Thing instituted; established law; settled order; that which is established as authoritative; precept; maxim; principle; an institution; a literary, scientific, or philosophical society. *pl.* A book of elements or principles; esp. a work containing the principles of jurisprudence; theory of medicine, esp. physiology and therapeutics, applied to the practice of medicine. — **Institu′tion**, *n.* Act of instituting, as, establishment, foundation, enactment; or, instruction, education; or (*Eccl. Law*), act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice; that which is instituted or established; established order, or method, or custom; enactment; ordinance; an established or organized society, endowed school, etc.; a foundation; a text-book; a system of elements or rules.

Instruct, in-strukt′, *v. t.* To furnish with requisite outfit or preparation; to make ready; esp., to impart information to, enlighten, teach, educate, inform; to furnish with directions, command, enjoin. — **Instruct′er, -or**, -ēr, *n.* — **Instruct′ible**, *a.* Capable of being instructed. — **Instruc′tion**, *n.* Act of instructing, or teaching; that which instructs, as, precept, information, teachings; direction, order, command. — **Instruct′ive**, -iv, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct. — **In′strument**, -stroō-ment, *n.* That by means of which anything is effected, a tool, utensil, implement; a contrivance, by which musical sounds are produced. (*Law.*) A writing, expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding. One who, or that which, serves a purpose. — **Instrument′al**, *a.* Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; conducive; helpful; pert. to, made by, or prepared for, musical instruments. — **In′strumental′ity**, -tal′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being, or that which is, instrumental; agency. — **In′strument′ally**, *adv.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end; with instruments of music. — **In′strumenta′tion**, *n.* Act of using, or the subordination of, as an instrument; means; agency. (*Mus.*) Instrumental composition; act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

Insubordinate, Insufficient, etc. See under INABILITY.

Insular, in′su-lēr, **-lary**, -la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to an island; surrounded by water. — **In′sulate**, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation, isolate; to prevent the transfer to, or from, of electricity or heat, by the interposition of non-conductors. — **In′sula′ted**, *p. a.* Standing by itself. (*Elec.*) Separated, as a body, from others, by non-conductors of electricity. (*Thermotics.*) Separated, as a heated body, from other bodies, by non-conductors of heat.

Insult, in′sult, *n.* Gross abuse offered to another; affront; indignity; outrage; contumely. — *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions. — *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

Insure, in-shoōr′, *v. t.* [-SURED (-shoōrd′), -SURING.] To make sure or secure; esp. to secure against a possible loss or assure the contingent payment of a certain sum on stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium. — *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance. — **Insur′ance**, *n.* Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage; a contract whereby, for a consideration called a *premium*, one party undertakes to indemnify the other against loss by certain risks or to pay a certain sum in a given contingency; premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insurgent, in-sēr′jent, *a.* Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; insubordinate; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises in revolt; a rebel. — **Insurrec′tion**, -sēr-rek′shun, *n.* A rising against civil or political authority; sedition; revolt; rebellion.

Intact, Integrity, etc. See under INABILITY.

Intaglio, in-täl′yo, *n.* A figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, etc.; a stone or gem in which a figure is cut so as to form a depression or hollow.

Integument, in-teg′u-ment, *n.* That which naturally covers another thing; esp. (*Anat.*), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part.

Intellect, in′tel-lekt, *n.* The faculty of the human soul by which it knows, understands, or reasons, as disting. fr. the power to feel and to will; the power to judge and comprehend. — **Intellec′tion**, *n.* Act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; intuition. — **Intellect′ual**, -u-al, *a.* Belonging to, or performed by, the mind, mental; formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone; perceived by the intellect; having the power of understanding; having capacity for the higher forms of knowledge or thought; relating to the understanding. — **Intel′ligence**, -lĭ-jens, *n.* Act of knowing; the intellect as a gift or endowment; capacity for the higher functions of the intellect; information communicated; general information; an intelligent being or spirit. — **Intel′ligent**, *a.* Endowed with the faculty of reason, or with a good intellect; well informed; sensible; skillful. — **Intel′ligible**, -lĭ-jĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being understood or comprehended; perspicuous; plain; clear. — **Intel′ligibleness, -ligibil′ity**, *n.*

Intend, in-tend′, *v. t.* To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected; to contemplate, meditate, purpose, mean. — **Intend′ed**, *n.* One betrothed; an affianced lover. — **Intense′**, -tens′, *a.* Strained; stretched; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch; extreme in degree, as, ardent, fervent; keen, biting; vehement, earnest; severe, violent. — **Intense′ness, -ten′sity**, -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being intense; extreme degree. (*Physics & Mech.*) Effectiveness, as estimated by results produced. — **Inten′sative**, -tiv, *a.* Adding intensity; intensifying. — **Inten′sify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To render more intense. — *v. i.* To become intense, or more intense. — **Inten′sion**, -shun, *n.* A straining, or the state of being strained; increase of power or energy of any quality. (*Logic & Metaph.*) The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion. — **Inten′sive**, -siv, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension, or increase of degree; assiduous; intense. (*Gram.*) Serving to give force or emphasis. — **Inten′sively**, *adv.* In a manner to give force. — **Intent′**, *a.* Having the mind strained or bent on an object; fixed closely; anxiously diligent. — *n.* Act of turning the mind toward an object; a design; purpose; intention; meaning; object; end; aim. — **Intent′ly**, *adv.* In an intent manner; steadfastly; earnestly; sedulously; diligently; eagerly. — **Inten′tion**, *n.* A bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application; fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or in a particular way of acting; object intended; state of being strained. — **Inten′tional**, *a.* Done by intention or design; intended; designed. — **Inten′tionally**, *adv.* With intention; by design.

Inter, in-tĕr′, *v. t.* [-TERRED (-tĕrd′), -TERRING.] To deposit and cover in the earth, bury, inhume. — **Inter′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; burial; sepulture.

Interact, in-tĕr-akt′, *v. t.* To act upon each other. — *n.* A short act or piece between others, as in a play; an interlude.

Intercede, in-tĕr-sēd′, *v. i.* To act between parties, to reconcile those who differ; to plead in behalf of another; to interpose, mediate. — **Interces′sion**, -sesh′un, *n.* Act of interceding; mediation; entreaty with one party in favor of, or, less often, against another. — **Interces′sor**, -sĕr, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator. (*Eccl.*) A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

Intercept, in-tĕr-sept′, *v. t.* To stop on its passage, seize by the way; to obstruct the progress of; to interrupt communication with, or progress toward. (*Math.*) To take, include, or comprehend between.

Interchange, in-tĕr-chānj′, *v. t.* [-CHANGED (-chānjd′), -CHANGING.] To put each in the place of the other; to exchange, reciprocate; to cause to follow, or to alternate. — *v. i.* To change mutually; to succeed alternately. — **In′terchange′**, *n.* Act of mutually changing; state of being mutually changed; alternate succession; barter; commerce.

Intercostal, in-tĕr-kos′tal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Placed or lying between the ribs.

Intercourse, in′tĕr-kōrs, *n.* Connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, in common affairs and civilities, in trade, language, or correspondence; esp., interchange of thought and feeling; communication; familiarity; sexual connection.

Interdict, in′tĕr-dikt′, *v. t.* To forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit. (*Eccl.*) To cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church. — **In′terdict′**, *n.* A prohibition; a prohibitory order or decree; esp. a papal censure, prohibiting the performance of divine service or the administration or enjoyment of religious rites, to or by persons named or in a specified place or region.

Interest, in′tĕr-est, *v. t.* To engage the attention or affections of; to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing; to excite in behalf of another, or of some other object, — used reflexively. — *n.* Special attention to some object; concern; sympathy; excitement of feeling, esp. of pleased or gratified feeling, regard, or affection; share, portion, part; advantage, personal or general; lot; the persons interested in any particular business or measure, taken collectively, — as, the manufacturing *interest*. — **In′terested**, *p. a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected. — **In′teresting**, *p. a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.

Interest, in′tĕr-est, *n.* Premium paid for the use of money; profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid; any surplus advantage, or unexpected advance in returning what has been received. — *Compound interest.* That which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest. — *Simple i.* That from the principal sum only.

Interfere, in-tĕr-fēr′, *v. i.* [-FERED (-fērd′), -FERING.] To come in collision, clash; to take part in the concerns of others, interpose, intermeddle. (*Far.*) To strike one foot against its opposite, so as to injure the flesh. (*Physics.*) To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another. — **Interfer′ence**, *n.* Act or state of interfering; interposition; collision; clashing. (*Physics.*) Mutual influence, under certain conditions, of 2 streams of light, pulsations of sound, or vibrations of any kind.

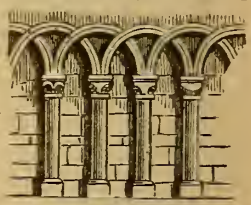
Interfuse, in-tĕr-fūz′, *v. t.* To pour or spread between, permeate, pervade, mix together. — **Interfu′sion**, -zhun, *n.* A mixing together.

Interim, in′tĕr-im, *n.* The time intervening.

Interior, in-te′rĭ-ĕr, *a.* Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner, — opp. to *exterior, superficial;* remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. — *n.* Internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country.

Interject, in-tĕr-jekt′, *v. t.* To throw in between; to insert. — **Interjec′tion**, -jek′shun, *n.* Act of throwing between: a word, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.

Interlace, in-tĕr-lās′, *v. t.* [-LACED (-lāst′), -LACING.] To unite, as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing with another, intermix. — *Interlacing arches.* (*Arch.*) Arches, usually circular, so constructed that their curves intersect or are interlaced.



Interlacing Arches.

Interlard, in-tĕr-lärd′, *v. t.* To mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture, interpose, insert between.

Interleaf, in′tĕr-lēf′, *n.* A blank leaf inserted. — **In′terleave′**, *v. t.* [-LEAVED (-lēvd′), -LEAVING.] To insert a leaf into; to insert (blank leaves) in a book, between other leaves.

Interline, in-tĕr-līn′, *v. t.* [-LINED (-līnd′), -LINING.] To write in alternate lines; to write between lines already written, to add to or correct what is written.

—**Interlin'eal,** -lĭn'e-al, **-ear,** -e-ēr, *a.* Written or inserted between other lines. —**Interlin'ea'tion,** *n.* Act of interlining; a passage, word, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

Interlink, in-tēr-link', *v. t.* [-LINKED (-linkt'), -LINKING.] To connect by uniting links.

Interlocation, in-tēr-lo-ka'shun, *n.* A placing between; interposition.

Interlock, in-tēr-lok', *v. i.* [-LOCKED (-lokt'), -LOCKING.] To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another. —*v. t.* To unite by locking together.

Interlocution, in-tēr-lo-ku'shun, *n.* Dialogue; conference. (*Law.*) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. Intermediate argument or discussion, —**Interloc'utor,** -lok'u-tēr, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue, or takes part in a conversation. —**Interloc'utory,** -to-rĭ, *a.* Consisting of dialogue. (*Law.*) Intermediate; not final or definitive.

Interlope, in-tēr-lōp', *v. i.* [-LOPED (-lōpt'), -LOPING.] To traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.—**Interlop'er,** *n.* One who interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes officiously.

Interlude, in'tēr-lūd, *n.* A theatrical entertainment between acts of a play or between the play and afterpiece. (*Mus.*) A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

Intermarry, in-tēr-mar'rĭ, *v. t.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To become connected (as families, tribes, classes, etc.) by marriage.—**Intermar'riage,** -rij, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Intermediate, in-tēr-me'dĭ-āt, *a.* Lying or being in the middle place or degree between 2 extremes; intervening; interjacent. —*v. i.* To intervene, interpose.—**Interme'dial,** -dĭ-al, **-diary,** -dĭ-a-rĭ, *a.* Lying between; intermediate.

Interment. See under INTER.

Intermingle, in-tēr-min'gl, *v. t.* [-MINGLED (-min'gld), -GLING.] To mingle or mix together, intermix. —*v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

Intermit, in-tēr-mit', *v. t.* To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt, suspend.—*v. i.* To cease for a time; to disappear or relax at intervals, as a fever. —**Intermit'tent,** *a.* Ceasing at intervals.—*n.* (*Med.*) A disease which apparently subsides or ceases at certain intervals. —**Intermit'tingly,** *adv.* With intermission. — **Intermis'sion,** -mish'un, *n.* Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; temporary pause; interval; pause; stop; rest. (*Med.*) The temporary cessation or subsidence of a disease: time between the paroxysms of a disease. — **Intermis'sive,** -siv, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations.

Intermix, in-tēr-miks', *v. t.* [-MIXED (-mikst'), -MIXING.] To mix together, intermingle. —*v. i.* To be mixed together, be intermingled. —**Intermixt'ure,** -miks'chur, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

Intern, in-tērn', *v. t.* [-TERNED (-tērnd'), -TERNING.] To put for safe custody in the interior of a country; to confine to one locality. — **Inter'nal,** *a.* Inward; interior; beneath the surface; not external; derived from, or dependent on, the object itself; pert. to its own affairs or interests, — said of a country, domestic, as opp. to *foreign*; —intrinsic; real; pert. to the heart, thoughts, or inner being. — **Inter'nally,** *adv.* Inwardly; beneath the surface; mentally; spiritually.

International, in'tēr-nash'un-al, *a.* Pert. to the relations of or affecting 2 or more nations. — *n.* A socialistic association for promoting industrial reforms through political combinations; a member of the association.—**Interna'tionalist,** *n.* A member of, etc.

Internecine, in-tēr-ne'sīn, *a.* Mutually destructive; deadly; accompanied with great mutual slaughter. —**Interne'cive,** -siv, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.

Interoceanic, in-tēr-o'she-an'ik, *a.* Between oceans.

Interpeal, in-tēr-pēl', **-pel',** -pĕl', *v. t.* To interrupt, disturb, break in upon; to interfere with, urge by way of intercession.—**Interpel'late,** -lāt, *v. t.* To question (a minister or executive officer) in explanation of his actions,—generally on the part of a legislative body.— **In'terpella'tion,** *n.* Act of interrupting; interruption; act of interfering, interposing, or interceding; act of demanding explanations from a minister, etc.

Interpolate, in-tēr'po-lāt, *v. t.* To insert (a spurious word or passage) in a manuscript or book; to foist in; to alter or corrupt by the insertion of foreign matter; esp. to change by the insertion of matter that is new or foreign to the author's purpose. (*Math.*) To fill up intermediate terms of (a series) according to the law of the series.— **Inter'polation,** *n.* Act of, etc.; a spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author. (*Math.*) The operation of finding from a few given terms of a series, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law of the series.—**Inter'polator,** -tēr, *n.*

Interpose, in-tēr-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To place between; to intrude (an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience): to offer (aid or services); to intervene, mediate, interfere, intermeddle.—*v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; put in by way of interruption. — **Interpos'er,** *n.* —**In'terposi'tion,** -zish'un, *n.* A being, placing, or coming between: intervention; intervenient agency: mediation; thing interposed.

Interpret, in-tēr'pret, *v. t.* To explain the meaning of, expound; to free from mystery or obscurity, make clear, unfold. —**Inter'preta'tion,** *n.* Act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining; translation; version; sense given by an interpreter; exposition; meaning; sense; power of explaining.

Interregnum, in-tēr-reg'num, *n.* The time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; period during which the executive branch of a government is interrupted.

Interrogate, in-tĕr'ro-gāt, *v. t.* To question formally, examine by asking questions, inquire.—*v. i.* To ask questions. —**Inter'roga'tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; question put; inquiry; a point, mark, or sign, thus [?], indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question. — **Interrog'ative,** -rog'a-tiv, *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.—*n.* (*Gram.*) A word used in asking questions.—**Interrog'atively,** *adv.* In the form of a question. —**Inter'roga'tor,** -tēr, *n.* One who, etc.—**Interrog'atory,** -a-to-rĭ, *n.* A question or inquiry.—*a.* Containing or expressing a question.

Interrupt, in-tēr-rupt', *v. t.* To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to interfere with the motion of; to break the even surface or uniform order of.—**Interrup'tion,** -rup'shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; hindrance; stop; cessation; intermission.

Intersect, in-tēr-sekt', *v. t.* To cut into or between; divide into parts.—*v. i.* To cut into one another, meet and cross each other. —**Intersec'tion,** *n.* Act, state, or place of intersecting. (*Geom.*) The point or line in which 2 lines or planes cut each other.

Intersperse, in-tēr-spērs', *v. t.* [-SPERSED (-spērst'), -SPERSING.] To scatter or set here and there among other things.

Interstice, in'tēr- *or* in-tēr'stis, *n.* A space between 2 things or parts; esp. a narrow space between things closely set, or the parts which compose the body; chink; crack; crevice: cranny. — **Intersti'tial,** -stish'al, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, interstices.

Interval, in'tēr-val, *n.* A space between things; space of time between events, or between 2 paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium. (*Mus.*) Difference in pitch between any 2 tones. A fertile tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers. [In this sense written also *intervale.*]

Intervene, in-tēr-vēn', *v. i.* [-VENED (-vēnd'), -VENING.] To come or be between persons or things; to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; to happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to undertake an action voluntarily for another. — **Interven'tion,** -vĕn'shun, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition; interference that may affect the interests of others, — esp. of one or more states with the affairs of another. (*Civil Law.*) The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.

Interview, in'tēr-vu, *n.* A meeting, esp. for confer-

ence on an important subject; consultation; conversation. — *v. t.* To have an interview with; to converse with, to obtain information for publication. — **In'terviewer**, *n.* One who effects an interview, to obtain information, etc.

Intervolve, in'tẽr-volv', *v. t.* [-VOLVED (-volvd'), -VOLVING.] To involve one within another.

Interweave, in-tẽr-wēv', *v. t.* [*imp.* -WOVE (-wōv'), -WOVEN; -WEAVING.] To weave together, unite in texture or construction; to intermix, set among or together; to intermingle, connect closely.

Intestate, etc. See under INABILITY.

Intestine, in-tes'tin, *a.* Internal; inward: depending upon the internal constitution; subjective; internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign,—applied usually to that which is evil.— *n.* (*Anat.*) The convoluted membranous canal or tube extending from the pylorus to the anus. *pl.* The bowels; entrails; viscera.

Inthrall, in-thrawl', *v. t.* [-THRALLED (-thrawld'), -LING.] To reduce to bondage or servitude; to enslave. — **Inthrall'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; servitude; slavery; bondage.

Inthrone. Same as ENTHRONE.

Intimate, in'tĭ-met, *a.* Innermost; inward; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar. — *n.* A familiar friend or associate. — **In'timacy**, -ma-sĭ, *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship.

Intimate, in'tĭ-māt, *v. t.* To suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of, hint. — **Intima'tion**, *n.* Act of intimating; hint.

Intimidate, in-tim'ĭ-dāt, *v. t.* To make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear, dishearten, dispirit, abash, terrify.

Into. See under IN.

Intolerable, Intractable, etc. See under INABILITY.

Intomb, in-tōōm', *v. t.* [-TOMBED (-tōōmd'), -TOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

Intone, in-tōn', *v. i.* [-TONED (-tōnd'), -TONING.] To utter a sound; give forth a deep, protracted sound; to chant. — *v. t.* To utter with a musical or prolonged tone; to chant. — **In'tonate**, -nāt, *v. i.* To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice solmization; to read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner.— **Intona'tion**, *n.* (*Mus.*) Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale; peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone. Act or manner of modulating the voice; esp. act of reading (a liturgical service) with a musical accentuation and tone.

Intoxicate, in-toks'ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To make drunk, inebriate; to exhilarate or stupefy with alcoholic or narcotic poisons; to excite to a kind of delirium. — *a.* Overexcited, as with joy, grief, etc.— **Intox'ica'tion**, *n.* State of being intoxicated; act of making drunk; elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; drunkenness; infatuation; delirium.

Intreat. See ENTREAT.

Intrench, in-trench', *v. t.* [-TRENCHED (-trencht'), -TRENCHING.] To surround with a trench, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to make hollows or trenches in or upon. — *v. i.* To invade, encroach. — **Intrench'ment**, *n.* Act of intrenching. (*Mil.*) A trench or ditch dug out for a defense against an enemy; earth thrown up in making such a ditch; a slight field-work.

Intricate, in'trĭ-kāt, *a.* Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.— **Intrigue'**, -trēg', *n.* A complicated plot or scheme to effect some purpose by secret artifices; the plot of a play or romance; illicit intimacy between two persons of different sexes; amour; liaison; libertinism. — *v. i.* [INTRIGUED (-trēgd'), -TRIGUING.] To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; to carry on an amour, have illicit commerce with a person of the opposite sex.

Intrinsic, in-trin'sik, **-sical**, *a.* Inward; internal; true; genuine; real; essential; inherent.

Introduce, in-tro-dūs', *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst'), -DUCING.] To lead, bring, conduct, or usher, in; to insert, put in; to bring to be acquainted; to present; to bring into notice or practice; to produce, cause to exist; to open to notice, begin.— **Introduc'tion**, *n.* Act of introducing, esp. of making persons known to each other; preliminary matter; preface; a formal preliminary treatise; esp. a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study. — **Introduc'tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; preliminary; prefatory.

Introspect, in-tro-spekt', *v. t.* To look into or within, view the inside of.— **Introspec'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

Intrude, in-trōōd', *v. i.* To thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited, into company; to force one's self in without permission. — *v. t.* To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome; to force or cast in; to obtrude, encroach, infringe, trespass. (*Geol.*) To cause to penetrate, as into the clefts or fissures of rocks. — **Intru'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of intrudiug; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment. (*Geol.*) The penetrating of one rock, while melted, into cavities of other rocks. (*Law.*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before the heir in remainder or reversion. — **Intru'sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending or apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome.

Intrust, in-trust', *v. t.* To deliver in trust, confide to the care of, commit, consign.

Intuition, in-tu-ish'un, *n.* An act of immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness; a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in, experience. — **Intu'itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Seeing clearly; knowing by intuition; received or obtained by intuition.

Intwine, in-twīn', *v. t.* [-TWINED (-twīnd'), -TWINING.] To twine or twist into, or together; to wreathe.

Intwist, in-twist', *v. t.* To twist into or together.

Inundate, in-un'dāt, *v. t.* To overflow, deluge, flood; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity. — **Inunda'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a flood; spreading of water over low grounds; superfluous abundance.

Inure, in-ūr', *v. t.* [-URED (-ūrd'), -URING.] To apply or expose in practice till use gives little or no inconvenience; to harden, habituate, accustom.— *v. i.* To take or have effect: to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of. — **Inure'ment**, *n.* Use; habit; practice; custom.

Inurn, in-ẽrn', *v. t.* [-URNED (-ẽrnd'), -URNING.] To put in an urn. To bury, inter, intomb.

Invade, in-vād', *v. t.* To enter with hostile intentions, attack; to infringe, encroach on, violate.— **Inva'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile entrance into the domains of another; a raid; attack of any foe, or anything hurtful or pernicious. — **Inva'sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive.

Invalid, Invariable, etc. See under INABILITY.

Invaluable, in-val'u-a-bl, *a.* Precious beyond any assignable value; inestimable.

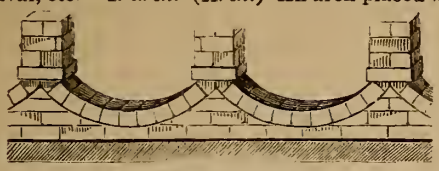
Inveigh, in-va', *v. i.* [-VEIGHED (-vād'), -VEIGHING.] To exclaim or rail against, utter invectives; to express reproach.— **Invec'tive**, -tiv, *n.* A severe or violent utterance of censure; harsh accusation; abuse; reproach. — *a.* Satirical; abusive; vituperative.

Inveigle, in-ve'gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice, seduce, wheedle.

Invent, in-vent', *v. t.* To discover, commonly by study or inquiry; to find out; to make, contrive, devise, frame. — **Inven'tion**, -shun, *n.* Act of finding out; contrivance of that which did not before exist; thing invented; an original contrivance; power of inventing.— **Invent'ive**, -iv, *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance. — **Invent'or**, -ẽr, *n.* [L.] — **In'ventory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* A list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed, or of property assigned or conveyed; a priced list or schedule of movables on hand, as the goods of a merchant, etc.; register; roll; schedule. — *v. t.* [INVENTORIED (-to-rid), -RYING.] To make an inventory of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

Invert, in-vẽrt', *v. t.* To turn over, put upside down, place in a contrary order, give a contrary direction to. (*Mus.*) To change the position of, — said of tones which form a chord, or parts which compose harmony. — **In'vert**, *n.* (*Arch.*) An inverted arch. — **Invert'ed**, *p. a.* Changed in order; reversed.

(*Geol.*) Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by upheaval, etc. — *I. arch.* (*Arch.*) An arch placed with



Inverted Arches.

crown downward, or with its intrados below the axis or springing line. — **Inverse'**, -vērs', *a.* Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal. (*Bot.*) Inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. (*Math.*) Opposite in nature and effect. — **Inverse'ly**, *adv.* In an inverted order or manner. — **Inver'sion**, *n.* Act of inverting; a complete change of order; reversed position. (*Gram.*) A change of the usual order of words.

Invest, in-vest', *v. t.* To put garments on, clothe, dress, array; to endow, confer, give; to clothe, as with office or authority; to grace, bedeck. (*Mil.*) To inclose; to surround, so as to intercept succors and prevent escape; to lay siege to. To place (property) so that it will be safe and yield a profit. — *v. i.* To make an investment. — **Invest'ment**, *n.* Act of investing; that with which any one is invested; a vestment; the laying out of money in the purchase of property, usually of a permanent nature: amount invested, or that in which it is invested. (*Mil.*) Act of surrounding or besieging by an armed force. — **Invest'or**, -ēr, *n.*

Investigate, in-ves'tĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To follow up, pursue, search into. — **Inves'tiga'tion**, *n.* Act of investigating; research; study; inquiry. — **Inves'tiga'tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

Inveterate, in-vet'ēr-āt, *a.* Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted; having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual. — **Invet'erateness, -eracy**, -a-sĭ, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time.

Invidious, in-vid'ĭ-us, *a.* Enviable; desirable; likely to incur ill-will or provoke envy; hateful.

Invigorate, in-vig'or-āt, *v. t.* To give vigor to, strengthen, animate.

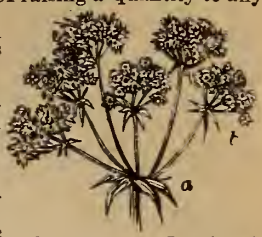
Invincible, Invisible, etc. See under INABILITY.

Invite, in-vīt', *v. t.* To ask, request; esp. to ask to an entertainment or visit; to allure, tempt to come, attract, entice. — *v. i.* To call to anything pleasing. — **Invita'tion**, *n.* Act of inviting; the requesting one's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany one to any place.

Invoice, in'vois, *n.* (*Com.*) A list or account of goods or merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, etc., with prices and charges annexed; bill of parcels. — *v. t.* [INVOICED (-voist), -VOICING.] To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

Invoke, in-vōk', *v. t.* [-VOKED (-vōkt'), -VOKING.] To call for or ask, invite earnestly or solemnly; to address in prayer. — **Invoca'tion**, *n.* Act of addressing in prayer; form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, esp. of some divinity. (*Law.*) A call or summons; esp., a judicial call, demand, or order.

Involve, in-volv', *v. t.* [-VOLVED (-volvd'), -VOLVING.] To roll up, intwine, wind round; to envelop in anything which exists on all sides; to complicate or make intricate; to connect by way of natural consequence or effect; to include by rational or logical construction, comprise, contain; to overwhelm, embarrass; to take in, catch, entangle, implicate, blend. (*Math.*) To raise to any assigned power, multiply into itself. — **Involv'edness**, *n.* State of being involved. — **Involve'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **In'volute**, -vo-lūt, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it,—called also *evolvent*. See EVOLUTE. — **In'volute, -lu'ted**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Rolled inward from the edges. — **Involu'tion**, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved; complication; that in which anything is involved; envelope. (*Gram.*) The insertion of clauses between the subject and the verb, in a way which involves or complicates the construction. (*Math.*) Act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned. — **Involu'cre**, -kēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head. — **Involucel.** -vol'u-sel *or* in'vo-lu'-sel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A partial or small involucre.



a, Involucre; *b*, Involucel.

Inwall, in-wawl', *v. t.* [-WALLED (-wawld'), -LING.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Inward, Inwardly, etc. See under IN.

Iodine, i'o-din *or* -dīn, *n.* (*Chem.*) An irritant poison, much used in medicine: it is a grayish or bluish-black solid, of metallic luster, chiefly obtained from ashes of sea-weed: at 347° of Fahrenheit, it becomes a violet vapor, whence its name. — **I'odate**, -dāt, *n.* A compound of iodic acid with a base. — **I'odide**, -dīd, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

Ionian, Ion'ic, *a.* Pert. to Ionia, in Greece, or to the Ionians.

Iota, i-o'tȧ, *n.* A tittle; a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

Ipecac, ip'e-kak, **Ip'ecac'uan'ha**, -u-an'ȧ, *n.* (*Bot. & Med.*) The dried root, or an extract of the root, of several S. Amer. plants, esp. of one growing in Brazil, used as an emetic, also as a sudorific and expectorant, and, in small doses, to check vomiting.

Ire, īr, *n.* Anger; wrath; keen resentment. [F.; L. *ira*.] — **Ire'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of ire; wroth. — **Iras'cible**, i-ras'ĭ-bl, *a.* Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable. — **Iras'cibleness, -cibil'ity**, *n.* — **Iras'cibly**, *adv.* — **Irate'**, -āt', *a.* Angry; enraged.

Iris, i'ris, *n.*; *E. pl.* IRISES, -ez; *L. pl.* IRIDES, ir'ĭ-dēz. The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow. (*Anat.*) A colored membrane at the anterior part of the eye in the midst of the aqueous humor, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil: see EYE. (*Bot.*) Flower-de-luce; a tuberous or bulbous-rooted plant, of the flag family, of many varieties, some of which produce flowers of exquisite beauty, and one furnishes orris root. — **Irides'cent, -des'ent**, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow. — **Irides'cence, -sens**, *n.* Exhibition of colors, etc. — **Irid'ium**, -ĭ-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the metals, the heaviest of known substances.

Irish, i'rish, *a.* Pert. to, or produced in, Ireland. — *n. pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Ireland. *sing.* The language of the Irish, — a species of Celtic.

Irk, ērk, *v. t.* [IRKED (ērkt), IRKING.] To weary, give pain to, — used impersonally. — **Irk'some**, -sum, *a.* Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness.

Iron, i'ērn, *n.* (*Min.*) The most common and useful of the metals, being gray in color, hard, malleable, ductile, and susceptible of polish: according to the method of manufacture and proportion of carbon with which it is combined, it forms wrought iron, cast iron, and steel. An instrument or utensil made of iron. *pl.* Fetters; chains; manacles. — *a.* Made of iron; like iron in color, hardness, strength, etc.; inflexible; hard; unrelenting; binding fast; impenetrable. — *v. t.* [IRONED (-ērnd), IRONING.] To smooth with an instrument of iron; esp. to smooth with a heated flat-iron; to shackle with irons, fetter or handcuff; to arm with iron. — **I'rony**, -ērn-ĭ, *a.* Made, or partaking of, iron; hard.

Irony, i'run-ĭ, *n.* A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors of others by seeming to adopt or defend them; dissimulation; satire. — **Iron'ic**, -ron'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, containing, or expressing, irony; expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

Irradiate, ir-ra'dĭ-āt, *v. t.* To cast a bright light upon, illuminate; to animate by light or heat. — *a.* Adorned with brightness. — **Irra'dia'tion**, *n.* Act of emitting beams of light; thing irradiated; illumination. (*Opt.*) Apparent enlargement of brilliant objects beyond their proper bounds.

Irrational, ir-rash'un-al, *a.* Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd;

foolish; preposterous; unreasonable. (*Math.*) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction. — **Irreclaim'able,** -klām'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **Irrec'oncil'able,** -sĭl'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being reconciled, or appeased; implacable; incapable of being made to agree or harmonize; incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent. — **Irrecov'erable,** -kuv'ẽr-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being recovered, restored, remedied, or regained; irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable. — **Irredeem'able,** *a.* Not redeemable: not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness. — **Irredu'cible,** -du'sĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression. — **Irref'ragable,** -ra-ga-bl, *a.* Not refragable; not to be refuted; incontrovertible; unanswerable; unquestionable; undeniable. — **Irrefutable,** ir-ref'u-ta- *or* ir'refūt'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved. — **Irreg'ular,** -u-lẽr, *a.* Not regular; not according to common form or rules, to established principles or customs, to nature or the usual operation of natural laws, to the rules of art, or to rules of moral rectitude; not straight; not uniform; abnormal; anomalous; erratic; eccentric; unsettled; variable; disorderly; intemperate; vicious. (*Gram.*) Deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations. — **Irreg'ularly,** *adv.* — **Irreg'ular'ity,** -u-lăr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being or that which is, irregular; deviation from symmetry, or established form, custom, or rule; deviation from moral rectitude; an act of vice. — **Irrel'ative,** -a-tiv, *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. — **Irrel'evant,** -e-vant, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent. — **Irrel'evancy,** -van-sĭ, *n.* Quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support. — **Irrelig'ion,** -re-lij'un, *n.* Want of religion, or contempt of it; ungodliness; worldliness; impiety. — **Irrelig'ious,** -lij'us, *a.* Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly; indicating a want of religion; profane; wicked. — **Irreme'diable,** -me'dĭ-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, corrected, or redressed. — **Irremov'able,** -mōōv'a-bl, *a.* Not removable; immovable. — **Irrep'arable,** -a-ra-bl, *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being recovered or regained. — **Irrepress'ible,** -pres'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled. — **Irreproach'able,** -prōch'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright. — **Irresist'ible,** *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed. — **Irres'oluble,** -rez'o-lu-bl, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved, set free, or resolved into parts. — **Irres'olute,** -rez'o-lūt, *a.* Not resolute; not decided; given to doubt; wavering; vacillating; undecided; unsettled; unstable. — **Irres'olu'tion,** -rez'o-lū'shun, *n.* Want of resolution or decision; fluctuation of mind; irresoluteness. — **Irresolv'able,** -re-zolv'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being resolved. — **Irrespect'ive,** -spekt'iv, *a.* Not having respect or regard to. — **Irrespon'sible,** *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not to be trusted. — **Irretriev'able,** -trēv'-a-bl, *a.* Not retrievable; irreparable. — **Irrev'erent,** *a.* Not reverent; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors; proceeding from or expressive of irreverence. — **Irrev'erence,** *n.* Absence or defect of reverence. — **Irrevers'ible,** -vẽrs'ĭ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being reversed; irrevocable; irrepealable; unchangeable. — **Irrev'ocable,** -o-ka-bl, *a.* Incapable of being recalled or revoked. — **Irrev'ocably,** *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or reversion.

Irrigate, ir'rĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To water, wet, moisten; to water (land) by causing water from a stream to flow over it in many artificial channels. — **Irriga'tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; esp. the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.

Irritate, ir'rĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in (the skin or flesh of animal bodies, as by friction); to fret; to increase the action or violence of; to excite anger in, tease, provoke, exasperate. (*Physiol.*) To produce irritation in. — **Ir'ritable,** *a.* Capable of being, etc.; easily inflamed or exasperated. — **Ir'ritabil'ity,** *n.* Quality of being easily irritated; susceptibility to excitement. (*Physiol.*) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents; a morbid and excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents; the general vital activity of any and every part of the living animal body, whether in health or disease. — **Ir'ritant,** *a.* Irritating. — *n.* That which in any way causes pain, heat, or tension. — **Irrita'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; undue excitement; esp., excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger. (*Physiol.*) A normal and appropriate action of an organ or part of an organized being under appropriate stimulus or conditions of action; a vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. — **Ir'rita'tive,** -tiv, **Ir'ritatory,** -rĭ-ta-to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate; accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation.

Irruption, ir-rup'shun, *n.* A breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden incursion. — **Irrup'tive,** -tiv, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is, iz, *v. i.* The 3d pers. sing. of the substantive verb, in the indicative mood, present tense.

Isagon, i'sa-gon, *n.* (*Math.*) A figure whose angles are equal. — **I'sochromat'ic,** -kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*Opt.*) Having the same color, — applied to 2 rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or tint. — **Isoch'ronal,** -sok'ro-nal, **-ronous,** -nus, *a.* Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. — **Isomet'ric, -rical,** *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, equality of measure. — *Isometrical projection.* A method of delineating machines, buildings, etc., in which the ground-plan and elevations are shown in one view, 3 planes being projected at an equal angle upon a single plane. — **I'sopod,** -so-pod, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of crustacean whose legs are alike. — **Isos'celes,** -sos'se-lēz, *a.* (*Geom.*) Having only 2 legs or sides that are equal, — said of a triangle. See TRIANGLE. — **I'sotherm,** -thẽrm, *n.* (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature. — **Isotherm'al,** *a.* Having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; having the nature of an isotherm; illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms.

Isopod.

Ischiatic, is-kĭ-at'ik, *a.* Pert. to the hip.

Ishmaelite, ish'ma-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of Ishmael, whose hand was against every man; one at war with society; an outlaw; outcast.

Isinglass, i'zing-glăs, *n.* A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatine, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of sturgeons; sheets of mica, — popularly so called.

Islam, iz'lam, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; the whole body of his followers. — **Is'lamism,** -izm, *n.* The faith or creed of, etc.; Mohammedism; Mahometanism.

Island, ĭl'and, *n.* A tract of land surrounded by water; a floating mass, resembling an island. — *v. t.* To cause to become an island, as by surrounding with water; to surround, insulate.

Isle, īl, *n.* An island. — *v. t.* To cause to become an island, or like an island. — **Isl'et,** īl'et, *n.* A little isle.

Ism, izm, *n.* A doctrine or theory, esp. used contemptuously; a specious, but wild or visionary theory.

Isochronal, Isosceles, etc. See under ISAGON.

Isolate, is'o-lāt, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation, place by itself, insulate. (*Chem.*) To separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state. — **Is'ola'tion,** *n.* State of being isolated.

Israelite, iz'- *or* is'ra-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Jew. — **Is'raelit'ic,** -ĭt'ik, **Is'raelit'ish,** -ĭt'ish, *a.* Pert. to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Issue, ish'shōō, *n.* Act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; act of sending out; delivery; that which passes, flows, or is issued or sent out, — as, the whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time; or, ultimate result or end; or, progeny, a child or children, offspring; or,

produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property; evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer designed to promote a secretion of pus. (*Law.*) In pleading, a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, which, being affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, is presented for determination. Any point in debate or controversy on which the parties occupy affirmative and negative positions; the presentation of alternatives between which to decide. — *v. i.* [ISSUED (-shōōd), -SUING.] To pass or flow out, go out, rush out; to proceed, as from a source, or as progeny; to be produced as an effect or result; to arise, proceed. (*Legal Pleadings.*) To come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. To close, end, terminate. — *v. t.* To send out, put into circulation; to deliver for use; to send out, deliver by authority.

Isthmus, is′mus, *n.*; *pl.* -MUSES, -ez. (*Geog.*) A neck or narrow strip of land by which 2 continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

It, it, *pron.* An impersonal or neuter pronoun, usually regarded as a demonstrative, corresponding to the masc. pron. *he* and the fem. *she*, and having the same plural, *they*. *It* is used, — as a demonstrative, pointing to that about to be stated or referring to that which is well known; or, as a substitute for a noun of neuter gender, or for general terms; or, as an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb; or, as an indefinite object after some intransitive verbs, or after a substantive used humorously as a verb. — **Its,** the possessive of IT. — **Itself′,** the neuter reciprocal pronoun.

Italian, ĭ-tal′yan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Italy, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy; the language of, etc. — **Ital′ic,** *a.* Relating to Italy, — applied esp. to a kind of type in which the letters *slope toward the right*, — dedicated to the States of Italy by the inventor, Aldus Manutius, about 1500. — *n.* (*Print.*) Type whose face slopes to the right; anything printed from such type, as an emphatic word or sentence. — **Ital′icize,** -ĭ-sīz, *v. t.* [-CIZED (-sīzd), -CIZING.] To print in Italic; to underline a written word, etc.

Itch, ich, *n.* An eruption of small, isolated, acuminate vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic animal, and attended with itching; the sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease; a constant irritating desire. — *v. i.* [ITCHED (icht), ITCHING.] To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines one to scratch the part; to have a constant desire. — **Itch′y,** -ĭ, *a.* Infected with the itch.

Item, ī′tem, *adv.* Also; at the same time. — *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. — *v. t.* [ITEMED (-temd), ITEMING.] To make a note or memorandum of. — **I′temize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] — To set forth in detail, or item by item.

Iterate, it′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To utter or do a second time; to repeat. — **Itera′tion,** *n.* Recital or performance a second time; repetition. — **It′erative,** -tiv, **-erant,** *a.* Repeating.

Itinerate, ĭ-tin′ĕr-āt, *v. i.* To travel from place to place, — esp., to preach, lecture, etc. — **Itin′eracy,** -ĕr-a-sĭ, *n.* The practice of itinerating. — **Itin′erancy,** *n.* A passing from place to place; discharge of official duty by frequently changing residence; a body of persons who thus discharge official duty. — **Itin′erant,** *a.* Passing or traveling about a country; wandering. — *n.* One who, etc.; esp. a preacher; one who is unsettled. — **Itin′erary,** -ĕr-a-rĭ, *n.* An account of travels, or register of places and distances as a guide to travelers. — *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

Itself. See under IT.

Ivory, ī′vo-rĭ, *n.* The hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; the tusks themselves; any white organic structure resembling ivory, as the tusks of the walrus, etc.; (*slang*) teeth in general.

Ivy, ī′vĭ, *n.* A climbing plant of several species, having smooth, shining, evergreen leaves, with small flowers, and black or yellow berries.

Izzard, iz′zērd, *n.* The letter *z*, — formerly so called.

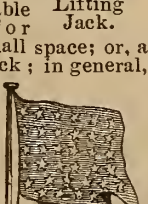
J.

J, ja, the 10th letter of the Eng. alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used: see I. Its sound is that of *g soft*, as in *genius;* and *j* is used to represent that sound in the phonetic respellings in this vocabulary.

Jabber, jab′bĕr, *v. i.* [-BERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter. — *v. t.* To speak rapidly or indistinctly. — *n.* Rapid talk, with indistinct utterance of words.

Jack, jak, *n.* A nickname or diminutive of *John;* a saucy or paltry fellow; rustic; simpleton, — said in contempt or ridicule; a playing-card marked with the figure of a servant (same as the knave); a sea-faring man; an instrument that supplies the place of a boy, as, an instrument to pull off boots, boot-jack; a portable machine, variously constructed, for raising great weights through a small space; or, a contrivance to turn a spit, smoke-jack; in general, any appendage to a machine, rendering convenient service; a young pike; a buff jerkin, rarely, a coat of mail; the male of certain animals, as of the ass; a wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. (*Mus.*) The quill of the hammer which strikes the strings in a harpsichord, piano, etc. (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union without the fly. — *Jack-at-all-trades.* One who can turn his hand to any kind of business. — *J.-at-a-pinch.* One who receives unexpected calls to do anything. — *J.-o′-lantern, J.-with-a-lantern.* An ignis fatuus; a will-o′-the-wisp. — *J.-a-dandy.* A little, foppish, impertinent fellow. — **Jack′anapes,** -a-nāps, *n.* A monkey; ape; a coxcomb; impertinent fellow. — **Jack′ass,** *n.* The male of the ass; a dolt; blockhead. — **Jack′daw,** *n.* A bird allied to the crows, of which it is the smallest example. — **Jack′et,** *n.* A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips; a coat without skirts; the outer covering of anything, esp. a case to prevent radiation of heat. — **Jack′knife,** *n.* A strong clasp-knife for the pocket. — **Jack′-boots,** *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg. — **-plane,** *n.* A plane used by joiners for coarse work. — **-pud′ding,** *n.* A merry-andrew; buffoon; zany. — **-screw,** *n.* A portable machine for raising heavy weights through a small distance. — **-stays,** *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretching along the yards of a ship to bend the sails to. — **-straw,** *n.* A low, servile fellow; one of a set of straws or strips of ivory, bone, etc., for playing a child's game. — **-tow′el,** *n.* A long, endless towel upon a roller.

Lifting Jack.


Amer. Jack.

British Jack.

Jackal, jak′awl, *n.* A gregarious nocturnal animal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog and fox, feeding upon carrion, small animals, poultry, grapes, etc.; an unscrupulous agent.

Jacobin, jak′o-bin, *n.* A Dominican friar; a pigeon with a hood-like tuft of feathers; one of a society of violent revolutionists in France, during the revolution of 1789; a turbulent demagogue.—**Jacobin′ic, -ical**, *a.* Resembling, or pert. to, the Jacobins; holding revolutionary principles.—**Jac′obinism**, -izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins; factious opposition to legitimate government.

Jacobite, jak′o-bīt, *n.* A partisan of James II., of Eng., after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.—**Jac′obite, -bit′ic, -bɪt′ik, -bit′ical**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.—**Jac′obitism**, -izm, *n.* The principles of, etc.

Jacob's-ladder, ja′kobz-lad′dēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with alternate leaves and corymbs of blue or white flowers. (*Naut.*) A rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

Jaconet, jak′o-net, *n.* A thin cotton fabric, for dresses, neck-cloths, etc.

Jaculate, jak′u-lāt, *v. t.* To throw like a dart, throw out, emit.—**Jac′ulatory**, -to-rɪ, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out.

Jade, jād, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard stone of a dark-green color, used for ornament.

Jade, jād, *n.* A mean, tired, or worthless horse; a mean woman, wench; a young woman,—in irony or slight contempt.—*v. t.* To reduce to the condition of a jade, tire out; to exhaust by excessive labor of any kind, fatigue, weary, harass.

Jag, jag, *n.* A notch; a ragged protuberance; a small load, as of hay or grain in the straw.—*v. t.* [JAGGED (jagd), -GING.] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch.—**Jag′ged**, *p. a.* Having notches; cleft; divided.—**Jag′gy**, -gɪ, *a.* Notched; uneven.

Jaguar, jag′u-är *or* jag-u-är′, *n.* A carnivorous feline animal, of S. America; the S. Amer. tiger.

Jail, jāl, *n.* A prison; a place for confinement for debt or for crime.—**Jail′er**, *n.* The keeper of, etc.—**Jail′-bird**, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.—**-fe′ver**, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever of the typhoid character, generated in jails and crowded places.

Jalap, jal′ap, *n.* (*Med.*) The root of a Mexican plant, used in powder as a cathartic.

Jalousie, zhal-o͞o-ze′, *n.* A slatted window blind.

Jam, jam, *n.* A mass of people or of objects crowded together; the pressure from a crowd; an injury caused by pressure; a conserve of fruit, as berries, boiled with sugar and water to a uniform consistence.—*v. t.* [JAMMED (jamd), -MING.] To press, crowd, squeeze tight; to crush, as in the crack of a door; to wedge in.

Jamb, jam, *n.* (*Arch.*) The side-piece of a door, fireplace, or other aperture in a building.

Jangle, jan′gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune; to bicker, wrangle.—*v. t.* To cause to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly.—*n.* Discordant sound; contention; babble.

Janitor, jan′ɪ-tēr, *n.* A door-keeper; porter; one in charge of a public building.

Janizary, jan′ɪ-za-rɪ, *n.* A soldier of a privileged military class, formerly the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but suppressed in 1826.

Jant. See JAUNT.

January, jan′u-a-rɪ, *n.* The 1st month of the year.

Japan, ja-pan′, *n.* Work varnished and figured in the manner of the natives of Japan; varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles.—*v. t.* [JAPANNED (-pand′), -NING.] To cover with hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese; to black and gloss, as in blacking shoes.—**Japanese′**, -nēz′, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Japan, or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Japan; in pl. the people of Japan; language of the people of Japan.—**Japan′ner**, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of, etc.—**Japon′ica**, -pon′ɪ-ka, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of camellia, native of Japan.

Jar, jär, *v. i.* [JARRED (järd), -RING.] To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly or discordantly; to clash, interfere; to vibrate regularly.—*v. t.* To cause to tremble, shake.—*n.* A rattling vibration of sound; clash of interest or opinions; discord; a vibration of the pendulum of a clock.

Jar, jär, *n.* A deep, broad-mouthed vessel, of earthenware, glass, etc.; the measure of what is contained in a jar.

Jargon, jär′gon, *n.* Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant language; slang.

Jasmine, jas′- *or* jaz′min, **Jes′samine**, *n.* An erect or climbing plant of many species, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor.

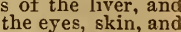
Jasper, jas′pēr, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface.

Jaundice, jän′dis, *n.* (*Med.*) Icterus; a disease caused by disturbance of the functions of the liver, and characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine.—**Jaun′diced**, -dist, *a.* Affected with the jaundice; prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

Jaunt, Jant, jänt, *v. i.* To ramble here and there, make an excursion, stroll.—*n.* An excursion; short journey.

Jaunty, jän′tɪ, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] Gay and easy; airy; showy; finical; characterized by an affected or fantastical manner.

Javelin, jav′lin, *n.* A light spear, anciently thrown from the hand.



Javelin.

Jaw, jaw, *n.* One of the maxillary bones; the bone with its teeth and covering; scolding; abusive clamor; anything resembling an animal's jaw; in *pl.*, the mouth.—*v. i.* [JAWED (jawd), JAWING.] To scold, clamor.—*v. t.* To abuse by scolding.

Jay, ja, *n.* A voracious and destructive bird of several species: the European jay is a showy bird, of red-brown color above, and a faint yellow below, and has a low, erectile crest of feathers; the blue jay is a crested Amer. bird, having the larger part of the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue.

Jay.

Jealous, jel′us, *a.* Filled with anxious apprehension; suspiciously vigilant; solicitous in a matter affecting character or honor; pained by suspicions of preference given or love transferred to another; envious; zealous.—**Jeal′ousy**, -us-sɪ, *n.* Quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension; painful apprehension of rivalship.

Jean, jān, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer, jēr, *v. i.* [JEERED (jērd), JEERING.] To make a mock of some thing or person, sneer, scoff, flout.—*v. t.* To treat with derision.—*n.* A railing remark or reflection; a taunt; jibe; mockery.

Jehovah, je-ho′vȧ, *n.* A Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

Jejune, je-jūn′, *a.* Craving food; hungry; starving; wanting contents; empty; void of interest; barren; unprofitable.

Jelly, jel′lɪ, *n.* An elastic, tremulous, viscous or gelatinous semisolid; a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, etc.; juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar to a stiffened consistence.

Jennet, Gennet, jen′net, *n.* A small Spanish horse.

Jenneting, jen′net-ing, *n.* A species of early apple.

Jenny, jen′nɪ, *n.* A machine for spinning a number of soft cotton threads at once.

Jeopardy, jep′ard-ɪ, *n.* Exposure to death, loss, or injury; peril; risk; hazard; danger.—**Jeop′ard, Jeop′ardize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To expose to loss or injury.—**Jeop′ardous**, -us, *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

Jerboa, jēr′bo-ȧ *or* jēr-bo′ȧ, *n.* A small, jumping, rodent animal, having very long hind legs and a long tail: it burrows in the ground.

Jerboa.

Jeremiad, -ade, jer-e-mi′ad, *n.* A tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; a doleful story.

Jerk, jērk, *v. t.* [JERKED (jērkt), JERKING.] To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion;

to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. — *v. i.* To make a sudden motion, start quickly, move with a start, or by starts. — *n.* A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; unsteady motion; a sudden spring.

Jerk, jĕrk, *v. t.* To cut (meat) iuto slices or strips, and dry it in the sun.

Jerkin, jĕr′kin, *n.* A jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

Jersey, jĕr′zĭ, *n.* The finest of wool separated from the rest; fine yarn of wool; a close-fitting woolen jacket or skirt.

Jessamine. Same as JASMINE.

Jest, jest, *n.* Something done or said to amuse; something ludicrous meant only to excite laughter; the object of sport; laughing-stock; joke; fun; raillery; sport. — *v. i.* To make merriment, joke, sport, rally.

Jesuit, jez′u-it, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, under the title of The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; intriguer (an opprobrious use of the word). — *Jesuits'-bark.* Peruvian bark, or the bark of certain species of cinchona, whose medicinal properties were first made known in Europe by Jesuit missionaries to S. Amer. — *J. drops.* Compound tincture of benzoin. — *J. powder.* Powdered cinchona bark. — **Jesuit′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to the Jesuits, or to their principles and arts: designing; deceitful. — **Jesuit′ically**, *adv.* — **Jes′uitism**, -izm, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.

Jet, jet, *n.* (*Min.*) A compact, lustrous, velvet-black variety of lignite, wrought into toys, jewelry, etc.

Jet, jet, *n.* A spouting, forcible shooting forth, or sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or flame from an orifice; that which issues in a jet. — *v. i.* To shoot forward, shoot or stand out, project, jut. — *v. t.* To spout forth, emit in a stream or spout. — **Jet-d'eau**, zha-dō′, *n.* A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe. [F.] — **Jet′sam, Jet′son**, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) The voluntary throwing of goods overboard, to lighten and preserve a ship; goods thus thrown away, and which remain under water. [OLaw F.] — **Jet′ty**, -tĭ, *n.* A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest; a projecting pier or mole of timber, fascines, rubble, or masonry, for use as a wharf, or to defend a harbor, etc., from the waves, or to deflect a stream.

Jew, ju *or* jōō, *n.* A Hebrew, or Israelite. — *v. t.* [JEWED (jūd *or* jōōd), JEWING.] To cheat or defraud (an opprobrious use of the word). — **Jew′ess**, *n.* A Hebrew woman. — **Jew′ish**, *a.* Pert. to the Hebrews; Israelitish. — **Jew′ry**, -rĭ, *n.* Judea; a district inhabited by Jews, hence the name of a street in London. — **Jews′-harp**, *n.* A small musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue, which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath. — **Juda′ic, -ical**, ju-da′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to the Jews.

Jewel, ju′- *or* jōō′el, *n.* A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; gem; any object very highly valued; a precious thing. — *v. t.* [JEWELED (-eld), -ELING.] To adorn, fit, or provide with, jewels. — **Jew′eler**, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments. — **Jew′elry, -ellery**, *n.* Jewels in general; the art or trade of a jeweler.

Jezebel, jez′e-bel, *n.* An impudent, vicious woman.

Jib, jib, *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost sail of a ship, being a triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore topmast-head: in sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head: see SAIL. (*Mach.*) The projecting beam of a crane. — **Jib′-boom**, -bōōm, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and serving as a continuation of it: see SHIP. — **Jibe**, jīb, *v. t.* [JIBED (jībd), JIBING.] [Written also *gybe.*] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail. — *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other. To harmonize, agree.

Jiffy, jif′fĭ, *n.* A moment; an instant.

Jig, jig, *n.* (*Mus.*) A light, brisk musical movement. A frolicsome, quick dance, to such a movement; a piece of sport; trick; cajolery. — *v. t.* To sort or separate (ore) by shaking; to delude. — **Jig′ger**, *n* One who, or that which, jigs, as a miner who separates ore by shaking it in water in a riddle or wire-bottom sieve; a jigging sieve; a machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion: a potter's wheel. (*Naut.*) A small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall. — **Jig′saw**, *n.* A vertically reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod. — **Jig′gle**, -gl, *v. i.* To move in an affected or awkward manner; to shake up and down.

Jill, jil, *n.* A young woman, — so called in contempt. — **Jilt**, *n.* A woman who capriciously deceives and disappoints her lover; a coquette; flirt. — *v. t.* To encourage and then frustrate the hopes of (a lover). — *v. i.* To play the jilt, practice deception in love.

Jimmy, jim′mĭ, *n.* A short bar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

Jimp, jimp, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.

Jingle, jing′gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink. — *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or pieces of metal. — *n.* A rattling or clinking sound; that which makes such sound; correspondence of sound in rhymes.

Jingo, jing′go, *n.* A word often used in a vulgar oath.

Jinnee, jin′ne, *n.*; *pl.* JINN. (*Mohammedan Myth.*) A genius or demon, — a name applied to genii, angels, or demons, supposed to have transparent bodies, with the power of assuming various forms.

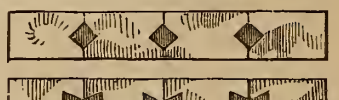
Job, job, *n.* A piece of work; anything undertaken; an undertaking with a view to profit; a public transaction done for private profit. — *v. t.* [JOBBED (jobd), -BING.] To hire by the job, or period of use and service; to do by separate portions or lots. (*Com.*) To buy and sell as a broker; to purchase of importers for the purpose of selling to retailers. — *v. i.* To perform pieces of work, work by the job; to seek private gain under the pretense of public service. — **Job′ber**, *n.* A worker by the job; a dealer in public stocks; one who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers; one who turns official actions to private advantage. — **Job′bery**, -bĕr-ĭ, *n.* Act of, etc.; unfair means for gaining a private end.

Jockey, jok′ĭ, *n.*; *pl.* JOCK′EYS, -iz. A man who rides or drives horses at horse-races; a dealer in horses; one who cheats in trade. — *v. t.* [JOCKEYED (-id), -EYING.] To play the jockey toward; to cheat, trick. — *v. i.* To act the jockey.

Jocose, Jocular, etc. See under JOKE.

Jocund, jok′und, *a.* Merry; lively; sportive.

Jog, jog, *v. t.* [JOGGED (jogd), -GING.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to arouse the memory or attention by a slight push. — *v. i.* To move by jogs, like a slow trot; to walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly. — *n.* A slight shake; a push to awaken attention. — **Jog′gle**, -gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To shake slightly; to jostle, or cause to move irregularly. (*Arch.*) To join or match by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding apart. — *v. i.* To shake or totter. — *n.* (*Arch.*) A joint between 2 bodies so constructed by means of jogs or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other. (*Masonry.*) A similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it. *pl.* The pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint.



Joggles.

Join, join, *v. t.* [JOINED (joind), JOINING.] To bring together, place in contiguity, connect; to associate one's self to, be connected with; to effect a union; to add, annex, combine, couple, link. — *v. i.* To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a league or contract together; to unite. — **Join′der**, *n.* Act of joining; conjunction. (*Law.*) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action; acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact. — **Join′er**, *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does the wood-work in buildings. — **Join′ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Art or work of a joiner. — **Joint**, *n.* The place or part in which 2 or more things or parts are joined or united; junction; articulation; hinge; node; the part

or space included between 2 joints, knots, or articulations; a large piece of an animal cut off for cooking. (*Geol.*) A deep fissure or plane of fracture cutting across the stratification. — *a.* Joined; united; combined; concerted; uniting or sharing with others; shared among more than one; held in common. — *v. t.* To unite by joints, fit together; to provide with joints, articulate; to separate the joints of; to cut up (meat), disjoint. — *v. i.* To fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do. — **Joint'ure**, join'chur, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life at least, and in satisfaction of dower. — *v. t.* [JOINTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To settle a jointure upon. — **Ju'gular**, -gu-lar, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to the neck or throat. — *n.* One of the large veins by which blood is returned from the head to the heart: see LUNG.— **Junc'tion**, junk'shun, *n.* Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition; place or point of union; esp. place where lines of railway meet or cross. — **Junct'ure**, junk'chur, *n.* The line or point at which 2 bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a point of time, esp. a point rendered critical by a concurrence of circumstances; an exigency; emergency. — **Jun'to**, *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TŌZ. A select council which deliberates secretly on affairs of government; a cabal; faction.

Joist, joist, *n.* A small timber to which boards of a floor or laths of ceiling are nailed. — *v. t.* To fit or furnish with joists.

Joke, jōk, *n.* Something said to excite a laugh; a jest; witticism; what is not in earnest, or actually meant. — *v. t.* [JOKED (jōkt), JOKING.] To make merry with, banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport, make sport, jest, rally. — **Jocose**, jo-kōs', *a.* Given to jokes and jestings; containing a joke; facetious; witty; merry; waggish; sportive. — **Jocos'ity**, -kos'-I-tĭ, *n.* A jocose act or saying; jocoseness. — **Joc'ular**, -u-lar, *a.* Given to jesting; containing jokes; sportive. — **Jocular'ity**, -lăr'I-tĭ, *n.* Merriment; jesting.

Jolly, jol'lĭ, *a.* Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry; expressing mirth, or inspiring it; of fine appearance; handsome; plump. — **Jol'liness**, -lity, -lĭ-tĭ, *n.* Noisy mirth; revelry; joviality. — **Jol'lifica'tion**, *n.* Noisy festivity.

Jolly-boat, jol'lĭ-bōt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small boat belonging to a ship.

Jolly-boat.

Jolt, jōlt, *v. i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. — *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks. — *n.* A shock or shake.

Jonquil, **-quille**, jon'kwil, *n.* A bulbous plant of the narcissus family, having lily-like leaves and very fragrant yellow flowers.

Joram, jo'ram, **Jo'rum**, *n.* A large drinking vessel; also its contents, — nut-brown ale and toast, with sugar and spice.

Jostle, jos'l, **Jus'tle**, *v. t.* [-TLED (-ld), -TLING.] To run, push, or crowd against, so as to render unsteady; to hustle, clash. — *v. i.* To hustle, shove about, elbow. — *n.* An encounter or shock.

Jot, jot, *n.* An iota; a point; tittle; the least quantity assignable. — *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

Jounce, jowns, *v. t.* [JOUNCED (jownst), JOUNCING.] To jolt, shake, as by driving over a stone, etc. — *n.* A jolt; shake; hard trot.

Journal, jĕr'nal, *n.* An account of daily transactions and events; diary; a record of proceedings; a paper published daily; a periodical publication giving an account of passing events, proceedings of societies, etc. (*Naut.*) A daily register of the ship's course and distance, etc. (*Com.*) A book in which every charge is entered under the date of each day. (*Mach.*) The portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing. — **Jour'nalism**, -izm, *n.* The keeping of a journal; the profession of editing, or writing for, journals.—**Jour'nalist**, *n.* The writer of a journal or diary; conductor or contributor to, a public journal.—**Jour'nalize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-ĭzd), -IZING.] To enter an account of in a journal. — *v. i.* To aid by writing in carrying on a public journal. — **Jour'ney**, -nĭ, *n.; pl.* -NEYS, -niz. Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage; tour; expedition; pilgrimage. — *v. i.* [JOURNEYED (-nid), -NEYING.] To travel from place to place. — **Jour'neyman**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One hired to work by the day; a workman who has learned his trade and is supposed to be capable of earning the full rate paid for day's work.

Joust. Same as JUST.

Jove, jōv, *n.* The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter.— **Jo'vial**, -vĭ-al, *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet; gay; joyous; jolly.—**Jo'vialness**, **Jovial'ity**, -al'I-tĭ, **Jo'vialty**, *n.* Merriment.

Jowl, jōl, *n.* The cheek.

Joy, joi, *n.* The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; exhilaration of spirits; cause of happiness; gladness; pleasure; delight; felicity; rapture; bliss; mirth; festivity; hilarity. — *v. i.* [JOYED (joid), JOYING.] To rejoice, be glad, exult.

Jubilant, ju'bĭ-lant, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy. — **Jubila'tion**, *n.* Act of rejoicing; exultation.

Jubilee, ju'bĭ-le, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) Every 50th year, at which time all slaves were liberated, and all lands alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A solemnity celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of 25 years. A season of public festivity and joy; joyfulness; exultation.

Judaic, **Judaism**, **Judaize**, etc. See under JEW.

Judge, juj, *n.* (*Law.*) A civil officer authorized to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal. The Supreme Being; one skilled to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of anything; a connoisseur; expert. (*Jewish Hist.*) A chief magistrate with civil and military powers, such as those who governed the nation more than 300 years. *pl.* The title of the 7th book of the Old Testament. — *v. i.* [JUDGED (jujd), JUDGING.] To hear and determine (in causes on trial); to pass sentence; to assume authority to try anything and pass judgment on it; to form an opinion, determine, distinguish. — *v. t.* To hear and determine by authority (a case before a court, or controversy between parties); to examine and pass sentence on; to sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward; to determine upon inquiry or deliberation; to esteem, think, reckon. — **Judg'ment**, *n.* Act of judging; process of the mind in comparing ideas, to find their mutual relations, and to ascertain truth; that discerned by the mind in judging; opinion; notion; facility in judging; faculty of judging or deciding truly and wisely; good sense; taste. (*Philos.*) The act or faculty of comparing objects, and discerning their relations, attributes, or properties; result of the act thus performed. (*Law.*) Sentence of the law, pronounced by a court or judge; decision of a court. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed. (*Theol.*) The final punishment of the wicked. — **Ju'dicature**, -ka-chur, *n.* Power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination; right of judicial action; jurisdiction; a court of justice; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court. — **Judi'cial**, -dish'al, *a.* Pert. or appropriate to courts of justice; practiced or employed in the administration of justice; proceeding from a court of justice; positive or established by statute; inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment. — **Judi'ciary**, -dish'I-a-rĭ, *a.* Passing judgment or sentence; pert. to courts of judicature. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; judges collectively. — **Judi'cious**, -dish'us, *a.* According to, having, or exercising, sound judgment; prudent; wise; discerning; sagacious.

Jug, jug, *n.* A vessel, with a capacious body and narrow mouth, and usually a handle on one side: a large earthen or stone bottle; a pitcher; ewer; a prison; jail. — *v. t.* [JUGGED (jugd), -GING.] To boil or stew, as in a jug; to commit to jail, imprison.

Juggle, jug′gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure; to practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice. — *n.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; deception. — **Jug′gler**, *n.* One who practices tricks by sleight of hand; a cheat; deceiver. — **Jug′glery**, -glēr-ĭ, *n.* Art or act of, etc.; trickery; imposture.

Jugular. See under JOIN.

Juice, jūs, *n.* The characteristic fluid of any vegetable or animal substance, esp. that which may be expressed from fruit or meat, or which flows from them in cooking. — **Jui′cy**, ju′sĭ, *a.* [-CIER, -CIEST.] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

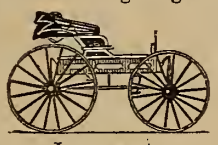
Jujube, ju′jūb, *n.* An oriental fruit, allied to the plum, of a blood-red or saffron color, and having a sweet, granular pulp.

Julep, ju′lep, *n.* A sweet drink; esp. (*Med.*), a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture; a beverage composed of some spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint.

Julian, jūl′yan, *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar. — *Julian calendar.* The calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days. — **July′**, -li′, *n.* The 7th month of the year, — fr. *Julius* Cæsar, born in this month.

Jumble, jum′bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. — *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. — *n.* Confused mixture; orderless mass or collection; a small, sweet cake, often ring-shaped.

Jump, jump, *v. i.* [JUMPED (jumt), JUMPING.] To lift the feet wholly from the ground and alight again upon them, usually with a forward motion; to leap; to skip, spring, bound; to jolt; to coincide. — *v. t.* To pass by a leap, pass over eagerly or hastily, skip over. — *n.* Act of jumping; a leap; spring; bound; a venture. (*Geol.*) A dislocation in a stratum; a fault. (*Arch.*) An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brick-work or masonry. — **Jump′er**, *n.* One who or that which jumps; the maggot of the cheese-fly; a long iron chisel or borer; a kind of sleigh; one of a certain religious sect. — **Jump′seat**, *n.* A carriage with a movable seat, readily changed from the one-seated to the two-seated form.



Jump-seat. One-seat form.

Jump-seat. Two-seat form.

Junction, Juncture. See under JOIN.

June, jūn, *n.* The 6th month of the year.

Jungle, jun′gl, *n.* Land mostly covered with forest trees, brush-wood, etc., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited.

Junior, jūn′yēr, *a.* Less old; younger, esp. applied to the younger of 2 persons of the same name; pert. to a younger person, or to a junior. — *n.* A younger person; of a lower or younger standing; as, esp., one in the 3d year of his collegiate course in an Amer. college, or in the 1st year of his course at a theological seminary.

Juniper, ju′nĭ-pēr, *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree, whose berries are used to flavor gin and as a powerful diuretic.

Junk, junk, *n.* Pieces of old cable or cordage. (*Naut.*) Hard salted beef supplied to ships. — *Junk Dealer.* One who buys and sells junk, old metals, etc.

Junk, junk, *n.* A ship used in China.

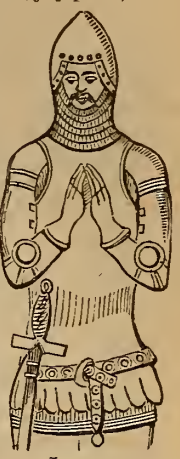
Junk, junk, *n.* A thick piece; lump. — *Junk-bottle.* A bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong, for holding liquors, etc.

Junk.

Junta, Junto. See under JOIN.

Jupiter, ju′pĭ-tēr, *n.* (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity; the son of Saturn; Jove. (*Astron.*) The largest planet, and, next to Venus, the brightest: it has 4 moons.

Jupon, ju-pon′ *or* zhōō-pawn′, **Juppon**, jup-pon′, *n.* A sleeveless jacket, orig. worn over armor, composed of several thicknesses of material sewed through and faced with silk or velvet; a petticoat.



Jupon.

Juridic, ju-rid′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of law. — **Ju′risdic′tion**, *n.* Legal power or authority of determining causes; power of governing or legislating, or of exercising authority; limit within which power may be exercised. — **Ju′rispru′dence**, -prōō′dens, *n.* The science of law; knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

Jurist. See under JUST.

Jury, ju′rĭ, *n.* (*Law.*) A body of men, selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth of it on the evidence given them in the case; a committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition, etc.

Jury-mast, ju′rĭ-mâst, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away.

Just, just, *a.* Rendering, or disposed to render, to each one his due; conformed to fact, to the truth of things, to a proper standard, to reasonable expectations, etc.; upright; impartial; righteous; equitable; true; fair; regular. — *adv.* Precisely; exactly; closely; nearly. — **Just′ness**, *n.* — **Jus′tice**, -tis, *n.* Quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due; conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; equity; justness; one duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice. — **Justi′ciar**, -tish′ĭ-ar, **-ciary**, -tish′ĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* A judge or justice; a lord chief justice. — **Ju′rist**, *n.* One versed in the law, esp. in the civil law, or the law of nations. — **Jus′tify**, -tĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate as right; to pronounce free from blame. (*Theol.*) To treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment. (*Print.*) To form even or true lines of (type) by proper spacing; to adjust, cause to fit. — **Jus′tifi′able**, *a.* Capable of being proved to be just; defensible; warrantable; excusable. — **Jus′tifica′tion**, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication; defense; state of being justified. (*Law.*) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a party accused did what he is called to answer. (*Theol.*) The treating of sinful man as though he were just. — **Jus′tifi′er**, *n.* One who justifies; one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

Just, Joust, just, *n.* A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. — *v. i.* To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to push, drive, jostle.

Justle. See JOSTLE.

Jut, jut, *v. i.* To shoot forward, project beyond the main body. — *n.* A shooting forward; projection.

Jute, jūt, *n.* A substance resembling hemp, used in manufacturing mats, coarse carpets, etc.; also, the plant which produces it.

Juvenile, ju′ve-nil, *a.* Young; youthful; pert. or suited to youth. — *n.* A young person or youth. — **Ju′venileness, -nil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Youthfulness; manners or customs of youth. — **Juvenes′cent**, -nes′sent, *a.* Becoming young.

Juxtaposit, juks-tă-poz′it, *v. t.* To place in close connection or contiguity. — **Jux′taposi′tion**, -zish′un, *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity.

K.

K, ka, the 11th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is silent before *n*, but elsewhere has one invariable sound, like *c* hard.

Kale, Kail, kāl, *n.* A plant allied to the cabbage, cultivated for its curled or wrinkled leaves or "sprouts." — **Kale′-yard**, *n.* A kitchen garden.

Kaleidoscope, ka-li′do-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument which, by a change of position, exhibits its contents in a variety of colors and symmetrical forms.

Kalendar. See CALENDAR.

Kalmia, kal′mĭ-ȧ, *n.* An evergreen shrub, native to N. Amer., having corymbs of showy flowers: laurel.

Kanaka, kȧ-nȧ′kȧ, *n.* A native of the South Sea islands, esp. of the Sandwich Islands.

Kangaroo, kan′ga-rōō′, *n.* A ruminating, marsupial animal of Australia and the neighboring islands, having short fore legs, used only for digging, bringing food to the mouth, etc., and long hind legs, with which it makes enormous bounds.

Kangaroo.

Kaolin, -line, ka′o-lin, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of clay used for making porcelain.

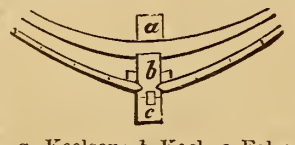
Karob, ka′rob, *n.* With goldsmiths, the 24th part of a grain.

Katydid, ka′tĭ-did, *n.* A broad-winged green grasshopper, living in trees, — the males of which, at night, by means of membranes in their wing-covers, make a sound, resembling *ka-ty-did*.

Kedge, kej, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and esp. at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor. — *v. t.* [KEDGED (kejd), KEDGING.] To warp, as a ship: to move by means of a kedge, as in a river. — **Kedg′er**, *n.* A kedge.

Keel, kēl, *n.* The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame: see SHIP; hence, a ship; a low, flat-bottomed vessel, to convey coal; a broad, flat vessel, for cooling liquids; a keeler. (*Bot.*) The 2 lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower, inclosing the stamens and pistil. (*Nat. Hist.*) A projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curving surface. — *v. i.* [KEELED (kēld), KEELING.] To plow with a keel, navigate; to turn up the keel, show the bottom. — *False keel.* A strong timber bolted to the bottom of the keel, to protect it. — **Keel′age**, -ej, *n.* Right of demanding a toll for a ship entering a harbor; duty so paid. — **Keel′er**, *n.* A shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships, or for other uses. — **Keel′-boat**, *n.* A large, covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on Amer. rivers for transporting freight; a low, flat-bottomed freight-boat. — **Keel′haul**, *v. t.* [-HAULED (-hawld), -HAULING.] (*Naut.*) To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side. — **Keel′son**, kel′sun, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

Keel. (*Bot.*)



a, Keelson; *b*, Keel; *c*, False Keel.

Keeling, kēl′ing, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of small cod.

Keen, kēn, *a.* Eager; vehement; sharp; having a fine, cutting edge; piercing; severe; acrimonious; acute of mind; penetrating; having mental acuteness.

Keep, kēp, *v. t.* [KEPT, KEEPING.] To cause to remain in a given position, situation, or condition; to maintain uuchanged; to hold, retain in one's power or possession: to have in custody, take care of; to detain; to protect, guard, sustain; to hide; to attend upon; to maintain (an establishment, institution, etc.); to conduct, manage; to supply with necessaries of life, entertain; to maintain (an assistant, servant, horse, etc.); to continue in (a course of action); to adhere to, perform, observe, obey (duty, promise, command); to confine one's self to, remain in, haunt, frequent; to celebrate, solemnize. — *v. i.* To remain in any position or state, continue, stay; to last, endure; to reside for a time, dwell. — *n.* Act of keeping; custody; care; state of being kept; resulting condition; case; maintenance; support; that which keeps or protects; a stronghold; castle; esp. the strongest aud securest part of a castle, the donjon: see CASTLE; that which is kept or had in charge. — **Keep′-sake**, *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keeve, kēv, *n.* A large vessel for fermenting liquors. (*Mining.*) A vat for dressing ores. — *v. t.* To set in a tub, for fermentation.

Keg, keg, *n.* A small cask; barrel; cag.

Kelp, kelp, *n.* Calcined ashes of sea-weed, from which carbonate of soda and iodine are made. (*Bot.*) The sea-weed yielding kelp.

Kelt. Same as CELT.

Ken, ken, *v. t.* [KENNED (kend), -NING.] To know, understand; to recognize, descry. — *n.* Cognizance; view; esp. reach of sight or knowledge.

Kennel, ken′nel, *n.* A house for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast. — *v. i.* [KENNELED (-neld), -NELING.] To lodge, lie, dwell, — as a dog or fox. — *v. t.* To keep in a kennel.

Kennel, ken′nel, *n.* A gutter; puddle.

Kennel-coal. See CANNEL-COAL.

Keno, ke′no, *n.* A game played with numbered cards, and balls correspondingly numbered.

Kentle. Same as QUINTAL.

Kept. See KEEP.

Keramic. See CERAMIC.

Kerchief, kēr′chif, *n.* A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head; any cloth used in dress, esp. on the head.

Kerf, kērf, *n.* A notch, slit, channel, or way through wood made by a saw or other cutting instrument.

Kernel, kēr′nel, *n.* A little grain or corn; anything included in a shell, husk, or integument; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; nucleus; central part of anything.

Kerosene, kēr′o-sēn, *n.* A hydrocarbon illuminating oil, distilled from petroleum.

Kersey, kēr′zĭ, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool. — **Ker′seymere**, -mēr, *n.* A thin, twilled cloth, generally of the finest wool; cassimere.

Kestrel, kes′trel, *n.* A small, slender hawk, of a reddish fawn color, spotted with white and black.

Ketch, kech, *n.* A vessel with 2 masts, a main and mizzen-mast, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden.

Ketchup. See CATCHUP.

Kettle, ket′tl, *n.* A metallic vessel, with a wide mouth, used for heating water, etc. — **Ket′tle-drum**, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment; an informal afternoon or early evening party.

Kettle-drum.

Key, ke, *n.* A portable instrument to shut or open a lock, by moving or raising a bolt or tumbler, or one by which anything is wound, screwed, turned, or

tightened, as, a watch-*key*, bed-*key*, etc.; that which unlocks a secret or mystery, or discloses anything difficult, a solution, explanation; that which locks up and makes fast, as, (*Arch.*) a piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping; (*Masonry.*) the highest central stone of an arch, keystone; or (*Mech.*) a piece of wood or metal, placed in coincident slots or mortises, to hold parts together; a wedge or cotter in a frame, chain, etc.; a fin, spline, feather, or wedge, fastening a wheel or crank upon a shaft. (*Mus.*) A lever of wood, ivory, or metal, in an organ, piano-forte, etc., pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument; the fundamental tone of a movement, key-note.—*v. t.* [KEYED (kēd), KEYING.] To fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron.—**Key'-board**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.—**-hole**, *n.* A hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key. (*Carp.*) An excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.—**-note**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece is written.—**-seat**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A rectangular groove, esp. in a wheel and shaft, to receive a key, so as to prevent one part from turning on the other.—**-stone**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.

Key-seat.

Key, ke, *n.* An island rising little above the surface, as in the W. Indies; a quay.

Khalif. See CALIPH.

Khan, kawn *or* kan, *n.* A prince; king; chief,—so called among the Tartars.

Khan, kan, *n.* An Eastern inn or caravansary.

Khedive, ka-dēv' *or* ke'div, *n.* Governor, viceroy,—a title granted by the Sultan of Turkey to the ruler of Egypt, in 1866.

Kibe, kīb, *n.* An ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

Kick, kik, *v. t.* [KICKED (kikt), KICKING.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot.—*v. i.* To practice striking with the foot; to thrust out the foot violently; to manifest opposition; to recoil,—said of a musket, etc.—*n.* A blow with the foot; recoil of a fire-arm, when discharged.

Kickshaw, kik'shaw, *n.* Something fantastic or uncommon, or that has no particular name; a fantastical dish.

Kid, kid, *n.* A young goat; a bundle of heath and furze; a small wooden tub or vessel,—applied, among seamen, to one containing food; leather made of kid skin; a glove of kid leather; among thieves, etc., a child.—**Kid'nap**, *v. t.* [-NAPED (-napt), -NAPING.] To steal and carry away or secrete (a man, woman, or child).

Kiddle, kid'dl, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish,—corrupt. pron. *kittle.*

Kidney, kid'nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS, -niz. (*Anat.*) One of 2 oblong, flattened glands, at each side of the lumbar vertebræ, and surrounded with fatty tissue, which constitute the secretory organs of the urine. Habit; disposition; sort; kind; a waiting-servant.—**Kid'ney-bean**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of bean,—shaped like the kidney.—**Kid'ney-form**, **-shaped**, -shāpt, *a.* Shaped like, etc.

Kidney-shaped Leaf.

Kilderkin, kil'dĕr-kin, *n.* A small barrel; a liquid measure containing 16 or 18 gallons.

Kill, kil, *v. t.* [KILLED (kild), KILLING.] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable; to put to death, slay, destroy; to deprive of active qualities, appease, quell, calm, still.

Killikinick. See KINNIKINIC.

Killock, kil'lok, *n.* A wooden anchor for mooring a fishing boat at sea; in N. Eng., a small iron anchor.

Kiln, kil, *n.* A large furnace or oven for calcining, vitrifying, baking, burning, or drying anything; a pile of brick for burning or hardening.—**Kiln'-dry**, kil'dri, *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

Kilogram, kil'o-gram, *abbr.* **Kilo**, ke'lo, *n.* A measure of weight,—1,000 grams = 2.67951 pounds troy, or 2.20485 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.31 grains).—**Kiloliter**, kĭ-lol'ĭ-tĕr *or* kil'o-li'tĕr, *n.* A measure of capacity = 1 cubic meter = 1,000 liters = 35.3166 Eng. or 35.3105 Amer. cubic feet, or 264.14 Amer. gallons of 231 cubic inches.—**Kilometer**, kĭ-lom'e-tĕr *or* kil'o-me'tĕr, *n.* A measure of length,—1,000 meters = 3,280.899 Eng. or 3,280.709 Amer. feet, or .62135 of a mile.—**Kilostere**, ke-lo-stâr', *n.* A measure of solidity or volume,—1,000 cubic meters = 35,316.6 Eng., or 35,310.5 Amer. cubic feet.

Kilt, kilt, *n.* A short petticoat, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by children in the Lowlands.

Kimbo, kim'bo, *a.* Crooked; arched; bent.

Kin, kin, *n.* Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; relatives: kindred.—*a.* Of the same nature or kind; akin.—**Kins'man**, **-woman**, *n.* One who is, etc.—**Kind**, kīnd, *n.* Race; genus; generic class; esp. one fixed by the laws of nature; sort; nature; style; manner; character; native character.—*a.* Having feelings befitting a common nature; esp., showing tenderness or goodness; disposed to do good; obliging; indulgent; tender; good; gentle; friendly; loving.—**Kind'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Belonging to the kind or species; natural; kindred; sympathetic; disposed to do good; gracious; favorable; mild; gentle.—*adv.* In a kind manner; benevolently.—**Kind'liness**, *n.*—**Kind'ness**, *n.* Quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; a kind act; act of good will.—**Kind'-heart'ed**, *a.* Having kindness of nature.—**Kin'dred**, *n.* Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin; relatives by blood or marriage; relations.—*a.* Related; congenial; of like nature or properties.

Kindergarten, kin-dĕr-gär'ten, *n.* A school for young children, where play is combined with study and especial attention is paid to object-teaching.

Kindle, kin'dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To set on fire, light; to inflame, as the passions; to exasperate, rouse, provoke.—*v. i.* To take fire; to begin to be excited.—**Kin'dling**, *n.* Act of, etc. *pl.* Materials easily lighted, for starting a fire.

Kine, kīn, *n. pl.* Cows.—**Kine'-pox**, *n.* Cow-pox.

Kinetoscope, ki-ne'to-skōp, *n.* A machine for the production of animated pictures.

King, king, *n.* A sovereign; monarch; chief among competitors; a playing-card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned checkerman. *pl.* The title of 2 books in the Old Testament.—*v. t.* To supply with a king, make royal.—**King'cup**, *n.* The buttercup, q. v.—**King'dom**, -dum, *n.* Quality and attributes of a king; royal authority; monarchy; country subject to a king; one of the great divisions in nat. hist. classification; a department.—**King'fisher**, *n.* A bird of several widely distributed genera, inhabiting borders of streams, and living on fish, which it takes by darting down on its prey in the water.—**King'-bird**, *n.* A small bird of N. Amer., the tyrant fly-catcher or bee-martin,—noted for its courage in driving larger birds from the vicinity of its nest.—**-crab**, *n.* A large crustacean, having the form of a horse's foot, with sharp, straight tail-spine; horse-shoe crab.—**-kill'er**, *n.* One who kills a king; a regicide.—**-post**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder binding the tie-beam to the ridge.—**King's Bench.** (*Law.*) The highest court of common law in Eng.,—so called because the king used to sit there in person.—**King's'-evil**, *n.* A scrofulous disease, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

Kingfisher.

A, King-post.

Kink, kink, *n.* A spontaneous twist or doubling upon itself of a rope or thread, which prevents its running freely; a crotchet; whim.—*v. i.* [KINKED (kinkt), KINKING.] To twist or knot spontaneously.

Kinnikinic, kin'nĭ-kĭ-nik', *n.* A preparation for smoking used by the North American Indians, consisting of the bark and leaves of red sumac or red willow.

Kino, ki′no, *n.* An astringent extract of a deep brownish-red color, obtained from tropical trees.

Kiosk, kĭ-osk′, *n.* A Turkish open summer-house, supported by pillars.

Kip, kip, *n.* The skin of a young beast. — **Kip′-skin**, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

Kipper, kip′pĕr, *v. t.* [-PERED (-pĕrd), -PERING.] To cure (fish) by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging up. — *n.* A salmon after spawning, also one split open, salted, and dried or smoked.

Kirk, kĕrk, *n.* In Scot., a place of worship; church; the established church in Scotland.

Kirtle, kĕr′tl, *n.* An upper garment; gown; petticoat; short jacket.

Kiss, kis, *v. t.* [KISSED (kist), KISSING.] To salute or caress with the lips; to buss; to touch gently. — *v. i.* To join lips, touch, meet. — *n.* A salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a small piece of confectionery.

Kit, kit, *n.* A vessel of various kinds; esp., a wooden tub; that which comprises a necessary outfit, as of tools, necessaries, etc., as of a workman, soldier, etc.

Kit, kit, *n.* A small violin or fiddle.

Kitchen, kich′en, *n.* A room appropriated to cookery; a utensil for roasting meat.

Kite, kīt, *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind, distinguished from hawks and falcons by having a forked tail and long wings; one who is rapacious; a frame of wood covered with paper, for flying in the air; fictitious commercial paper designed to deceive. — *v. i.* Lit., to fly a kite; to raise money, or sustain one's credit by the use of fictitious mercantile paper.

Kite.

Kith, kith, *n.* Acquaintances or friends. — *Kith and kin.* Intimate acquaintance and relations.

Kitten, kit′tn, *n.* A young cat. — *v. i.* [KITTENED (-tnd), -TENING.] To bring forth young, as a cat.

Kleptomania, klep-to-ma′nĭ-a, *n.* A morbid impulse to steal; prepensity to thievishness.

Knab, nab, *v. t.* [KNABBED (nabd), -BING.] To seize with the teeth, lay hold of.

Knack, nak, *n.* A petty contrivance; toy; something requiring neat performance; facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

Knacker, nak′ĕr, *n.* A dealer in old horses for slaughter, and in hoofs, dog's meat, etc.

Knap, nap, *n.* A protuberance; knob or button; rising ground; a summit.

Knap, nap, *v. t.* [KNAPPED (napt), -PING.] To bite, bite off; to strike with a loud noise; to snap. — *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound; to snap. — **Knap′sack**, *n.* A case for food, clothing, etc., borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, etc.

Knapsack.

Knar, **Knarl**. See GNARL.

Knave, nāv, *n.* A dishonest person; rascal; villain; a playing-card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier, a jack. — **Knav′ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy; trickery; mischievous practices. — **Knav′ish**, *a.* Like a knave; villainous.

Knead, nēd, *v. t.* To work and press into a mass; esp., to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread.

Knee, nc, *n.* (*Anat.*) The joint connecting the 2 principal parts of the leg. (*Mech.*) A piece of timber or metal with an angle in the shape of the bent knee. — **Knee′-deep**, *a.* Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees. — **-high**, -hi, *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees. — **-joint**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A joint consisting of 2 pieces butting on each other like the knee bent, so as to thrust with increasing power when pressed into a straight line; a toggle-joint. — **-pan**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The patella, — a flattened round bone on the front part of the knee-joint. — **Kneel**, nēl, *v. i.* [KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld), KNEELING.] To bend the knee, fall on the knees.

Knell, nel, *n.* The stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral, or at the death of a person; a death-signal. — *v. i.* [KNELLED (neld), KNELLING.] To sound as a knell, or as a warning or evil omen.

Knew. See KNOW.

Knickerbockers, nik′ĕr-bok′ĕrz, *n. pl.* Trousers ending at the knee, as worn in Holland, and now by sportsmen, young boys, etc.

Knickknack, nik′nak, *n.* A trifle or toy; bawble.

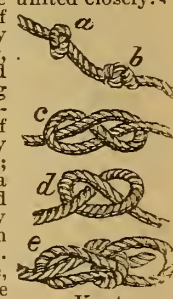
Knife, nīf, *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES, nīvz. A cutting instrument having a blade with a sharp edge and a handle.

Knight, nīt, *n.* A military attendant; a follower; a partisan: champion: lover; one admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies: in Eng., one on whom a dignity next below that of baronet is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir;* a piece in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head. — *v. t.* To dub or create a knight. — **Knight′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, a knight. — *adv.* In a manner becoming, etc. — **Knight′liness**, *n.* — **Knight′hood**, -hŏŏd, *n.* Character, dignity, or condition of a knight; the whole body of knights at a particular time.

Knight in full Armor.

Knit, nit, *v. t.* [KNIT or KNITTED, -TING.] To form into a knot or into knots; to tie; to form, by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots, by means of needles; to join, cause to grow together; to unite closely, connect; to draw together, contract. — *v. i.* To unite or weave anything by making knots; to be united closely.

Knot, not, *n.* A complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling, which resists separation; a bond of union; connection; something not easily solved; a difficulty; perplexity; a figure, the lines of which are interlaced or intricately interwoven; a collection; band; clique; a joint in the stem of a plant; a hard place in wood caused by fibers passing transversely across the grain, as at the insertion of a branch; a protuberance. (*Naut.*) A division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. A nautical mile of 6,086.7 ft. (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the snipe. — *v. t.* To form a knot; to unite closely; to entangle; perplex. — *v. i.* To form knots or joints. — **Knot′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] Having many knots; hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.



Knots.

a, single knot; *b*, double knot; *c*, figure of 8 knot; *d*, over-hand knot; *e*, bowline knot.

Knives. See KNIFE.

Knob, nob, *n.* A hard protuberance; bunch; round ball at the end of anything; a ball-shaped handle.

Knock, nok, *v. i.* [KNOCKED (nokt), KNOCKING.] To strike or beat with something hard or heavy; to strike against, clash. — *v. t.* To strike, drive against; to strike for admittance, rap upon (a door, etc.) — *n.* A stroke with something heavy; a rap.

Knoll. Same as KNELL.

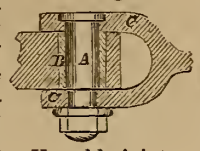
Knoll, nōl, *n.* The top or crown of a hill; esp., a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

Knot, etc. See under KNIT.

Knout, nowt *or* nōōt, *n.* An instrument of punishment in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

Know, no, *v. t.* [KNEW (nu), KNOWN (nōn), KNOWING.] To be aware of as true or actual; to have mental cognition of; to perceive or apprehend clearly; to be acquainted with; to recognize: to ac-

knowledge, approve; to have sexual commerce with. — *v. i.* To have knowledge, possess information; to take cognizance. — **Know'ing**, *p. a.* Skillful; well-informed; intelligent. — **Know'ingly**, *adv.* With knowledge; intelligently; deliberately. — **Knowl'edge**, nŏl'ej, *n.* Act of knowing; certain apprehension; that which is known; a cognition; learning; scholarship; familiarity gained by actual experience; practical skill; information; notice; sexual intercourse.



Knuckle-joint. *A*, pin; *B*, thimble; *C*, spade-handle.

Knuckle, nuk'l, *n.* The joint of a finger, esp. when made protuberant by closing the fingers; knee-joint, esp. of a calf. — *v. i.* [KNUCKLED (-ld), -LING.] To submit in contest to an antagonist; to yield, — said to be derived from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument. — *v. t.* To beat or strike with the knuckles. — **Knuck'le-joint**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A joint or hinge in which a projection on one part enters a recess on the other and is held by a pin on which both turn.

Knur, Knurr, nĕr, **Knurl**, *n.* A contorted knot in wood; nodule; protuberance; hard substance; a cross-grained fellow.

Kobalt. Same as COBALT.

Kobold, ko'bŏld *or* kob'ŏld, *n.* A kind of domestic spirit or elf among the Germans.

Kopeck, ko'pek, *n.* A Russian coin worth about 2-3ds of a cent.

Koran, ko'ran *or* ko-rän', *n.* The sacred writings of the Mohammedans, — same as ALCORAN.

Kraal, kräl *or* krawl, *n.* In S. Africa, a village; collection of huts; hut.

Kreosote. Same as CREOSOTE.

Kreutzer, kroit'sĕr, *n.* A German coin of variable value, — less than a cent.

Kyanize, ki'an-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render proof against decay, as wood, by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other agent.

L.

L, el, the 12th letter of the Eng. alphabet, has only 1 sound, as in *like, canal*. In Eng. words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented and the *e* is silent, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *abl, egl*. — *L of a house*. A wing, or part attached to the main building; properly, a wing joined at right angles to the main building, giving it the shape of the letter L.

La, lä. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the 6th tone of the scale for the purpose of solmization.

La, law, *interj.* Look; see; behold.

Labarum, lab'a-rum, *n.* The imperial standard adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.

Label, la'bel, *n.* A narrow slip of paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, indicating its contents, ownership, etc.; any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil. (*Her.*) A fillet with pendants or points, usually 3. (*Goth. Arch.*) A projecting tablet or molding over doorways, windows, etc.; drip-stone. — *v. t.* [LABELED (-beld), LABELING.] To affix a label to.

Label. (*Her.*)

Labial, la'bĭ-al, *a.* Pert. or belonging to the lips. (*Pron.*) Uttered principally with the lips, as *b, m*, and *p*. — *n.* (*Pron.*) A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips. — **La'biate**, -āt, **-ated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into 2 unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth.

Labor, la'bĕr, *n.* Toil or exertion, physical or mental, esp. when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable; that which requires hard work for its accomplishment; drudgery; work; task; travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth. — *v. i.* [LABORED (-bĕrd), -BORING.] To exert muscular strength, work, toil; to exert one's powers of mind; to take pains; to be oppressed with difficulties; to be in travail. (*Naut.*) To pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. — *v. t.* To work at; to form with toil, exertion, or care; to finish or prosecute with effort; to urge. — **La'borer**, -bĕr-ĕr, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation, esp. one requiring little skill. — **Labo'rious**, -bo'rĭ-us, *a.* Requiring or employing labor, perseverance, or sacrifices; toilsome; irksome; using exertion; diligent; industrious. — **La'borsome**, -sum, *a.* (*Naut.*) Inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Laboratory, lab'o-ra-to-rĭ, *n.* A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pyrotechny, etc.; place where anything is prepared for use.

Laburnum, la-bĕr'num, *n.* An Alpine tree, cultivated for its pendulous racemes of yellow flowers.

Labyrinth, lab'ĭ-rinth, *n.* A place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages; any involved inclosure, or object or arrangement of involved form; an inextricable or bewildering difficulty; maze.

Lac, lak, *n.* A red, resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree, fr. which are made shellac, sealing-wax, varnishes, dyes, etc.; in the E. Indies, 100,000, — as, a *lac* of rupees. — **Lac'quer, Lack'er**, *n.* A varnish for metals, etc., consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol, colored by gamboge, saffron, etc. — *v. t.* [LACQUERED (-kĕrd), -QUERING.] To varnish with, etc.

Lace, lās, *n.* A string or cord for fastening; an ornamental network of linen, silk, or cotton. — *v. t.* [LACED (lāst), LACING.] To draw together with a lace or string; to adorn with lace; to variegate with stripes; to beat. — *v. i.* To have a lace; to be tied with a lace or string. — **La'cing**, *n.* A fastening with a cord through eyelet-holes; a cord used in fastening.

Lacerate, las'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To tear, rend, wound, separate by violence, injure, or afflict.

Lache, lash, Laches, lash'ez, *n.* (*Law.*) Negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Lachrymal, lak'rĭ-mal, *a.* Generating or secreting tears; pert. to, or conveying, tears. — **Lach'rymose'**, -mōs', *a.* Generating or shedding tears; tearful.

Lacing. See under LACE.

Lack, lak, *v. t.* [LACKED (lakt), LACKING.] To be destitute of, be in need of, want. — *v. i.* To be in want, be wanting. — *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

Lackaday, lak'a-da', *interj.* Alas, — an expression of sorrow or regret. — **Lackadai'sical**, -da'zĭ-kal, **-dai'sy**, -zĭ, *a.* Affectedly pensive or sentimental.

Lacker. Same as LACQUER, under LAC.

Lackey, lak'ĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -EYS, -iz. An attending servant; servile follower. — *v. t.* To attend, wait upon.

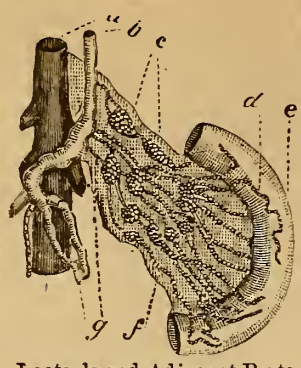
Laconic, la-kon'ik, *a.* Pert. to Laconica or its inhabitants; expressing much in few words; brief; concise; pithy. — *n.* A concise, sententious method of speaking; laconism; a concise phrase or expression. — **Lacon'ical**, *a.* Same as LACONIC. — **Lacon'ically**, *adv.* — **Lac'onism**, -izm, **Lacon'icism**, -ĭ-sizm, *n.* A concise manner of expression; laconic style; sententious phrase. — **Lac'onize**, *v. i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To speak in a concise, sententious manner.

Lacrosse, la-kros', *n.* An outdoor game, orig. of the Canadian Indians, played on ice or level ground, with balls and a wicker bat (*crosse*).

Lacquer. See under LAC.

Lacteal, lak'te-al, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, milk; milky. (*Anat.*) Conveying chyle. — *n.* One of the minute tubes which convey the chyle from the small intestine through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct. — **Lac'tate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed

by the union of lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. — **Lacta′tion**, *n.* Act of giving suck, or time of suckling; secretion or excretion of milk. — **Lac′tean**, *a.* Milky; resembling, or consisting of, milk; conveying chyle. — **Lac′teous**, -te-us, *a.* Milky; resembling milk; lacteal, conveying chyle. — **Lactes′cence**, -sens, *n.* Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color. (*Bot.*) The juice, commonly white, which flows from some plants when wounded. — **Lactes′cent**, *a.* Producing milk or white juice; abounding with a thick, colored juice. — **Lactom′eter**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; galactometer; a kind of hydrometer for ascertaining the value of milk by noting its specific gravity.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts.
a, aorta; *b*, thoracic canal; *c*, lymphatic glands; *d*, radicals of the chyliferous vessels; *e*, intestine; *f*, mesentery; *g*, lacteals.

Lacuna, la-ku′ná, *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ, -ne. A small opening, pit, or depression; blank space; vacancy; hiatus. (*Bot.*) The small pit or cup-shaped depression in the top of the thallus of some lichens; a vacant space between the cells of plants; an air-cell. (*Anat.*) A small cavity or sac in a mucous membrane.

Lacustral, **Lacustrine**. See under LAKE.

Lad, lad, *n.* A young man, or boy; stripling; fellow; comrade.

Ladanum, lad′a-num, *n.* A gum-resin of a dark color and pungent odor, used as an external stimulant.

Ladder, lad′dĕr, *n.* A frame of wood, rope, etc., consisting of 2 side-pieces, connected by rounds, forming steps by which persons may ascend; that which resembles a ladder in form or use; that by means of which one attains to eminence.

Lade, lād, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN; LADING.] To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip. — **Lad′ing**, *n.* That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden. — **La′dle**, -dl, *n.* A cup with a long handle, used in lading or dipping; the float of a mill-wheel. (*Gun.*) An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. — *v. t.* [LADLED (-dld), -DLING.] To use a ladle for dipping or drawing out.

Lady, la′dĭ, *n.* A mistress; the female head of a household; a woman of social distinction or position; the feminine corresponding to *lord;* a woman of gentle or refined manners; a wife, or spouse. — **La′dyship**, *n.* Rank or position of a lady, — used as a title. — **La′dy-bird**, **-bug**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small, hemispherical, spotted beetle, feeding on plant-lice.

Lag, lag, *a.* Slow; tardy; last; long-delayed. — *n.* One who lags; that which comes in last; the fag-end; rump; lowest class; amount of retardation of anything, as a valve in a steam-engine. — *v. i.* [LAGGED (lagd), -GING.] To walk or move slowly, stay behind, loiter, linger, delay. — *v. t.* To cover (a steam-boiler, etc.), to prevent radiation of heat. — **Lag′gard**, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward. — *n.* One who, etc. — **Lag′ger**, *n.* — **Lag′ging**, *n.* The nonconducting covering of a steam-boiler; timber of a shaft in mines; planking over centering of arches and tunnels.

Lager-beer, lä′gĕr-bēr, *n.* A German beer.

Lagoon, la-gōōn′, *n.* A creek, shallow pond, or lake, esp. one into which the sea flows; lake in a coral island.

Laic, **Laical**. See under LAY, *a.*

Laid. See LAY, *v. t.*

Lain. See LIE.

Lair, lâr, *n.* A place in which to lie or rest; esp. the bed of a wild beast; any couch or resting-place.

Laird, lârd, *n.* In Scot., a lord; a landholder under the degree of a knight or squire.

Laity. See under LAY, *a.*

Lake, lāk, *n.* A large collection of water surrounded by land. — **Lacus′tral**, **-trine**, -trin, *a.* Pert. to lakes or swamps.

Lake, lāk, *n.* A deep-red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance; a compound of animal or vegetable coloring matter and a metallic oxide.

Lamb, lam, *n.* The young of the sheep kind; one as innocent and gentle as a lamb. — *v. i.* To bring forth lambs, as sheep.

Lambent, lam′bent, *a.* Playing on the surface; touching lightly; gliding over; twinkling or gleaming.

Lambrequin, lam′bĕr-kin, *n.* A covering for a knight's helmet, protecting it from heat, moisture, etc.; ornamental drapery hanging from a window casing, a shelf, etc.

Lame, lām, *a.* Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; imperfect; not satisfactory; hobbling; not smooth. — *v. t.* [LAMED (lāmd), LAMING.] To make lame, cripple, render imperfect and unsound.

Lament, la-ment′, *v. i.* To weep or wail, mourn; to feel deep regret or sorrow. — *v. t.* To mourn for, bemoan, deplore, bewail. — *n.* Grief expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; an elegy. — **Lam′entable**, *a.* To be lamented; sorrowful; expressing grief; fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; miserable; pitiful; low; poor. — **Lam′entably**, *adv.* — **Lamenta′tion**, *n.* Act of bewailing; expression of sorrow.

Lamina, lam′ĭ-ná, *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ, -ne. A thin plate or scale; a layer lying over another. (*Anat.*) A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate. (*Bot.*) The blade of a leaf.

Lammas, lam′mas, *n.* The 1st day of August.

Lammergeir, lam′mĕr-gīr, **-geyer**, -gi-ĕr, *n.* A vulture of the Eastern hemisphere, having the neck covered with feathers like true eagles, and seeking living animals for food as well as carrion.

Lammergeir.

Lamp, lamp, *n.* A vessel for producing artificial light or heat by means of a wick saturated with inflammable liquid; whatever yields light or cheerfulness. — **Lamp′-black**, *n.* A black pigment of fine charcoal deposited from smoke of burning oil, resinous substances, etc.

Lamper-eel. Same as LAMPREY.

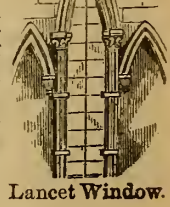
Lampoon, lam-pōōn′, *n.* A personal satire in writing. — *v. t.* [LAMPOONED (-pōōnd′), -POONING.] To abuse in written satire; to libel, calumniate, lash.

Lamprey, lam′pre, *n.* An eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth, set with numerous minute teeth.

Lanate, la′nāt, **-nated**, *a.* Woolly. (*Bot.*) Covered with a substance like curled hairs. — **Lanif′erous**, -ĕr-us, **-nig′erous**, -nij′ĕr-us, *a.* Bearing or producing wool. — **La′nary**, -na-rĭ, *n.* A store-place for wool.

Lance, lâns, *n.* A weapon consisting of a long shaft and metal point; spear; a soldier armed with a spear; lancer. — *v. t.* [LANCED (lânst), LANCING.] To pierce with a lance; to open with a lancet; to throw in the manner of a lance. — **Lan′cer**, *n.* — **Lance′wood**, *n.* A light, tough, elastic timber fr. the W. Indies. — **Lan′ceolate**, -se-o-lāt, **-lated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity. — **Lan′cet**, -set, *n.* A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, etc. (*Arch.*) A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet. — **Lan′cinating**, -sĭ-nāt-ing, *a.* Acute darting (pains), as if fr. the thrust of a lancet. — **Lanch**, *v. t.* [LANCHED (lâncht), LANCH-

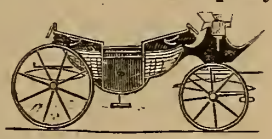
Lanceolate Leaf.


Lancet Window.

ING.] To throw, as a lance, dart; to pierce with a lance.

Land, land, *n.* Earth, or the solid matter constituting the surface of the globe; any portion of the surface of the globe, considered as belonging to an individual or people: ground; soil; inhabitants of a region; the main land, disting. from an adjacent island; the ground or floor. (*Law.*) Any earth whatsoever; real estate. — *v. t.* To set on shore, disembark, debark. — *v. i.* To go on shore from a vessel, disembark. — **Land'ing**, *n.* Act of, or place for, going or putting on shore from a vessel; platform of a railroad station. (*Arch.*) The level floor at the end of a flight of stairs, or a resting place between 2 flights. — **Land'ing-place**, *n.* A landing. — **Land'less**, *a.* Having no property in land. — **Land'ward**, *adv.* Toward the land. — **Land'fall**, *n.* A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner. (*Naut.*) The first land discovered after a voyage. — **Land'lady**, *n.* A woman who has tenants holding from her; mistress of a lodging-house. — **Land'lock**, *v. t.* To inclose or encompass by land. — **Land'lord**, *n.* The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him; master of an inn or lodging-house. — **Land'mark**, *n.* A mark to designate the boundary of land; any fixed and known object or prominent feature of a locality; a striking historical event. (*Naut.*) Any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen. — **Land'scape**, -skāp, *n.* A portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view; a picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature. — **Land'grave**, -grāv, *n.* A German nobleman of the rank of an Eng. earl or French count. — **Land'gravine**, -vēn, *n.* Wife of, etc.

Landau, lan'do, *n.* A kind of coach whose top may be thrown back.



Landau.

Lane, lān, *n.* A narrow way, road, street, alley, or private passage; passage between lines of people standing on each side.

Language, lan'gwej, *n.* Human speech; expression of ideas by the voice, by writing, or other instrumentality; forms of speech peculiar to a particular nation; characteristic mode of arranging words peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; style; ideas suggested by inanimate objects; a nation, as disting. by their speech; tongue; idiom; dialect.

Languish, lan'gwish, *v. i.* [-GUISHED (-gwisht), -GUISHING.] To become languid or weak; to suffer, as from heat or drought; to grow dull, pine, droop, faint; to look with tenderness. — *n.* Act or condition of, etc.; tender look or appearance. — **Lan'guor**, -gwēr, *n.* State of being languid; lassitude; dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness. — **Lan'guid**, -gwid, *a.* Drooping from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion; slow in progress; promoting or indicating weakness; faint; heavy; dull; weary; without animation.

Laniard. Same as LANYARD.

Laniferous, Lanigerous. See under LANATE.

Lank, lank, *a.* Loose or lax, and yielding to pressure; thin and slender; not plump; not full and firm.

Lantern, lan'tērn, *n.* A portable or fixed transparent case inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc.; upper part of a lighthouse. (*Arch.*) A little dome over the roof of a building to give light; an open tower. (*Mach.*) A trundle wheel. — *Dark lantern.* A lantern with a single opening, which may be closed to conceal the light.

Lanyard, lan'yard, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short piece of line for fastening something in ships. (*Mil.*) A piece of twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Lap, lap, *n.* The loose part of a coat; part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; part of the body thus covered; part of any substance which extends over or lies upon another; an edge; border; hem. (*Mach.*) A piece of soft metal, used to hold a cutting or polishing powder in cutting glass, gems, etc., or in polishing cutlery, etc. — *v. t.* [LAPPED (lapt), -PING.] (*Mach.*) To cut or polish (glass, etc.) with a lap. — *v. i.* To extend over or upon; to lay partly over something else. — **Lap'ful**, -ful, *n.* As much as the lap can contain. — **Lap'stone**, *n.* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather. — **Lap'dog**, *n.* A small dog held in the lap. — **-streak**, *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another. — **Lapel'**, *n.* That part of a coat which is made to fold over. — **Lap'pet**, *n.* Part of a garment, etc., hanging loose; a flap.

Lap, lap, *v. t.* [LAPPED (lapt), -PING.] To fold, wrap, or twist round; to infold, involve. — *v. i.* To be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon.

Lap, lap, *v. i.* To take up food or drink with the tongue; to make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* To take with the tongue, lick up.

Lapidary, lap'i-da-ri, *n.* An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; a dealer in, or virtuoso skilled in gems, etc. — *a.* Pert. to the art of cutting stones.

Lapse, laps, *n.* A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; unobserved progress or passing away; a slip; error; failing in duty. (*Eccl. Law.*) Omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within 6 months after it becomes void. — *v. i.* [LAPSED (lapst), LAPSING.] To pass silently or by degrees, glide, slip; to commit a fault, deviate from rectitude, fail in duty; to pass from one proprietor to another, by the negligence or failure of some one. (*Law.*) To become ineffectual or void.

Lapsided, lop'sīd-ed, *a.* Same as LOPSIDED.

Lapwing, lap'wing, *n.* A wading bird of the plover family found on the seacoast and on marshy moors in Eng.; the pewit.

Lapwing.

Lar, lär, *n.*; *pl.* LARES, la'rēz. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A household deity, regarded as the soul of a deceased ancestor.

Larboard, lär'bērd, *n.* (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a ship (looking toward the prow); port.

Larceny, lär'se-nĭ, *n.* (*Law.*) Unlawful taking of others' property; theft. — **Lar'cenous**, -se-nus, *a.* Of the nature of, or given to, etc.

Larch, lärch, *n.* A coniferous tree, having deciduous leaves, in whorls or clusters.

Lard, lärd, *n.* The fat of swine, melted and separated from the flesh. — *v. t.* To smear or mix with lard; to grease; to fatten, enrich; to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard. — **Lard'aceous**, -shus, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, lard. — **Lard'er**, *n.* A room where food is stored; pantry. — **Lard'erer**, *n.* One in charge of the larder.

Lares. See LAR.

Large, lärj, *a.* Having great size, wide, extensive, — said of surface or area; abundant, plentiful, — of quantity; numerous, populous, bulky, huge, — of size; diffuse, full, — of language, style, etc.; liberal, comprehensive, — of the mind; generous, noble, — of the heart or affections. — **Lar'gess**, *n.* A present; gift; donation. — **Lar'go**, *a.* (*Mus.*) Slowly. — **Larghet'to**, -get'tō, *a.* (*Mus.*) Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

Lariat, lăr'ĭ-at, *n.* A long rope or cord for picketing horses in camp, also used as a lasso.

Lark, lärk, *n.* A migratory singing bird of several species, having a long, straight hind claw, strong bill, and erectile crest; esp. the skylark or laverock. — *v. i.* [LARKED (lärkt), LARKING.] To catch larks. — **Lark'spur**, *n.* A plant with showy blue, red, or white flowers; delphinium.

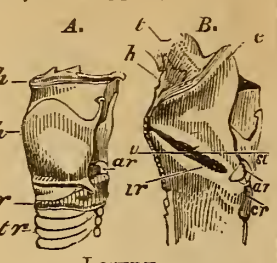
Lark, lärk, *n.* A frolic; a jolly time. — *v. i.* To make sport, frolic.

Larrup, lăr'rup, *v. t.* To beat or flog.

Larum, lăr'um, *n.* An alarm; anything to give an alarm or notice.

Larva, lär'vȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -VÆ, -ve. An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot. — **Lar'vated**, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask. — **Larve**, lärv, *n.* Same as LARVA.

Larynx, lăr′inks, *n.* (*Anat.*) The upper part of the trachea or windpipe, constituting the organ of voice. — **Laryngeal**, lăr′in-je′al *or* la-rin′je-al, -gean, *a.* Pert. to the larynx. — **Laryngot′omy**, -got′o-mĭ, *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, to assist respiration when obstructed, or to remove foreign bodies.



Larynx.

A, lateral view of larynx; *B*, section of larynx; *h*, hyoid bone; *th*, thyroid cartilage; *ar*, arytenoid cartilage; *cr*, cricoid cartilage; *tr*, trachea; *t*, tongue; *si*, superior vocal cord; *ir*, inferior vocal cord; *v*, ventricle.

Lascar, las′kär *or* las-kär′, *n.* In E. Indies, a native sailor, employed in European vessels; a camp follower.

Lascivious, las-siv′ĭ-us, *a.* Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; tending to produce lewd emotions.

Lash, lash, *n.* The thong of a whip; a whip; scourge; cord; string; a stroke with a whip; stroke of satire or sarcasm; cut. — *v. t.* [LASHED (lasht), LASHING.] To strike with a lash, whip, scourge; to satirize; to throw up with a sudden jerk; to dash against; to tie or bind with a rope or cord. — *v. i.* To ply the whip, make a severe attack.

Lass, lăs, *n.* A young woman; girl.

Lassitude, las′sĭ-tūd, *n.* State of being relaxed or weak; languor of body or mind; weariness.

Lasso, las′so, *n.*; *pl.* -sōs, -sōz. A rope or long leather thong with a running noose, for catching wild horses, etc.

Last, Lastly. See under LATE.

Last, last, *n.* A foot-shaped block, on which boots or shoes are formed.

Last, *v. i.* To continue in time, endure; to continue unimpaired, hold out. — **Last′ing**, *p. a.* Of long continuance; that may continue or endure; durable; permanent. — *n.* A very durable woolen stuff. — **Last′ingly**, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

Last, *n.* A load; a weight or measure, varying as to different articles, but estimated at 4,000 lbs.; the burden of a ship.

Latakia, lat-a-ke′ä, *n.* A superior quality of Turkish smoking tobacco, grown near *Latakia*, the ancient Laodicea.

Latch, lach, *n.* A movable catch for fastening a door or gate. (*Naut.*) A latching. — *v. t.* [LATCHED (lacht), LATCHING.] To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

Latchet, lach′et, *n.* The string, thong, or fastening of a shoe or sandal. — **Latch′ing**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A loop on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is connected with the foot of the sail.

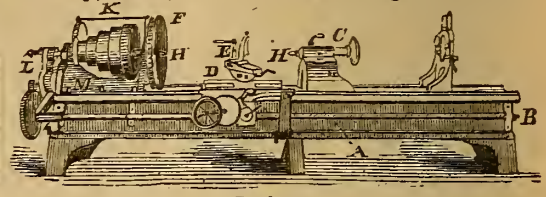
Late, lāt, *a.* [LATER or LATTER, LATEST or LAST.] Coming after others, or after the proper time; slow; tardy; far advanced towards the end; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; out of office; happening not long ago; recent. — *adv.* After the usual time, or time appointed; not long ago; lately; far in the night, week, etc. — **Late′ly**, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. — **Late′ness**, *n.* — **Lat′er**, *a.* Posterior; subsequent. — **Lat′ter**, lăt′tĕr, *a.* More recent; mentioned the last of 2; lately past; modern; final. — *Latter-day Saint.* A Mormon. — **Lat′terly**, *adv.* Lately; of late. — **Lat′ish**, lāt′ish, *a.* Somewhat late. — **Lat′est**, *a.* Longest after the proper time; tardiest; last; most recent. — **Last**, *a.* Following all the rest; final; closing; hindmost; next before the present; incapable of being increased or surpassed; utmost; most unlikely; having least fitness. — *adv.* The last time; the time before the present; in conclusion; finally; after all others in order or time. — **Last′ly**, *adv.* In the last place; finally.

Lateen-sail, la-tēn′sāl, *n.* (*Naut.*) A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, — used in small boats, feluccas, xebecs, etc., esp. in the Mediterranean.

Latent, la′tent, *a.* Not visible or apparent; hid; secret; dormant. — *Latent heat.* (*Physics.*) That portion of heat in any body which cannot be discerned by touch or by thermometer, but which becomes *sensible* heat during certain changes in the body.

Lateral, lat′ĕr-al, *a.* Proceeding from, or attached to, the side; directed to the side. — **Lat′erally**, *adv.* By the side; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

Lath, läth, *n.*; *pl.* LATHS, läthz. A thin, narrow board, or strip of wood to support tiles, covering, or plastering. — **Lath**, läth, *v. t.* [LATHED (läthd), LATHING.] To cover or line with laths. — **Lath′ing**, *n.* A covering of, or process of covering with, etc. — **Lath′y**, läth′ĭ, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.



Lathe.

A, shears or framing; *B*, lead-screw; *C*, tail-stock; *D*, compound rest; *F*, face-plate; *L*, feed; *M*, head-stock.

Lathe, lāth, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine-tool in which a revolving piece of wood, metal, etc., may be shaped by a cutting instrument; the movable swing-frame of a loom.

Lather, lath′ĕr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To form a foam with water and soap; to become frothy. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *n.* Foam made by soap moistened with water; froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

Latin, lat′in, *a.* Pert. to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; pert. to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Latium; the language of the ancient Romans.

Latitude, lat′ĭ-tūd, *n.* Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width; space; looseness; laxity; independence: extent of signification, application, etc.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, and the like; amplitude; scope. (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. (*Geog.*) Distance of any place on the globe from the equator. — **Lat′itud′ina′rian**, *a.* Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; lax in religious principles or views. — *n.* One who, etc. (*Theol.*) One who departs from the strict principles of orthodoxy; in Eng., one of the Broad Church party. — **Lat′itud′ina′rianism**, *n.* A latitudinarian system or state; freedom of opinion in religious matters; laxity of doctrine.

Latten, lat′ten, *n.* A fine kind of brass or bronze, used in the middle ages; metal in thin sheets, as sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin; milled brass.

Latter, Latterly. See under LATE.

Lattice, lat′tis, *n.* Work made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming a net-work; anything made of strips interwoven so as to form network; esp., a window or window-blind. — *v. t.* [-TICED (-tist), -TICING.] To form into open work; to furnish with a lattice.

Lattice Window.

Laud, lawd, *n.* A eulogy; praise: commendation; that part of divine worship which consists in praise; music in honor of any one. — *v. t.* To praise, extol. — **Laud′able**, *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable; healthy. — **Laud′ableness**, *n.* — **Laud′ably**, *adv.* — **Lauda′tion**, *n.* Commendation; praise. — **Laud′atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Containing or expressing praise. — *n.* That which, etc.

Laudanum, law′da- *or* lod′a-num, *n.* A strong tincture or alcoholic solution of opium.

Laugh, läf, *v. i.* [LAUGHED (läft), LAUGHING.] To express mirth, derision, or satisfaction by the countenance or voice; to appear gay, lively, or brilliant.— *v. t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule or deride. — *n.* An expression of mirth, etc., peculiar to the human species; laughter.—**Laugh′able**, *a.* Fitted to excite laughter; droll; ludicrous; comical.—**Laugh′ing-gas**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen, — which ordinarily produces exhilaration when inhaled. — **-stock**, *n.* An object of ridicule. — **Laugh′ter**, läf′tẽr, *n.* An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or expression of the eyes, indicating merriment, satisfaction, etc., and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

Launch, länch, *v. t.* [LAUNCHED (länćht), LAUNCHING.] To cause to slide from the land into the water; to send forth or dispatch; to throw (a spear or dart). — *v. i.* To go forth, as a ship into the water; to expatiate in language. — *n.* The sliding of a ship from the land into the water. (*Naut.*) The largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

Laundry, Laundress. See under LAVE.

Laurel, law′rel, *n.* A flowering shrub or tree of several genera and many species: the Laurus nobilis, or sweet bay, with which heroes, poets, and scholars were formerly crowned, is an evergreen shrub of Africa and Europe, with aromatic leaves and purple berries: the mountain laurel, sheep laurel, and swamp laurel are handsome but poisonous species of kalmia. (*pl.*) A laurel crown; honors. — **Lau′reate**, -re-āt, *a.* Decked or invested with laurel. — *Poet laureate.* In Eng., an officer of the royal household, orig. retained to compose odes for the king's birthday and other state occasions.

Lave, lāv, *v. t.* [LAVED (lāvd), LAVING.] To wash, bathe. — *v. i.* To wash one's self. — **La′ver**, *n.* A vessel for washing. (*Script. Hist.*) A large brazen vessel in the tabernacle or temple, to hold the water in which the priests washed their hands and feet and the sacrificial animals.—**Lavatory**, lăv′a-to-rĭ, *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing. — *n.* A place for washing; a wash or lotion for a diseased part; place where gold is obtained by washing.— **Laundry**, län′drĭ, *n.* A washing; place where clothes are washed and done up. — *v. t.* To wash and iron (clothes). — **Laun′derer**, -dẽr-ẽr, *n.* A man who washes clothes. — **Laun′dress**, *n.* A washerwoman. — **Lav′ender**, *n.* An aromatic plant which yields an oil used in medicine and perfumery. — **Lava**, la′vȧ *or* lä′vȧ, *n.* Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lavish, lav′ish, *a.* Expending profusely, excessively, or foolishly; unrestrained; prodigal; extravagant. — *v. t.* [LAVISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To bestow with profusion, expend prodigally, squander. [Fr. obs. E. *lave*, to pour out (water); not s. rt. *lave*, to wash.] — **Lav′ishly**, *adv.* — **Lav′ishment**, *n.* State of being lavish; profuse expenditure. — **Lav′ishness**, *n.*

Law, law, *n.* A rule of conduct established by authority; statute; regulation; edict; decree; the appointed rules of a community or state, for the control of its inhabitants; established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art; the Jewish or Mosaic code, disting. fr. the *gospel;* hence, the Old Testament; litigation; legal science; jurisprudence. (*Nature.*) The regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena follow certain conditions or causes, etc.; any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, natural or acquired. (*Morality.*) The will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the conduct of all responsible beings. — **Law′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Agreeable, conformable to, or allowed by, law: competent; constituted by law; legal; constitutional; legitimate; rightful. — **Law′fully**, *adv.* In accordance with law; legally. — **Law′fulness**, *n.* — **Law′less**, *a.* Not subject to, or unrestrained by, the law of morality or of society; contrary to, or unauthorized by, the civil law; not subject to the laws of nature. — **Law′lessly**, *adv.* — **Law′lessness**, *n.* — **Law′giver**, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. — **Law′suit**, *n.* A process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right or to obtain justice; an action. — **Law′-book**, *n.* A book containing, or treating of, laws. — **-maker**, *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver. — **Law′yer**, *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, — a general term comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

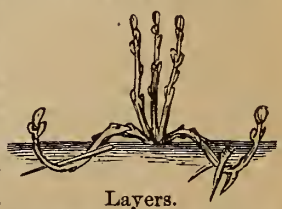
Lawn, lawn, *n.* An open space between woods; a smooth space of ground covered with short grass, generally around a house. — **Lawn′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Level; like a lawn. — **Lawn′ten′nis**, *n.* A variety of the game of tennis played upon an open lawn instead of in a tennis-court.

Lawn, lawn, *n.* A sort of fine linen or cambric, used esp. for parts of the official robes of a bishop; the official dress itself. — **Lawn′y**, *a.* Made of lawn.

Lax, laks, *a.* Not tense, firm, or rigid; flabby; soft; not tight; sparse; not crowded; of loose texture; easy or indulgent in principles or discipline; having too frequent alvine discharges; slack; unrestrained; dissolute; licentious. — *n.* A looseness; diarrhea. — **Laxa′tion**, *n.* Act of loosening, or state of being loose or slackened. — **Lax′ative**, -tiv, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of loosening or opening the intestines. — *n.* A medicine which, etc.; a gentle purgative.— **Lax′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, **-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being lax, — as, slackness (of a cord); looseness (of a texture); want of exactness or precision; want of due strictness; looseness (of the intestines); openness. — **Lax′ly**, *adv.*

Lay, *imp.* of LIE, q. v.

Lay, la, *v. t.* [LAID (lād), LAYING.] To cause to lie flat or to lie against something else; to put down; to establish firmly; to beat down, prostrate; to place in order, arrange regularly; to make ready, provide; to spread on a surface; to calm, appease, allay; to prevent (a spirit) from manifesting itself; to deposit (a wager), stake; to bring forth and deposit (eggs); to apply, put; to assess (a tax), impose (a burden, suffering, or punishment); to charge (origin of, or responsibility for); to enjoin (a duty); to present or offer. (*Naut.*) To depress and lose sight of, by sailing, or departing from. (*Law.*) To state, allege.— *v. i.* To produce eggs. (*Naut.*) To take a position; to come or go.— *n.* That which lies, or is laid; a row; stratum; layer; a portion of the proceeds of labor, etc., undertaken on shares. (*Weaving.*) A swinging frame in a loom, which lays the weft-threads parallel to each other against the cloth previously woven. — **Lay′er**, la′ẽr, *n.* One who, or that which, lays; thing laid, as, a stratum, bed, body spread over another; a course, as of bricks, stones, etc.; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. — **Lay′ering**, *n.* Propagation of plants by layers.


Layers.

Lay, la, *n.* A song; a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

Lay, la, *a.* Pert. to the laity or people, as distinct fr. the clergy or from the members of a learned profession; not clerical. — **Lay′man**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One of the people, disting. fr. the clergy; also, one who does not belong to one of the other learned professions, disting. fr. one who does. — **La′ic**, *a.* Pert. to the laity. — *n.* A layman. — **La′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The people, disting. from the clergy.

Lay-figure, la′fig′ūr, *n.* A jointed figure of wood or cork, used as an artist's model.

Lazar, la′zar, *n.* One infected with a pestilential disease.— **Laz′aret′**, **-ret′to**, **La′zar-house**, *n.* A hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons. — **Laz′zaro′ni**, -nĭ, *n. pl.* The beggars and homeless idlers of Naples,— so called fr. the hospital of St. Lazarus.

Lazuli, laz′u-li, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine azure-blue amorphous silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, valued for ornamental work, — called also *lapis lazuli* and *ultra-marine.*

Lazy, la′zĭ, *a.* [-ZIER, -ZIEST.] Disinclined to exertion; moving slowly; sluggish; idle; slothful.

Lazzaroni. See under LAZAR.

Lea, Ley, le, *n.* A meadow or sward land; a grassy field.

Leach, lēch, *v. t.* [LEACHED (lēcht), LEACHING.] To remove the soluble constituents from any material (as alkali from ashes) by causing water or other solvent to slowly pass through it. — *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents by percolation. — *n.* A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, imbibing the alkali; a vat, chamber, or tub for leaching ashes, bark, etc.

Lead, led, *n.* A heavy, soft, bluish-gray metal, easily fusible and ductile; an article made of lead, — as, a plummet, for sounding at sea; (*Print.*) a thin plate of type-metal, to separate lines in printing; a small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils; sheets of lead covering roofs; a roof covered with lead-sheets. — *v. t.* To cover, or fit, with lead. (*Print.*) To widen (space between lines) by inserting leads.

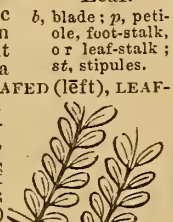
☞ *This paragraph is leaded.*

Lead'ed, *p. a.* Fitted with, or set in, lead. (*Print.*) Separated by leads, as the lines of a page. — **Lead'-en,** led'n, *a.* Made of lead; heavy; indisposed to action; dull. — **Lead'ing,** *n.* Lead, or leaden articles collectively. — **Lead'-pen'cil,** *n.* An instrument for drawing, made of black lead or plumbago.

Lead, lēd, *v. t.* [LED, LEADING.] To show the way to, guide in a way; to guide by the hand, as a child or animal; to direct, as a commander, govern; to introduce by going first, precede; to draw, allure, influence; to pass, spend; to cause to pass or spend. — *v. i.* To go before and show the way; to conduct, as commander; to have precedence or preëminence; to put forth, or exercise, a tendency or influence. — *n.* Precedence; guidance; a navigable opening or lane in an ice-field; a lode. — **Lead'er,** *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; a guide; conductor; esp. one who goes first; a commander; the chief of a party or faction. (*Mus.*) A performer who leads a band or choir, also, in an orchestra, the performer on the principal violin; the leading editorial article in a newspaper; a horse placed in advance of others, or one of a forward pair; *pl.* (*Print.*) a row of dots, to lead the eye across a space. — **Lead'ership,** *n.* State, condition, or office, of a leader; command; guidance; lead. — **Lead'ing,** *p. a.* Chief; principal; most important or influential; showing the way by going first.

Leaf, lēf, *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES, lēvz. (*Bot.*) One of those organs of a plant which in the aggregate constitute the foliage and in which the sap is aerated and elaborated for use, — usually a flattened expansion of green parenchyma upon a framework (veins or ribs) of woody fiber, attached by a petiole or leaf-stalk to a stem or branch: sepals, petals, scales, spines, tendrils, etc., are leaves modified for special uses. Something which folds, bends over, or otherwise resembles a leaf, — as, a part of a book containing 2 pages; a side or part, of window-shutters, folding-doors, etc.; the movable side of a table; a very thin plate, as of gold; a portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer; a tooth of a pinion-wheel. — *v. i.* [LEAFED (lēft), LEAFING.] To shoot, produce leaves. — **Leaf'age,** -ej, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage. — **Leaf'y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Full of leaves. — **Leaf'iness,** *n.* — **Leaf'less,** *a.* Destitute of leaves. — **Leaf'let,** *n.* A little leaf; an unattached printed leaf. (*Bot.*) One of the divisions of a compound leaf. — **Leave,** lēv, *v. i.* To leaf. — **Leaf'-bridge,** *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side, which rises and falls. — **-bud,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A scale-covered conical bud, containing rudiments of common leaves or of a leaf-bearing branch.

Leaf.
b, blade; *p*, petiole, foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk; *st*, stipules.


Leaflets.

League, lēg, *n.* A combination of parties for promoting their mutual interest, or executing any design in concert; a national contract or compact; alliance; confederacy; coalition; combination. — *v. i.* [LEAGUED (lēgd), LEAGUING.] To unite in a league, confederate. — **Leag'uer,** *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

League, lēg, *n.* A measure of distance, — in Eng. and U. S. the marine league = 3 geographical miles.

Leak, lēk, *n.* A crack, crevice, or hole in a vessel, that admits a fluid or permits it to escape; oozing of water or other fluid through an aperture in a vessel. — *v. i.* [LEAKED (lēkt), LEAKING.] To let water, etc., into or out of a vessel, through a crevice. — **Leak'age,** -ej, *n.* A leaking; quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. (*Com.*) Allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks. — **Leak'y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Permitting liquid to leak in or out; apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. — **Leak'iness,** *n.*

Leal, lēl, *a.* Faithful; loyal; true.

Lean, lēn, *v. i.* [LEANED (lēnd) or LEANT (lent), LEANING.] To deviate from a perpendicular position or line; to be in a position thus deviating; to incline in opinion, conform in conduct; to bend; to depend for support, comfort, etc. — *v. t.* To cause to lean, incline, support or rest. — **Lean'-to,** -tōō, *n.* A building whose rafters pitch or lean against another building; a wall, etc.

Lean, lēn, *a.* Wanting in flesh; bare; barren; barren of thoughts; jejune; low; poor; thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt. — *n.* The muscular part of flesh, without fat.

Leap, lēp, *v. i.* [LEAPED (lēpt) rarely LEAPT (lĕpt), LEAPING.] To spring from the ground, jump, vault; to make a sudden jump, bound, skip; to manifest joy or vivacity. — *v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to copulate with, cover. — *n.* Act of leaping; a jump; spring; bound; space passed by leaping; a hazardous or venturesome act; copulation with a female beast. — **Leap'er,** *n.* — **Leap'-frog,** *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former. — **-year,** *n.* Bissextile; a year containing 366 days; every 4th year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February 29 days.

Learn, lērn, *v. t.* [LEARNED (lērnd) or LEARNT (lērnt), LEARNING.] Orig., to teach (obs.); to acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning; to acquire skill in anything. — *v. i.* To receive information, intelligence, instruction, or knowledge. — **Learn'ing,** *n.* Knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study, or acquired by experience, experiment, or observation; erudition; lore; scholarship; letters.

Lease, lēs, *n.* A letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a specified rent or compensation; written contract for such letting; tenure by grant or permission; time for which such tenure holds good. — *v. t.* [LEASED (lēst), LEASING.] To grant temporary possession of lands, etc., for rent; to let. — **Lessee',** -sē', *n.* (*Law.*) One who takes an estate by lease. — **Les'sor,** -sôr, *n.* One who gives a lease. — **Lease'hold,** *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure held by lease.

Leash, lēsh, *n.* A thong of leather, or line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. (*Sporting.*) A brace and a half; 3 creatures of any kind, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; the number 3 in general; a band wherewith to tie anything. — *v. t.* [LEASHED (lēsht), LEASHING.] To bind, hold by a string.

Least, etc. See under LESS.

Leather, leth'ĕr, *n.* The skin of an animal tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use; dressed hides collectively. — **Leath'er, -ern,** *a.* Made of, etc. — **Leath'ery,** -ĕr-ĭ, *a.* Like leather; tough.

Leave, lēv, *n.* Liberty granted; permission; license; a formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu.

Leave, lēv, *v. t.* [LEFT, LEAVING.] To withdraw or depart from; to forsake, desert, abandon, relinquish; to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death; to give by will, bequeath; to commit or trust to, as a

deposit; to intrust; to permit or allow; to refer; to cease or desist from. — *v. i.* To cease, desist.

Leave, lēv, *v. i.* To leaf, q. v.

Leaven, lev′n, *n.* A portion of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light; yeast; barm; anything which produces fermentation or works a general change in the mass. — *v. t.* [LEAVENED (-nd), -ENING.] To excite fermentation in; to taint, imbue.

Lecher, lech′ẽr, *n.* A man given to lewdness. — *v. i.* [LECHERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To practice lewdness, indulge lust. — **Lech′erous**, -ẽr-us, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; lustful; provoking lust. — **Lech′erously**, *adv.* — **Lech′erousness**, *n.* — **Lech′ery**, -ẽr-ɪ, *n.* Free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

Lection, lek′shun, *n.* A difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service. — **Lec′tor**, *n.* A reader; one who read Scripture, etc., in the ancient churches. — **Lec′tionary**, -a-rɪ, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book. — **Lect′ure**, lek′chur, *n.* Act or practice of reading; a discourse on any subject, esp. a formal or methodical discourse, for instruction; a magisterial reprimand; formal reproof. — *v. t.* [LECTURED (-churd), -URING.] To instruct by discourses, instruct authoritatively, reprove. — *v. i.* To deliver a discourse; to practice delivering lectures to instruct or amuse. — **Lect′urer**, *n.* One who, etc.; a preacher in a church, who assists the rector or curate. — **Lect′ureship**, *n.* Office of a lecturer.

Lecturn.

Lecturn, -tern, lek′tẽrn, **Let′tern**, *n.* A reading-desk, in churches.

Led, etc. See under LEAD.

Ledge, lej, *n.* A shelf on which to lay articles; whatever resembles such a shelf; a ridge or part projecting beyond the rest, as rocks; a layer or stratum; a small molding; a piece against which something rests. (*Naut.*) A small timber athwart ships, under the deck, between the beams.

Ledger, lej′ẽr, *n.* A mercantile account-book, in which all debits and credits from the journal are placed under appropriate heads. (*Arch.*) A slab of stone, such as is laid over a tomb; a piece of timber used in a scaffolding.

Ledger-line, *n.* See LEGER-LINE, under LEGER.

Lee, le, *n.*; *pl.* LEES, lēz. That which settles at the bottom of a cask of liquor (esp. wine), etc.; sediment; dregs.

Lee, le, *n.* (*Naut.*) A place defended from the wind; that side of an object which is protected from the wind by the object itself; that quarter toward which the wind blows, — opp. to that whence it proceeds. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, the side opposite to that against which the wind blows. — **Lee′ward**, lōō′ẽrd, *a.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the part away fr. the wind. — *adv.* Toward the lee. — **Lee′way**, le′-wa, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel; drift.

Leek.
(*Allium porrum.*)

Leech, lēch, *n.* A physician. (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic sucking worm, used for the local abstraction of blood; blood-sucker. — *v. t.* To treat with medicine; heal; to bleed by means of leeches.

Leech, lēch, *n.* (*Naut.*) The border of a sail at the sides.

Leek, lēk, *n.* A plant of the onion family, having an oblong, edible bulb.

Leer, lēr, *v. i.* [LEERED (lērd), LEERING.] To look obliquely; to cast a lingering, sidelong look, expressive of lust, hatred, etc. — *n.* A sidelong lustful or malign look; arch or affected look.

Lees. See LEE, sediment.

Leet, lēt, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court-leet, q. v.; district within the jurisdiction of a court-leet. A list of candidates for office.

Left. See LEAVE.

Left, left, *a.* In the direction, or on the side of, the part opp. to the *right* of the body. — *n.* The side opposite to the right. — **Left′handed**, *a.* Having the left hand more strong and dextrous than the right: clumsy; awkward; unlucky; inauspicious; sinister; malicious.

Leg, leg, *n.* The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body; esp. that part from the knee to the foot; that which resembles a leg; esp. any long and slender support on which an object rests; that part of a stocking, etc., which covers the leg. — **Leg′gin, -ging**, *n.* A covering for the leg, as a gaiter.

Legacy, leg′a-sɪ, *n.* A gift, by will, of money or other property; a bequest; anything bequeathed. — **Leg′atee′**, -te′, *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. — **Leg′ator′**, -tôr′, *n.* One who bequeaths, etc.

Legal, le′gal, *a.* According to, in conformity with, created by, or relating to, law; lawful. (*Theol.*) According to the law of works, disting. fr. free grace; resting on works for salvation; according to the old or Mosaic dispensation. (*Law.*) Governed by rules of law as disting. fr. rules of equity. Constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized. — **Legal′ity**, -ɪ-tɪ, *n.* State of being legal; conformity to law. (*Theol.*) Outward conformity to law without inward principle. — **Le′galize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make lawful; to authorize; to sanction after being done. (*Theol.*) To interpret in a legal spirit. — **Le′gally**, *adv.* According to law; lawfully.

Legate, leg′āt, *n.* An embassador or envoy; esp. the pope's embassador to a foreign state. — **Lega′tion**, *n.* The commissioning one person to act for another; a legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission; the official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

Legatee, Legator. See under LEGACY.

Legend, le′jend *or* lej′end, *n.* A chronicle of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins; a story respecting saints, esp., one of a marvelous nature; any remarkable story handed down from early times; an inscription or motto, as on a coat of arms. — **Leg′endary**, -a-rɪ, *a.* Consisting of, or like, legends; strange; fabulous; exaggerated; extravagant. — **Leg′ible**, -ɪ-bl, *a.* Capable of being read, or of being discovered by apparent indications. — **Leg′ibly**, *adv.*

Leger. See LEDGER.

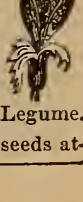
Leger, lej′ẽr, *a.* Light; slender; slight; unimportant; trifling. — *Leger line.* (*Mus.*) A line added above or below the staff to extend its compass. — **Leg′erdemain′**, -de-mān′, *n.* A trick performed with such adroitness as to elude observation; sleight of hand.

Legging. See under LEG.

Legible, etc. See under LEGEND.

Legion, le′jun, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of infantry, consisting of from 3,000 to 5,000 men; a military force; a great number; multitude.

Legislate, lej′is-lāt, *v. i.* To enact a law or laws. — **Legisla′tion**, *n.* Act of legislating, or enacting laws. — **Leg′isla′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Giving laws; pert. to the enacting of laws; done by enacting. — **Leg′isla′tively**, *adv.* — **Leg′isla′tor**, -tẽr, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community; member of a legislative assembly. — **Leg′isla′ture**, -chur, *n.* The body of men in a state empowered to make and repeal laws. — **Legit′imate**, -jit′ɪ-māt, *a.* Accordant with law; lawfully begotten or born; genuine; real; following by logical or natural sequence; in accordance with established law; acknowledged as conforming to a rule or standard. — *v. t.* To make lawful, legalize; to render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one illegitimate.



Legume.

Legume, leg′ūm *or* le-gūm′, *n.* (*Bot.*) A simple pod, which splits into 2 parts (by the ventral and dorsal sutures) and has the seeds at-

tached at the ventral suture, as of the pea or bean. *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.—**Legu'minous**, -mĭ-nus, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, pulse. (*Bot.*) Bearing legumes, as seed-vessels.

Leisure, le'zhur, *n.* Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; convenient opportunity; convenience; ease. — **Lei'surely**, *a.* Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; deliberate; slow. — *adv.* Slowly.

Lemma, lem'mȧ, *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA, -ma-tȧ; *E. pl.* -MAS, -mȧz. (*Math.*) A preliminary proposition demonstrated for immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition.

Lemming, Leming, lem'ming, *n.* A rodent animal of the far north, esp. of Europe, allied to the rat, which periodically migrates southward in great swarms.

Lemon, lem'un, *n.* A yellowish, oval fruit, with a very acid pulp; the tree producing it.—**Lem'onade'**, -ād', *n.* A beverage of lemon-juice and water, sweetened.

Lemur, le'mur, *n.* A small nocturnal mammal of Madagascar, allied to the monkey, but having a sharp, fox-like muzzle. —**Lem'ures**, -u-rēz, *n. pl.* Spirits or ghosts of the departed; specters.

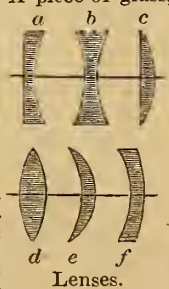
Lemur.

Lend, lend, *v. t.* [LENT, LENDING.] To grant to another for temporary use or on condition of receiving an equivalent in kind; to loan; to afford, grant, or furnish; to let for compensation. — **Loan**, lōn, *n.* Act of lending; thing lent; thing furnished on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind; esp. money lent on interest; permission to use; grant of the use. — *v. t.* [LOANED (lōnd), LOANING.] To lend. — *v. i.* To lend money or other valuable property; to negotiate a loan, — said of the lender.

Length, Lengthen, etc. See under LONG.

Lenient, le'nĭ-ent, *a.* Emollient; softening; mitigating; acting without rigor or severity; mild; clement; merciful. — *n.* (*Med.*) That which softens or assuages; an emollient. —**Le'niently**, *adv.* — **Len'itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating (pain or acrimony); emollient. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine easing pain; a mild purgative; laxative. That which tends to allay passion; a palliative. — **Len'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, **Le'nience, -ency**, -nĭ-en-sĭ, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness of treatment; kindness; clemency; mercy.

Lens, lenz, *n.*; *pl.* LENSES. (*Opt.*) A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, ground with 2 opposite regular surfaces, used in optical instruments for changing the direction of rays of light, to magnify objects or otherwise modify vision: of spherical lenses, there are 6 varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., *a*, plano-concave; *b*, double-concave; *c*, plano-convex; *d*, double-convex; *e*, meniscus; *f*, concavo-convex. — **Len'til**, *n.* A small leguminous plant; its edible lens-shaped seeds.— **Lentic'ular**, *a.* Like a lentil in size or form; shaped like a double-convex lens. — **Lentig'inous**, -tij'ĭ-nus, *a.* Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.



Lenses.

Lent, lent, *n.* A fast of 40 days, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, commemorating our Savior's fast.

Lent, lent, *n.* That which is loaned; a loan.

L'envoy, -voi, lăn-vwä', *n.* One or more detached verses at the end of a literary composition, to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person; a conclusion; result.

Leo, le'o, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Lion, the 5th sign of the zodiac. — **Le'onine**, -nīn, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a lion.

Leopard, lep'ard, *n.* A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis*: it is of a yellow or fawn color, with numerous black spots, and is found in Asia and Africa.

Leper, lep'ēr, *n.* One affected with leprosy. — **Lep'rosy**, -ro-sĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A name applied to several loathsome, incurable cutaneous or tubercular diseases, esp. one with progressive destruction of extremities, etc.; a form of elephantiasis. — **Lep'rous**, -rus, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Leporine, lep'o-rīn *or* -rĭn, *a.* Pert. to, or having the nature or qualities of, the hare.

Lesion, le'zhun, *n.* A hurt; injury. (*Law.*) Loss or injury from not receiving a full equivalent for what one gives under an inequitable commutative contract. (*Med.*) Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or texture of organs.

Less, les, *a.* Smaller; not so large or great. — *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree. — *n.* A smaller portion; the inferior; younger. — **Less'en**, les'n, *v. t.* [-SENED (-snd), -SENING.] To make less or smaller; to reduce in size, quantity, number, or amount, diminish in quality, state, or degree, reduce in dignity, abate, lower, degrade. — *v. i.* To become less, contract, decrease, diminish. — **Less'er**, *a.* Less; smaller; inferior. — **Lest**, *conj.* That not; for fear that. — **Least**, lēst, *a.* Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree; of the smallest worth or importance. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Lessee, Lessor. See under LEASE.

Lesson, les'n, *n.* Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil; something assigned to be learned or taught at one time; instruction derived from experience, observation, or deduction; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; severe lecture; rebuke. — *v. t.* [LESSONED (-nd), -ONING.] To teach, instruct.

Lest. See under LESS.

Let, let, *v. t.* [LET (LETTED is obsolete), LETTING.] To give leave or power by a positive act; or, negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent; to permit, allow, suffer; to grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease, — often followed by *out*.

Let, let, *v. t.* To retard, hinder, impede. — *n.* A hindrance; obstacle; delay.

Letch, lech, *v. t.* To leach. See LEACH.

Lethal, le'thal, *a.* Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Lethe, le'the, *n.* (*Gr. Myth.*) One of the rivers of hell, causing forgetfulness of all that was past to those who drank of it. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.— **Leth'argy**, -ăr-jĭ, *n.* Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; dullness; inattention; apathy. — **Lethar'gic, -gical**, *a.* Given to, like, pert. to, or caused by, etc.

Letter, let'tēr, *n.* A mark or character, used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound; a written message; epistle; mere verbal expression; literal meaning; exact signification. (*Print.*) A character formed of metal or wood, used in printing; type used for printing,— spoken of collectively. *pl.* Learning; erudition.—*v. t.* [LETTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To impress or mark with letters.

Lettuce, let'tis, *n.* A lactiferous plant, of many varieties, the slightly narcotic leaves of which are used as salad, etc.

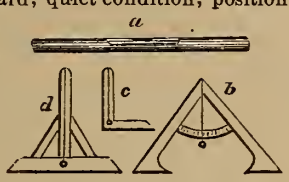
Leucorrhœa, lu-kor-re'ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) Fluor albus; the whites; a morbid discharge of white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, from the vagina.

Levant, lev'ant, *a.* Eastern. — **Levant'**, *n.* The countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, etc., washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean. — *v. i.* To abscond, decamp mysteriously, — fr. reports spread that absconders had gone to the Levant. —**Levant'er**, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean; one who runs away without paying wagers he has lost, or otherwise runs away disgracefully.— **Levantine**, le-vant'ĭn *or* lev'ant-īn, *a.* Pert. to the Levant.— *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Levant; a kind of silk cloth.

Levee, lev'e *or* le-ve', *n.* A morning reception or as

sembly of visitors; any general gathering of guests; a bank or causeway, esp. along a river, to prevent inundation. — **Lev'y**, -ĭ, *v. t.* [LEVIED (-id), -YING.] To raise, collect, — said of troops, to form into an army; to impose; to raise by assessment. (*Law.*) To gather or exact; to erect, build, or set up; to attach specific property for a debt, seize on execution. — *n.* Act of taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, etc.; thing levied, as an army, tribute, etc. (*Law.*) The seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes; a collecting by execution.

Level, lev'el, *a.* Not having one part higher than another; even; flat; smooth; horizontal; of the same height with anything else; equal in rank or degree. — *v. t.* [LEVELED (-eld), -ELING.] To make smooth, even, or horizontal; to bring to the same height with something else, lay flat, reduce to an even surface or plane, or to equality of condition, state, or degree; to point, in taking aim; to direct, utter; to adapt to the capacity of. — *v. i.* To aim; to direct the view or purpose. — *n.* A line or plane everywhere parallel to the surface of still water, — a curve, the center of which coincides with the earth's center; a horizontal line or surface; a smooth or even line, plane, or surface; equal elevation with something else; degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard; quiet condition; position of rest; rule; plan; scheme; line of direction in which a missive weapon is aimed. (*Mech.*) An instrument by which to find a horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to such a line. (*Mining.*) A horizontal gallery or passage in a mine at a given depth; a drainage adit or drift. — **Lev'eler**, *n.* One who levels or makes even; one who attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality. — **Lev'eling**, *n.* Reduction of uneven surfaces to a plane. (*Surveying.*) Art or operation of ascertaining the differences of level between points of the earth's surface included in a survey. — **Lev'elness**, *n.*



a, spirit or air level; *b*, artillery foot level; *c*, carpenter's level; *d*, mason's level.

Lever, le'vēr *or* lev'ēr, *n.* (*Mech.*) A bar used over or against a fulcrum, to exert a pressure. overcome resistance, or sustain a weight. See MECHANICAL POWERS. — **Lev'erage**, -ej, *n.* Action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by the use of, etc.

Leveret, lev'ēr-et, *n.* A hare in the first year of its age.

Leviathan, le-vi'a-than, *n.* An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, Psalms, etc.; a crocodile, whale, or other aquatic monster.

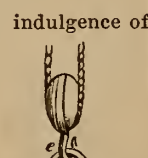
Levite, le'vīt, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the tribe or family, or a descendant, of Levi; esp., one not in the priesthood, but employed in certain subordinate duties of the tabernacle, and afterward the temple. — **Levit'ical**, -vĭt'ik-al, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the Levites. — **Levit'icus**, *n.* The 3d book of the Old Testament, containing the laws which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews.

Levity, lev'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier; lightness; buoyancy; frivolity; vanity; lightness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; volatility; flightiness.

Levy. See under LEVEE.

Lewd, lūd, *a.* Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; eager for sexual indulgence; proceeding from or expressing lust; libidinous; profligate; dissolute; lascivious; lecherous.

Lewis, lu'is, **Lew'isson**, *n.* An iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by.


Lewis.

Lexicon, leks'ĭ-kon, *n.* A vocabulary, or book containing the words in a language, with definitions; a dictionary; esp. one of a foreign language, with Eng. definitions. — **Lex'icog'raphy**, -ra-fĭ, *n.* Act or art of composing dictionaries; principles in accordance with which dictionaries should be constructed. — **Lexicog'rapher**, -ra-fēr, *n.* The author or compiler of a dictionary. — **Lexicol'ogy**, *n.* Science of the derivation and signification of words.

Ley, li, *n.* Alkaline water: see LYE.

Ley, le. A meadow: see LEA.

Liable, li'a-bl, *a.* Obliged in law or equity; answerable; accountable; responsible; bound; subject; exposed, — used with reference to evils. — **Li'ableness**, **Liabil'ity**, *n.* State of being, etc.; responsibility; tendency; a state of being subject. *pl.* That which one is under obligation to pay; debts. — **Liaison**, le-a-zawn', *n.* An intimacy; esp., an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman. — **Liana**, le-ä'nä, **Liane**, le-än', *n.* A luxurious woody creeper, of tropical forests.

Liar. See under LIE.

Libel, li'bel, *n.* (*Law.*) A defamatory writing; published defamation; lampoon; satire. (*Civil Law and Courts of Admiralty.*) A written declaration by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. Crime of publishing a defamatory writing. — *v. t.* [LIBELED (-beld), -BELING.] To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, sign, etc. (*Law.*) To proceed against by filing a libel, esp. against a ship or goods. — **Li'belous**, -us, *a.* Defamatory.

Liberal, lib'ēr-al, *a.* Free by birth; refined; befitting a freeman or gentleman; bestowing with a free hand; open-hearted; not narrow in mind; catholic; bountiful, — said of a gift; profuse; not restricted; not bound by orthodox or established tenets in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of administration of government; not strict or literal. — *n.* One who advocates freedom from restraint, esp. in political or religious matters. — **Liberal'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Munificence; bounty; act of generosity; donation; gratuity; largeness of mind; catholicity; candor; impartiality. — **Lib'eralize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render liberal or catholic, free from narrow views or prejudices, enlarge. — **Lib'erally**, *adv.* In a liberal manner; generously; with regard to other interests than one's own; with enlarged views; freely; not literally. — **Lib'erate**, -ēr-āt, *v. t.* To release from restraint, set at liberty, deliver, free, manumit; disengage. — **Libera'tion**, *n.* Act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint, confinement, or slavery. — **Lib'era'tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc. — **Lib'ertine**, -tin, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) One manumitted, or set free from servitude; a freedman. One free from restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; debauchee; a skeptic; free thinker. — *a.* Free from restraint; uncontrolled; dissolute; licentious. — **Lib'erty**, -ēr-tĭ, *n.* State of one who is free; ability to do as one pleases; permission granted; leave; privilege; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; place within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised; permission to go about freely within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; limits within which such freedom or privilege is had; freedom from, or neglect of observance of, the laws of etiquette, propriety, or courtesy; power of choice; freedom from compulsion or constraint. — **Libid'inous**, -ĭ-nus, *a.* Eager for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire; lewd; lascivious; unchaste; licentious; salacious.

Libra, li'brȧ, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Balance; the 7th sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. — **Li'brate**, -brāt, *v. t.* To poise, balance, hold in or bring to an equipoise. — *v. i.* To move, as a balance, oscillate; to be poised.

Library, li'bra-rĭ, *n.* A collection of books; an edifice or apartment appropriated to books. — **Libra'rian**, -rĭ-an, *n.* One who has care of a library. — **Libra'rianship**, *n.* Office of a librarian. — **Libret'to**, *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -tōz. (*Mus.*) A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music; the words themselves.

Lice. See LOUSE.

License, li'sens, *n.* Authority or liberty to do or forbear any act; esp., formal permission from proper authorities to perform certain acts; written document by which permission is conferred; excess of

liberty; exorbitant freedom; disregard of law or propriety; liberty taken by a poet or artist. — *v. t.* [LICENSED (-senst), -CENSING.] To permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character; to tolerate, permit. — **Licen'tious**, -shus, *a.* Using license; indulging too great freedom; unrestrained by law or morality; uncontrolled; ungovernable; wanton; dissolute; immoral.

Lichen, li'ken *or* lich'en, *n.* One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, having no distinction of leaf and stem, growing on rocks, trees, etc., in the form of thin crusts, leaf-like expansions, or miniature shrubs. (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption, attended with tingling and pricking.

Lick, lik, *v. t.* [LICKED (likt), LICKING.] To pass or draw the tongue over; to lap, take in by the tongue. — *n.* A place where salt is deposited from springs, resorted to by animals, which lick the surface to obtain the salt.

Lick, lik, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog, beat, whip, castigate. — *n.* A blow. — **Lick'ing**, *n.* A beating.

Licorice, lik'o-ris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A hardy, herbaceous plant; its sweet, mucilaginous root, used dry for chewing, and in porter-brewing and medicinal compositions; a sweet, dark-colored, inspissated extract of the root of this plant, used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lictor, lik'tẽr, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who attended the magistrates.

Lid, lid, *n.* A movable cover, as of a vessel or box; cover of the eyes; eyelid.

Lie, li, *n.* Water impregnated with alkali. See LYE.

Lie, li, *n.* A criminal falsehood; willful deceit; an intentional violation of truth; anything which misleads, as false doctrine, etc. — *v. i.* [LIED (līd), LYING.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to say or do anything with intent to deceive. — **Li'ar**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Ly'ing**, *a.* Addicted to, etc. — *n.* The practice of, etc. — **Ly'ingly**, *adv.*

Lie, li, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY (lā), *p. p.* LAIN (lān) or obs. LIEN (li'en), LYING.] To rest extended, as on the ground, bed, or couch; to be in a horizontal position; to be situated; to abide, remain; to belong, pertain, consist; to lodge, sleep; to weigh, press. (*Law.*) To be capable of being maintained.

Lief, lēf, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely, — used in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not.

Liege, lēj, *a.* Bound by a feudal tenure; subject; enforcing allegiance; sovereign. — *n.* One who owes allegiance; a vassal; a lord or superior; sovereign. — **Liege'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A vassal; subject.

Lien, le'en *or* li'en, *n.* (*Law.*) A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

Lieu, lu, *n.* Place; room; stead. — **Lieuten'ant**, lu- *or* lef-ten'ant, *n.* An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of an absent superior; a commissioned officer next below a captain in the army, or lieutenant-commander in the navy.

Lieve. Same as LIEF.

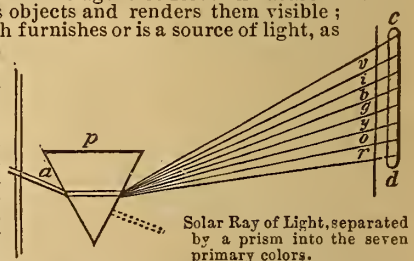
Life, līf, *n.*; *pl.* LIVES, līvz. Animate existence; vitality; the time during which this state continues; the present state of existence; sometimes, the perpetual existence of the soul in the present and future state; external manifestation of life; manner of living; conduct; a person or thing imparting spirit, vigor, or enjoyment; animation; vivacity; energy; the living form; real person or state; a living person; animals in general, or considered collectively; narrative of a past life; biographical narration; happiness in the favor of God; heavenly felicity, disting. fr. eternal death; position in society; social state; course of things; human affairs; that which is dear as one's existence; a darling. — **Life'less**, *a.* Dead; deprived of, or destitute of, life; destitute of power, vigor, or spirit; insipid; tasteless, as liquor; wanting physical energy; sluggish; torpid; inert; dull; frigid; vapid; flat; tasteless. — **Live**, liv, *v. i.* [LIVED (livd), LIVING.] To have life, be animated; to pass one's life or time as to habits or constitution; to abide, dwell, reside; to continue in existence, remain, last; to enjoy life; to feed, subsist, be nourished; to be maintained in life, acquire a livelihood. (*Script.*) To be exempt from spiritual death; to be inwardly quickened, and actuated by divine influence or faith. — *v. t.* To spend (one's life); to act habitually in conformity to. — **Liv'ing**, *a.* Having life; lively; issuing continually from the earth; flowing; producing action, animation, and vigor. — *n.* Means of subsistence; livelihood; act of living, or living comfortably; in Eng., the benefice of a clergyman; one who is, or those who are, alive. — **Live**, līv, *a.* Having life; full of earnestness; active; containing fire; ignited; vivid; bright; glowing, as color. — **Live'lihood**, -lī-hood, *n.* Means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance. — **Live'ly**, -lī, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Endowed with or manifesting life; living; brisk; vivacious; active; gay; spirited; representing life; life-like; strong; bright; vivid; glowing. — *adv.* With strong resemblance of life. — **Live'liness**, *n.* Quality or state of being lively or animated; spirit; appearance of life, animation, or spirit; sprightliness; vivacity; smartness; effervescence, as of liquors. — **Livelong**, liv'long, *a.* Long in passing; long as life; lasting; entire. — **Live'-oak**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen oak growing in the Southern States.

Lift, lift, *v. t.* To raise, elevate, bring up to a higher place; to exalt, improve in fortune, estimation, rank, etc.; to cause to swell (with pride), elate. — *v. i.* To exert strength for the purpose of raising something heavy; to rise, be raised, seem to rise. — *n.* Act of lifting; thing to be raised; assistance in lifting, and in general. An elevator; lifter; a rise; degree of elevation.

Lift, lift, *v. t.* To take and carry away, remove, steal.

Ligate, li'gāt, *v. t.* (*Surg.*) To tie with a ligature, bind around, bandage. — **Lig'ament**, *n.* Anything that ties or unites one thing to another; a bond. (*Anat.*) A strong, compact membranous or tendinous substance connecting the ends of movable bones, or holding viscera in place. — **Lig'ature**, -a-chur, *n.* Anything that binds; act of binding; state of being bound; stiffness. (*Mus.*) A band or line connecting notes. (*Print.*) A double character, or a type consisting of 2 or more letters united. (*Surg.*) A string for tying blood-vessels, to prevent hemorrhage; a thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc. — *v. t.* To ligate.

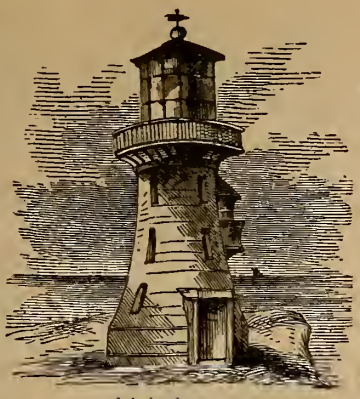
Light, līt, *n.* That agent or force in nature which illuminates objects and renders them visible; that which furnishes or is a source of light, as the sun, a candle, light-house, etc.; the medium through which light is admitted, as a window; life; existence; that which makes clear to the intellect; mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; instruction; information; esp. the source of moral enlightenment; dawn of day; open view; a visible state or condition; publicity; a time of prosperity and happiness. (*Paint.*) The manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; the illuminated part of a picture. The point of view in which anything is seen, or from which instruction or illustration is derived; one who is conspicuous or noteworthy. — *a.* Not dark or obscure; bright; clear; white or whitish; not intense or very marked. — *v. t.* [LIGHTED or (less prop.) LIT; LIGHTING.] To set fire to, kindle; to give light to; to conduct with a light. — **Light'en**, līt'n, *v. i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning, flash; to grow lighter, become less dark or lowering. — *v. t.* To make light or clear, illuminate, enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge; to free from trouble and fill with joy. — **Light'ness**, *n.* — **Light'some**, -sum, *a.* Luminous; not dark. — **Light'-house**, *n.* A tower bearing a powerful light, to guide mariners at



Solar Ray of Light, separated by a prism into the seven primary colors.

a, prism; *c d*, spectrum; *v*, violet; *i*, indigo; *b*, blue; *g*, green; *y*, yellow; *o*, orange; *r*, red.

night. — **-ship, -ves'sel,** *n.* A vessel moored and serving as a light-house. — **-keep'er,** *n.* One in charge of a light-house, light-ship, etc., and its illuminating apparatus. — **-wood,** *n.* Resinous wood, which kindles quickly and makes a bright blaze. — **Light'ning,** *n.* A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light. — **Light'ning-rod,** *n.* An insulated metallic rod erected to protect buildings, vessels, etc., from lightning.


Light-house.

Light, līt, *a.* Having little weight; not heavy; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried, or to be suffered or performed, or to be digested; containing little nutriment; armed with weapons of little weight; clear of impediments; active; nimble; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted; slight; trifling; not important; not dense; not gross; inconsiderable; not strong; moderate; easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; unsettled; volatile; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling; gay; airy; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight; diminished; loose; sandy; easily pulverized; dizzy. [*Light* is used in the formation of many compounds of obvious signification; as, *light-armed, light-bodied, light-spirited,* etc.] — **Light'ly,** *adv.* With little weight; without deep impression; without dejection; cheerfully; with little effort or difficulty; easily; readily; without reason; wantonly; nimbly; with agility; with levity; without care. — **Light'ness,** līt'nes, *n.* Want of weight; inconstancy; levity; wantonness; lewdness; agility; ease; facility. — **Light'en,** līt'n, *v. t.* To make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight; to make less burdensome or afflictive; to cheer, exhilarate. — **Light'er,** līt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, etc. (*Naut.*) A barge used in lightening or unloading ships, also, in loading them.

Light, līt, *v. i.* [LIGHTED or (less prop.) LIT, LIGHTING.] To come to by chance; happen to find, fall; to stoop from flight, settle, rest; to alight.

Lignaloes, līn-al'ōz *or* lig-nal'ōz, *n.* Aloes-wood, prop. the agallochum, a tree of India, whose decaying timber develops a fragrant oil. — **Lig'neous,** -ne-us, *a.* Made of, consisting of, or resembling, wood; woody. — **Lig'nite,** -nīt, *n.* (*Min.*) Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed. — **Lig'nose,** -nōs, *a.* Ligneous. — *n.* An explosive compound of wood fiber and nitro-glycerine, q. v. — **Lig'num-vi'tæ,** -te, *n.* A tree of tropical America, from which the *guaiacum* of medicine is procured: its hard wood is used for various mechanical purposes.

Ligure, li'gūr *or* lig'ūr, *n.* A kind of precious stone.

Like, līk, *a.* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; having resemblance; similar; likely; probable; inclined or disposed to. — *n.* A counterpart; an exact resemblance; copy. — *adv.* In a similar manner; in a manner becoming; likely; probably. — **Like'ly,** *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Worthy of belief; probable; credible; having or giving reason to expect. — followed by an infinitive; well adapted. — **Like'lihood, -lī-hōōd, -liness,** *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude. — **Like'wise,** -wīz, *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too. — **Like'ness,** *n.* State of being like; resemblance; that which resembles or copies; esp. a portrait of a person, or picture of a thing; similarity; parallel; similitude; representation. — **Lik'en,** līk'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make like; to represent as like or similar; to compare.

Like, līk, *v. t.* [LIKED (līkt), LIKING.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose. — *n.* A liking; fancy; inclination. — **Like'ly,** *a.* Such as may be liked; of honorable or excellent qualities. — **Like'liness,** *n.* The qualities that please. — **Lik'ing,** *n.* Inclination; pleasure; satisfaction in, or attraction toward, some object.

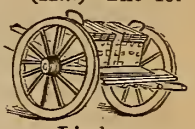
Lilac, lī'lak, *n.* A shrub of the genus *Syringa,* a native of Persia with fragrant purple or white flowers. — *a.* Of the color of the purple lilac.

Lilliputian, lil-ĭ-pu'shan, *n.* One of a diminutive race described in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput;" a person of very small size. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, the imaginary island of Lilliput; of very small size; pigmy; diminutive; dwarfed.

Lilt, lilt, *v. i.* To sing cheerfully. — *n.* A song.

Lily, lil'ĭ, *n.* A perennial, herbaceous, bulbous plant of many species, having showy white or colored flowers, some being very fragrant.

Limb, lim, *n.* An extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member; branch of a tree larger than a twig; any thing or person regarded as a part of something else. (*Bot.*) The border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol, or of a petal, or sepal; blade. — *v. t.* [LIMBED (limd), LIMBING (lim'ing).] To supply with limbs; to dismember, tear off the limbs of. — **Lim'ber,** *n.* (*Mil.*) The forward part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached, and from which the gun is detached (unlimbered) when in action. A shaft of a carriage. (*Naut.*) A gutter beside the keelson for bilge-water; a board covering such gutter. — *v. t.* [LIMBERED (-bērd), -BERING.] — To attach a limber to.


Limber.

Limb, lim, *n.* (*Astron.*) The border of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon; edge of a graduated circle in an instrument. — **Lim'bo,** *n.* (*Scholastic Theol.*) A region bordering on hell. A place of confinement.

Limber, of a gun. See under LIMB.

Limber, lim'bēr, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant. — *v. t.* [LIMBERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To cause to become limber. — **Lim'berness,** *n.*

Lime, līm, *n.* A viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime; oxide of calcium; a brittle, infusible, white, caustic substance obtained by calcining limestone, shells, etc., and used in making mortar, etc.; the principal constituent in marble, chalk, bones, shells, etc. — *v. t.* [LIMED (līmd), LIMING.] To smear with a viscous substance; to entangle, insnare; to manure with lime; to cement. — **Lim'y,** -ĭ, *a.* Covered with, containing, or like lime; viscous. — **Lime'kiln,** -kil, *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burnt to make lime. — **Lime'stone,** *n.* Any kind of stone consisting largely of carbonate of lime, esp. those varieties used in making lime.

Lime, līm, *n.* The European linden tree; the Amer. basswood.

Lime, līm, *n.* A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour.

Lime.

Limit, lim'it, *n.* That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; bound, border, or edge. (*Logic & Metaph.*) A distinguishing characteristic; a differential. (*Math.*) A determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never go beyond it. — *v. t.* To bound; set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to confine the signification of, define exactly. — **Lim'itary,** -a-rĭ, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard; confined within limits; limited in extent, authority, power, etc. — **Limita'tion,** *n.* Act of, condition of being, or means of, etc.; restraining condition; defining circumstance. (*Law.*) A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

Limn, lim, *v. t.* [LIMNED (limd), LIM'NING.] To draw or paint; esp. to paint in water colors; to illuminate (books or parchments).

Limonite, lim'o-nīt, *n.* Hydrous sesquioxide of iron; brown hematite or bog ore.

Limousine, lĭ-moo-sēn', *n.* An automobile body with seats and permanent top like a coupé; also, an automobile with such a body.

Limp, limp, *v. i.* [LIMPED (limt), LIMPING.] To halt; walk lamely. — *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp, limp, *a.* Lacking stiffness; flexible; limpsy. — **Limp'sy**, **Lim'sy**, *a.* Weak; flexible; flimsy.

Limpet, lim'pet, *n.* An edible gasteropodous univalve mollusk, found adhering to rocks.

Limpid, lim'pid, *a.* Characterized by clearness or transparency; pellucid; pure; crystal; translucent.

Linchpin, linch'pin, *n.* A pin to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axletree.

Linden, lin'den, *n.* A European tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves; in Amer., the basswood.

Line, līn, *n.* A linen thread or string; any slender, strong cord or rope; a thread-like mark of the pen, pencil, or graver. (*Math.*) That which has length, but not breadth or thickness. The exterior limit of a figure; boundary; contour; a long thread-like mark upon the face or hand; lineament; a straight row; a continued series or rank; supply of a variety of goods in some department of trade; the number of shares taken by a stock broker; a short letter, note. Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, directed toward an object; department; ancestry or descendants of a given person; family to which one belongs; a connected series of public conveyances; an established arrangement for forwarding merchandise. (*Poet.*) A verse. (*Geog.*) The equator, — usually called *the line*, or *equinoctial line*. (*Script.*) That which is measured by a line or cord; boundary; place of abode; instruction, doctrine. (*Mach.*) Proper adjustment of parts, for smooth working. (*Mil.*) The regular infantry of an army. (*Fort.*) A trench or rampart; *pl.* dispositions covering extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction to an enemy. The 12th of an inch. — *v. t.* [LINED (līnd), LINING.] To mark out or cover with lines; to cover on the inside; to put inside of; to place along the side of for defense; to read or repeat line by line. — **Lin'eage**, lĭn'e-ej, *n.* Race; progeny; descent in a line from a common progenitor. — **Lin'eal**, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; in the direction of a line; pert. to, or ascertained by, a line. — **Lin'eally**, *adv.* In a direct line. — **Lin'eament**, -e-a-ment, *n.* The outline of a body or figure, esp. of the face; feature; form; mark. — **Lin'ear**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, etc.; in a straight direction. — **Lin'ing**, līn'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything.

Linen, lin'en, *n.* Thread or cloth made of flax; underclothing, esp. shirts, as being orig. chiefly made of linen. — *a.* Made of, or like, etc. — **Lino'leum**, -le-um, *n.* A kind of floor-cloth made with hardened or oxidized linseed oil. — **Lin'net**, *n.* A small European singing bird. — **Lin'seed**, *n.* Flaxseed. — **Lin'sey-wool'sey**, -sĭ-wool'sĭ, *a.* Made of linen and wool; of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean. — *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed. — **Lint**, *n.* Flax; linen raveled, or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

Linnet.

Ling, ling, *n.* An edible marine fish, more slender than the cod, and having only 2 dorsal fins.

Linger, lin'gĕr, *v. i.* [-GERED (-gĕrd), -GERING.] To delay, loiter; to be in suspense, hesitate; to remain long in any state.

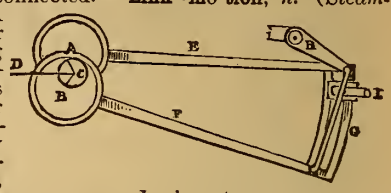
Lingerie, lăN'zhĕ-rē', *n.* Linen goods collectively; linen underwear, esp. of women; the clothing of linen and cottou worn by a woman.

Lingual, lin'gwal, *a.* Pert. to the tongue. — *n.* A letter pronounced with the tongue. — **Lin'guist**, -gwist, *n.* One skilled in languages. — **Linguist'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages. — **Linguist'ics**, *n. sing.* Science of languages. — **Lin'go**, *n.* Language; dialect.

Liniment, lin'ĭ-ment, *n.* A soft anodyne or stimulating ointment or embrocation, with which diseased parts are rubbed.

Lining. See under LINE.

Link, link, *n.* A single ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link. Anything connecting or binding one thing to another; any constituent part of a connected series. (*Mech.*) Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another. (*Surveying.*) The length of one joint of Gunter's chain = 7.92 inches. — *v. t.* [LINKED (linkt), LINKING.] To unite or connect by somcthing intervening; to join, couple. — *v. i.* To be connected. — **Link'-mo'tion**, *n.* (*Steam-Eng.*) A valve gear consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, so connected by an adjustable piece, called the *link*, to the valve, as to reverse the steam when the engine is in motion.



Link-motion.

Link, link, *n.* A torch made of tow and pitch.

Linnæan, **-nean**, lin-ne'an, *a.* Pert. to Linnæus, the botanist. — *Linnæan system.* (*Bot.*) The system in which the classes are founded upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils: the artificial or sexual system.

Linnet, **Linseed**, **Linsey-woolsey**, **Lint**. See under LINEN.

Linotype, lin'o-tīp, *n.* (*Typog.*) (a) A stereotype of a line of words cast in a continuous strip. (b) A composing machine in which such strips are cast from separate molds for each letter, which are arranged in line by touching keys.

Linstock, lin'stok, *n.* A pointed or forked staff, to hold a lighted match, — used in firing cannon.

Lintel, lin'tel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal timber or stone over a door, window, etc.

Lion, lī'un, *n.* A carnivorous feline mammal of great size and strength, found in Asia and Africa; the puma of S. America. (*Astron.*) The 5th sign in the zodiac, Leo. An object of interest and curiosity. — **Li'oness**, *n.* The female of the lion kind. — **Li'onize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To treat as a lion, or object of interest.

Lion.

Lip, lip, *n.* One of the 2 fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals; the mouth; organs of speech; sometimes speech itself; the edge of anything. — *v. t.* [LIPPED (lipt), LIPPING.] To touch with the lips, kiss; to speak.

Liquefy, lik'we-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To melt, dissolve; esp. to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric. — *v. i.* To become liquid. — **Liq'uefac'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of, or state of being, etc. — **Liq'uefa'cient**, -shent, *n.* That which serves to liquefy. — **Liq'uid**, -wid, *a.* Having liquidity; fluid; flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear; pronounced without harshness. — *n.* A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure and retain no definite form; a fluid not aëriform. (*Gram.*) A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute, — in Eng., *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. — **Liq'uidate**, -wĭ-dāt, *v. t.* To make liquid; to clear from obscurity; to ascertain the precise amount of; to settle, adjust, pay. — **Liquida'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; esp. of adjusting debts. — **Liquid'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being liq-

uid; fluidity; quality of being smooth and flowing; agreeableness of sound. — **Liq'uor**, lik'ẽr, *n.* Any liquid or fluid substance; esp. alcoholic or spirituous fluid, distilled or fermented; a decoction, solution, or tincture. — **Liqueur**, le-kẽr', *n.* A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits and aromatic substances.

Liquorice. See LICORICE.

Lira, le'râ, *n.; pl.* -RE, -ra. An Italian coin = 1 French franc = 19¼ cents.

Lisp, lisp, *v. i.* [LISPED (lispt), LISPING.] To give *s* or *z* the sound of *th*, th, or *dh*; to speak imperfectly or with hesitation; to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts. — *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp. — *n.* Habit or act of lisping.

Lissom. See under LITHE.

List, list, *n.* The outer edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth forming the border; a boundary; border. (*Arch.*) A little square molding; fillet. — *v. t.* To sew (strips of cloth) together; to form a border; to cover or pack (a crack) with list or with strips of cloth; to mark as if with list. — **List'ing**, *n.* Same as LIST. — **List'el**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet.

List, list, *n.* A roll; catalogue; register; inventory. — *v. t.* To place in a list or catalogue; to enlist; to engage in the public service. — *v. i.* To enlist.

List, list, *n.* A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a field of combat; *pl.* the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. — *v. t.* To inclose for combat.

List, list, *v. i.* To desire, choose, please. — **List'less**, *a.* Lit., devoid of desire; weary; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; languid; indolent.

List, list, *n.* (*Naut.*) An inclination to one side, — said of a ship.

List, list, **Listen**, lis'n, *v. i.* [LISTENED (-nd), -ENING.] To attend closely with a view to hear; to hearken; to yield to advice, obey.

Litany, lit'a-nĭ, *n.* A solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship; esp. the responsive form of general supplication in the Book of Common Prayer.

Liter, li'tẽr *or* le'tẽr, *n.* A metric measure of capacity = 1 cubic decimeter = 61.016 cubic inches, or 2.113 Amer. pints = 61.027 cubic inches.

Literal, lit'ẽr-al, *a.* According to the letter; real; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact words; not free; consisting of, or expressed by, letters. — **Lit'erally**, *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words; word by word; exactly. — **Lit'eralism**, -izm, *n.* Adherence to the letter; a mode of interpreting literally. — **Lit'eralist**, *n.* One who adheres to the exact word; an interpreter according to the letter. — **Literal'ity**, *n.* Quality of being literal. — **Lit'eralize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-ĭzd), -IZING.] To interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words. — **Lit'erary**, -ẽr-a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to or connected with literature or men of letters; versed or engaged in literature; consisting in letters or compositions. — **Litera'tus**, *n.; pl.* -ATI, -ti. A learned man; man of erudition. — **Littérateur**, le-ta-râ-tẽr', *n.* One versed in literature; a literary man. — **Lit'erate**, -ẽr-ăt, *a.* Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered. — *n.* In Eng., one educated, but not having taken a university degree; a literary man. — **Litera'tim**, *adv.* Letter for letter. — **Lit'erature**, -ẽr-a-chur, *n.* Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; the collective body of literary productions; the class of writings disting. for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, history; belles-lettres.

Lithe, lĭth, *a.* Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. — **Lithe'ness**, *n.* — **Lithe'some**, -sum, **Lis'som**, *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble.

Lithic, lith'ik, *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, stone, esp. to stone in the bladder; uric. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine preventive of, etc. — **Lith'arge**, -ärj, *n.* Semi-crystalline or partially fused yellow or red protoxide of lead, used in glass-making, etc. — **Lith'ium**, -i-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very soft metal, — the lightest solid known. — **Lith'ofrac'teur**, -frak'tẽr, *n.* An explosive compound of nitroglycerine, q. v. — **Lith'ograph**, -graf, *v. t.* [-GRAPHED (-graft), -GRAPHING.] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper, etc., by printing. — *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. — **Lithog'rapher**, -ra-fẽr, *n.* One who practices lithography. — **Lithograph'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to lithography; engraved upon, or printed from, stone. — *Lithographic limestone.* (*Min.*) A compact fine-grained limestone, obtained largely from the Lias and Oölite, esp. of Bavaria, used in lithography. — **Litho'graphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Art or process of writing or drawing upon stone with a greasy composition, and of obtaining printed impressions therefrom on a lithographic press. — **Litholo'gy**, -jĭ, *n.* Science of the characteristics and classification of rocks. (*Med.*) A treatise on stones found in the body. — **Litho'tomy**, -o-mĭ, *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder. — **Litho'trity**, -rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into pieces that may be voided.

Lithuanian, lith-u-a'nĭ-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Lithuania, a part of the Russian and Prussian territory bordering on the Baltic sea. — *n.* The language of, etc., now extinct, a branch of the Slavonic closely akin to the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, and to the *Old Prussian.*

Litigate, lit'ĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To contest in law, engage in a lawsuit, prosecute or defend in a court of justice. — *v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process. — **Lit'igant**, *a.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. — **Litiga'tion**, *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; judicial contest. — **Litig'ious**, -tij'us, *a.* Inclined to litigation; quarrelsome; contentious; subject to contention; disputable; pert. to legal disputes.

Litmus, lit'mus, *n.* A coloring matter obtained from several lichens. — *Litmus paper.* Unsized paper prepared with litmus for use as a delicate chemical test: blue litmus paper turns red when it touches an acid, and the red paper turns blue when exposed to an alkali.

Litre, li'tẽr *or* le'tr, *n.* Same as LITER.

Litter, lit'ẽr, *n.* A portable bed or stretcher for carrying a person, esp. a sick person; bedding of straw for animals; a covering of straw for plants; a confused mass of objects little valued; scattered rubbish; a condition of disorder or confusion; number of pigs, etc., born at once. — *v. t.* [LITTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To supply with litter; to scatter things over in a slovenly manner; to give birth to. — *v. i.* To produce a litter.

Littérateur. See under LITERAL.

Little, lit'l, *a.* [LESS, LEAST.] Small in size or extent; diminutive; short in duration; brief; small in quantity or amount; small in dignity, power, or importance; insignificant; contemptible; small in force or efficiency; weak; slight; petty; small in generosity; mean. — *n.* A small quantity, amount, space, etc.; small degree or scale; miniature. — *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly. — **Lit'tleness**, *n.* State or quality of being little; smallness; want of grandeur; insignificance; meanness.

Littoral, lit'to-ral, *a.* Of, pert. to, or inhabiting a shore, as of the sea; pert. to the zone on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark.

Liturgy, lit'ẽr-jĭ, *n.* The established formulas for public worship in churches using prescribed forms. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The mass, or entire ritual. — **Litur'gic, -gical**, *a.* Pert. to a liturgy, or to public worship.

Live, Lively, etc. See under LIFE.

Liver, liv'ẽr, *n.* (*Anat.*) A large abdominal organ or gland, which secretes the bile or gall: in the human body it is the largest gland, and is situated immediately beneath the diaphragm.

Livery, liv'ẽr-ĭ, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; writ by which possession is obtained. Deliverance; formerly that which is delivered out statedly, as clothing, food, etc.; esp. the peculiar dress by which the servants of a household are distinguished; peculiar dress appropriated by any body of persons to their own use; company of those wearing such a garb; any characteristic dress or outward appearance; an allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.; release from wardship. — *v. t.* To clothe in livery. — **Liv'ery-sta'ble**, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

Livid, liv′id, *a.* Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as bruised flesh.

Livre, li′vĕr *or* le′vr, *n.* A French money of account, afterward a silver coin equal to 20 sous, or 18½ cents.

Lixivial, etc. See under LYE.

Lizard, liz′ard, *n.* A four-footed reptile, having an elongate, round body, long tail, head covered with polygonal plates, and a free tongue, more or less divided at the end. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope with thimbles or blocks attached by spliced legs.

Lizard.

Llama, lä′mȧ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An ungulate ruminating mammal, of S. Amer., allied to the camel and alpaca: it was the only beast of burden of the aborigines, and is still used in parts of the Andes too rough and steep for any other animal.

Llama.

Lo, lo, *interj.* Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach, lōch, *n.* A small food-fish, allied to the minnow, inhabiting clear streams.

Load, lōd, *n.* A burden; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a weight; quantity which one can carry; contents of a cart, barrow, or vessel; lading; weight; cargo; a heavy burden; that which oppresses the mind; a particular measure for certain articles, — as much as is commonly carried at one time; the charge of a fire-arm. — *v. t.* To lay a burden on, cause to bear, furnish with a cargo; to weigh down, encumber, bestow in abundance; to add to the weight of, by some extraneous addition; to charge (a gun) with powder, etc.

Load-, Lodestar, lōd′stär, *n.* The star that leads; polestar. — **Load′-, Lode′stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) Magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.

Loaf, lōf, *n.; pl.* LOAVES, lōvz. Any thick lump or mass; esp., a regularly shaped or molded mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake.

Loaf, lōf, *v. i.* [LOAFED (lōft), LOAFING.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge, loiter. — *v. t.* To pass in idleness, waste lazily. — **Loaf′er**, *n.* An idle man; a lazy lounger; one who lives by sponging; a vagrant.

Loam, lōm, *n.* A rich friable soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, carbonate of lime, and humus. — *v. t.* [LOAMED (lōmd), LOAMING.] To cover with loam.

Loan. See under LEND.

Loath, lōth, *a.* Filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant. — **Loathe**, lōth, *v. t.* [LOATHED (lōthd), LOATHING.] To have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink; to dislike greatly, hate, abhor, detest, abominate. — **Loath′er**, *n.* — **Loath′ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of loathing; exciting disgust; disgusting. — **Loath′some**, -sum, *a.* Causing to loathe; exciting disgust, hatred, or abhorrence; odious.

Loaves. See LOAF.

Lob, lob, *n.* A dull, heavy, sluggish person; something thick and heavy. — *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

Lobby, lob′bĭ, *n.* (*Arch.*) An inclosed place communicating with one or more apartments; a hall or waiting-room. That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; frequenters of such a place for business with legislators. (*Naut.*) An apartment before the captain's cabin. — *v. i.* [LOBBIED (-bid), -BYING.] To solicit members of a legislative body, with a view to influence their votes.

Lobe, lōb, *n.* Any projection or division, esp. of a rounded form. — **Lobed**, lōbd, **Lo′bate**, -bated, -ba-ted, *a.* Consisting of, or having, lobes. — **Lob′ule**, -ūl, *n.* A small lobe.

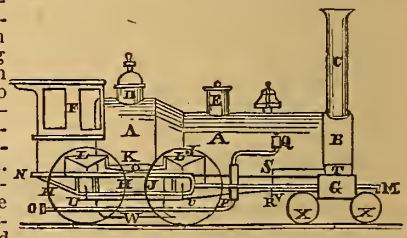
Lobelia, lo-be′lĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including many species, one of which is used in medicine as an emetic, expectorant, etc.; some are very poisonous, and others are prized for their flowers.

Lobate Leaf.

Lobster, lob′stēr, *n.* An edible, fan-tailed, stalk-eyed, decapod crustacean, with large claws, — one of the scavengers of the sea.

Lobster.

Local, lo′kal, *a.* Pert. to a particular place, or to a limited portion of space; confined to a spot, place, or definite district. — **Local′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space; position; situation; limitation to a county, district, or place. — **Lo′calize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To fix in, or assign to a definite place; to discover the place of. — **Lo′cally**, *adv.* With respect to place; in place. — **Lo′cate**, -kāt, *v. t.* To place, set in a particular position; to designate the site or place of; to designate by limits; to select or determine the bounds or place of. — **Loca′tion**, *n.* Act of placing, or of designating a place; place where something spoken of is fixed; a tract of land designated in place. (*Civil Law.*) A leasing on rent. (*Amer. Law.*) The marking out of the boundaries, or identifying the site, of a piece of land, according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, etc. — **Lo′cative**, -ka-tiv, *a.* (*Gram.*) Indicating place, or the place where, or wherein. — **Locomo′tion**, *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place. — **Locomo′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Changing, or able to change, place; occupied in producing motion, or in moving from place to place. — **Locomo′tive, Loco′motive, Loco′motive, L-en′gine**, *n.* A wheel-carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine, to convey goods or passengers, or to draw railroad cars.



Locomotive.

AA, boiler; *B*, smoke-box; *C*, chimney; *E*, sand-box; *F*, cab; *G*, cylinder; *OP*, feed-pipe; *T*, steam-chest; *UU*, parallel rod; *VG*, piston-rod; *W*, ash-pan.

Loch, lok, *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.

Lock, lok, *n.* Anything that fastens; esp. a fastening for a door, lid, etc., in which a bolt is projected or withdrawn by, or in connection with, the action of a separate piece, called a *key;* a fastening together; state of being fixed or immovable; a place locked up; barrier confining the water of a stream or canal; inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats from one level to another; that part of a fire-arm containing the apparatus for exploding the charge. — *v. t.* [LOCKED (lokt), LOCKING.] To fasten with a lock and key; to fasten so as to impede motion; to confine, close fast, encircle, or inclose; to furnish with locks, as a canal. — *v. i.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion. — **Lock′er**, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or compartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock; a cupboard. — **Lock′et**, *n.* A catch to fasten a necklace, etc.; a little gold case worn as an ornament, containing a lock of hair, miniature, etc. — **Locked′-, lokt′-, Lock′-jaw**, *n.* (*Med.*) A painful and often fatal variety of tetanus, in which the jaws are immovably closed.

Lock, lok, *n.* A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair; a flock of wool; a small quantity, as of hay.

Locust.

Locomotion, Locomotive, etc. See under LOCAL.

Locust, lo′kust, *n.* (*Entom.*) A jumping, orthopterous insect, of several species, some of which are

popularly called grass-hoppers: some species swarm periodically in countless numbers, devouring everything before them; also, incorrectly, the harvest-fly. (*Bot.*) The locust-tree. — **Lo'cust-tree**, *n.* A leguminous tree of several genera, esp. a N. Amer. tree, producing large, slender racemes of white, fragrant flowers.

Locution, lo-ku'shun, *n.* Speech, or discourse; phrase.

Lode, lōd, *n.* (*Mining.*) A regular vein or course, whether metallic or not. A cut or reach of water. — **Lodestar, Lodestone.** Same as LOADSTAR and LOADSTONE.

Lodge, loj, *v. t.* [LODGED (lojd), LODGING.] To deposit for preservation; to infix, throw in, plant; to fix in the heart, mind, or memory; to furnish with a temporary habitation, harbor, cover. — *v. i.* To reside, dwell; to rest or dwell for a time; to sink or be beaten down, as grain. — *n.* A place in which one may find shelter, as, a small house in a park or forest; or the house of the gate-keeper on an estate; a local branch of a secret association, as of the Freemasons, etc.; or the place in which they assemble. — **Lodg'er**, *n.* One who lodges, esp. one who lives in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night; one who resides in any place for a time. — **Lodg'ing**, *n.* A place of residence for a time; harbor; cover. — **Lodg'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a lodging-place; room; accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest. (*Mil.*) Occupation of a position, by a besieging party.

Loft, loft, *n.* That which is lifted up; an elevation; esp. the space under a roof; a gallery in a church, hall, etc.; a floor or room placed above another. — **Loft'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Lifted high up; towering; elevated in character or rank, language or style; tall; exalted; dignified; stately; majestic; haughty.

Log, log, *n.* A bulky stick of wood or timber. (*Naut.*) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water; journal of a ship's progress, etc.; log-book. — *v. i.* [LOGGED (logd), -GING.] To cut and get out logs. — **Log'wood**, *n.* A red, heavy, astringent dye-wood fr. S. Amer. and the W. Indies, used with other agents to color yellow, brown, and esp. black; hæmatoxylon; Campeachy wood. — **Log'gerhead**, *n.* A blockhead; dunce; a spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. (*Naut.*) A piece of round timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed, to make it run more slowly.

Log, Line, and Glass.

Logarithm, log'a-rĭthm, *n.* (*Math.*) One of a system of numbers increasing in arithmetical progression, representing a series increasing in geometrical progression, used to facilitate mathematical calculations, operations being much abridged by using logarithms instead of the natural numbers for which they stand. — **Logarith'mic, -mical**, *a.* Pert. to or consisting of, etc. — **Logic**, loj'ĭk, *n.* Science of exact reasoning or of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted; correct reasoning. — **Log'ical**, *a.* Pert. to, used in, according to the rules of, or skilled in, logic. — **Logi'cian**, -jish'an, *n.* One skilled in logic.

Loin, loin, *n.* That part of an animal between the ilium or haunch bone and the false ribs: see BEEF, HORSE. *pl.* A corresponding part of the human body, — called also the *reins*.

Loiter, loi'tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To be slow in moving, delay, lag, saunter.

Loll, lol, *v. i.* [LOLLED (lold), LOLLING.] To act lazily or indolently; to throw one's self down, lie at ease; to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog; to put out the tongue. — *v. t.* To thrust out (the tongue).

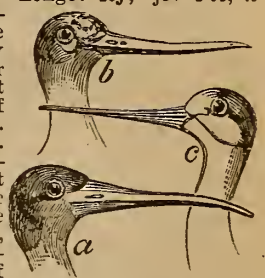
Lollipop, lol'ĭ-pop, *n.* A sugar confection which dissolves in the mouth.

Lone, lōn, *a.* Having no company; solitary; retired; standing by itself; single; unmarried, or in widowhood. — **Lone'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Sequestered from company or neighbors; sad from lack of companionship or sympathy; unfrequented; sequestered; secluded. — **Lone'some**, -sum, *a.* Secluded from society; solitary; dismal; lonely.

Long, long, *a.* [LONGER (lon'gĕr), LONGEST (lon'gest).] Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time; far away; distant; extended to any specified measure; slow in coming; continued through a considerable time, or to a great length; far-reaching; extensive. (*Stock Exchange.*) Holding a quantity of stock; having bought stock on time, which may be called for at pleasure. — *adv.* To a great extent in space or in time; at a point of duration far distant; through the whole extent. — **Long'-boat**, *n.* A ship's largest boat. — **-head'ed**, *a.* Having forethought and sagacity or great penetration of thought; discerning. — **-meas'ure**, *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length. — **-prim'er**, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This line is in *long primer.*

— **L.-sight'ed**, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing; able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand. — **-wind'ed**, *a.* Long-breathed; tediously protracted in speaking, argument, or narration. — **Length**, length, *n.* The longest measure of any object, — disting. fr. *depth, thickness, breadth*, or *width*; extent from end to end; extent of space or time; a subdivision of a thing, as of a fence; long continuance; detail or amplification. — **Length'en, -n**, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To extend in length, elongate; to extend in time, protract; to occupy time with, expand; to draw out in pronunciation. — *v. i.* To grow longer, extend in length. — **Longev'ity**, -jev'ĭ-tĭ, *n* Length of life. — **Longiros'ter**, -jĭ-ros'tĕr, *n.* One of a tribe of grallatory birds, having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, etc. — **Lon'gitude**, -jĭ-tūd, *n.* Length; measure or distance along the longest line. (*Geog.*) Distance east or west from the meridian of a given place, expressed in degrees signifying each 1-360th of the parallel of latitude on which the measurement is made. (*Astron.*) Distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated. — **Longitud'inal**, *a.* Pert. to longitude or length; running lengthwise.



Longirosters.
a, Glossy Ibis; *b*, Godwit; *c*, Stilt.

Long, long, *v. i.* [LONGED (longd), LONGING.] To desire earnestly or eagerly; to have an eager or craving appetite. — **Long'ing**, *n.* An eager desire; earnest wish; aspiration; craving or morbid appetite.

Longe. See LUNGE.

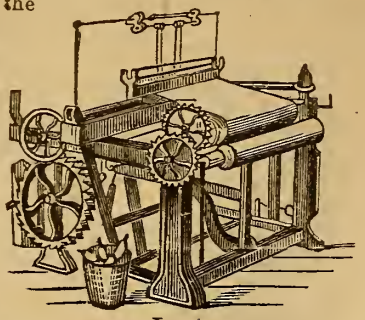
Longshore-man, long'shōr-man, *n.* One of a class of laborers employed about wharves, esp. in loading and unloading vessels.

Loo, lōō, *n.* A game at cards. — *v. t.* [LOOED (lōōd), LOOING.] To beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick at the game.

Loof, lōōf *or* luf. Same as LUFF.

Look, lōōk, *v. i.* [LOOKED (lōōkt), LOOKING.] To direct the eye toward an object as if to see it; to direct the attention to, consider; to wait for expectantly; to penetrate, solve, as a mystery; to direct the gaze in all directions, be circumspect, watch; to seek, search; to observe narrowly, examine, scrutinize; to seem, appear; to face, front; in the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe. — *v. t.* To influence or subdue by looks or presence; to express or manifest by a look. — *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; manner; glance; act of looking or seeing; view; watch. — **Look'ing-glass**, *n.* A glass which reflects whatever is before it; a mirror. — **Look'out**, *n.* A careful looking for any object or event; place from which observation is made; a person engaged in watching.

Loom, lōōm, *n.* A frame or machine for weaving cloth out of thread; the part of an oar within the rowlock.



Loom.

Loom, lōōm, *v. i.* [LOOMED (lōōmd), LOOMING.] To appear above the surface either of sea or land; to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly; to rise and to be eminent. — *n.* The indistinct appearance of anything, as land, whose outline only is visible.

Loon, lōōn, *n.* A sorry fellow; rogue; rascal.

Loon, lōōn, *n.* A migratory swimming and diving bird of northern regions, of several species, esp. the great northern diver or ember goose.

Loop, lōōp, *n.* A doubling of a string, cord, etc., for ornament or through which another cord, etc., may pass; a noose; bight; a narrow opening; loop-hole. — *v. t.* [LOOPED (lōōpt), LOOPING.] To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of loops. [Ir. and Ga. *lub*, a loop, also to bend.] — **Loop′-hole**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small opening in walls of a fortification or bulk-head of a ship, through which to fire at an enemy; an aperture for escape: see CASTLE.

Loose, lōōs, *v. t.* [LOOSED (lōōst), LOOSING.] To untie or unbind, free from any fastening, set free; to release from anything obligatory or burdensome, absolve, remit; to relax, loosen; to unfasten, undo, unlock. — *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor. — *a.* Unbound; untied; not attached, fastened, or fixed; free from obligation; disengaged; not tight or close; not crowded or compact; not concise; not precise or exact; vague; not strict or rigid; unconnected; rambling; having lax bowels; dissolute; wanton; unchaste. — **Loos′en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make loose, free from tightness or fixedness; to render less compact; to free from restraint; to remove costiveness from. — *v. i.* To become less tight, firm, or compact. — **Loose′ness**, *n.*

Loot, lōōt, *n.* Act of plundering in a conquered city; booty; plunder. — *v. t.* or *i.* To plunder; to carry off as prize obtained by war.

Lop, lop, *v. t.* [LOPPED (lopt), LOPPING.] To cut off (the top of anything); to cut partly off and bend down; to let fall. — *v. i.* To hang downward, be pendent. — *n.* That cut off, as from trees; that which lops or falls over. — **Lop′sided**, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other; inclining to one side.

Lope, lōp, *v. i.* [LOPED (lōpt), LOPING.] To run with long strides. — *n.* A leap; a gait of horses, dogs, etc.

Loquacious, lo-kwā′shus, *a.* Talkative; given to continual talking; noisy. — **Loqua′ciousness**, **Loquac′ity**, -kwas′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Habit of talking excessively; garrulity; babbling.

Lord, lôrd, *n.* A superior; master; governor; ruler; in Eng., a nobleman of any rank above that of a baronet, hence, by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis or eldest son of an earl, also a bishop, if a member of Parliament; a title of these persons and also of certain official characters or representatives of majesty; proprietor of a manor; a husband; the Supreme Being; Jehovah. — *v. i.* To play the lord; domineer. — **Lord′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Becoming or pert. to a lord; proud; imperious; domineering; arrogant; insolent. — **Lord′ship**, *n.* State or quality of being a lord; hence (with *his*, *your*, or *their*), a title applied to a lord, except to an archbishop or duke; territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor; dominion; authority.

Lore, lōr, *n.* That which is or may be known; erudition; instruction; counsel.

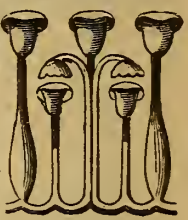
Lorette, lo-ret′, *n.* One of a class of females of light character in Paris supported by their lovers.

Lorgnette, lōrn-yet′, *n.* An opera-glass.

Lorn, lôrn, *a.* [illegible]; undone; forsaken; lonely; bereft.

Lose, lōōz, *v. t.* [LOST (lŏst), LOSING.] To be rid of unintentionally; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest; to part with, be deprived of; to throw away, employ ineffectually, waste, squander; to wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; to perplex or bewilder; to ruin, destroy; to cease to view; to fail to obtain. — *v. i.* To forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss by comparison. — **Los′er**, *n.* One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, etc. — **Loss**, lŏs, *n.* Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation; state of having been deprived of; thing lost; waste. (*Mil.*) Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property. — **Lost**, *a.* Parted from unwillingly; unintentionally rid of; missing; forfeited in unsuccessful contest; deprived of; thrown away; employed ineffectually; wasted; bewildered; perplexed; ruined or destroyed; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

Lot, lot, *n.* That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; hazard; fortune; a contrivance to determine a question by chance; part, or fate, which falls to one by chance; separate portion belonging to one person; a distinct parcel, separate part; distinct portion of land; quantity or large number. — *v. t.* To allot, assign; to separate into lots or parcels, assort. — **Lot′tery**, -tĕr-ĭ, *n.* A distribution of anything by lot or chance; esp. a gambling scheme, in which certain tickets draw prizes and the rest are blanks.



Lotus. (*Arch.*)

Lote, lōt, **Lo′tus**, -tos, *n.* A shrub of N. Africa and S. Europe, of several genera, one of which prob. furnished the food of Homer's lotus-eaters, and was fabled to make strangers forget their native land; the nettle tree; an Egyptian water-lily of several species; a leguminous clover-like plant. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily.

Loth. Same as LOATH.

Lotion, lō′shun, *n.* A washing, esp. of the skin, to render it fair; a liquid preparation for washing some part of the body. (*Med.*) A healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body.

Loto, Lottery. See under LOT.

Loud, lowd, *a.* Having or making a strong or great sound; clamorous; boisterous; emphatic; noisy; vociferous; vehement. — *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

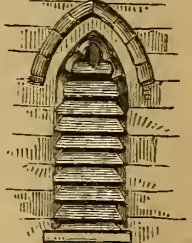
Lough, lok, *n.* Same as LOCH.

Lounge, lownj, *v. i.* [LOUNGED (lownjd), LOUNGING.] To spend time lazily; move idly about; to recline at ease; loll. — *n.* An idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; place for lounging; piece of furniture on which to recline.

Louse, lows, *n.*; *pl.* LICE, līs. A wingless, bloodsucking insect, of several species, parasitic upon men, animals, and birds. — **Lous′y**, lowz′ĭ, *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice. — **Lous′iness**, *n.*

Lout, lowt, *n.* A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

Louver, -vre, lōō′vĕr, *n.* An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. — *Louver window.* (*Arch.*) An opening in a bell-tower, church steeple, etc., crossed by a series of slats.



Louver Window.

Lovage, luv′ej, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Love, luv, *n.* Act of loving; preeminent kindness or devotion to another; affection; courtship; devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex; fondness; devotion; the object of affection; moral good-will; kindness; charity; Cupid, the god of love. — *v. t.* [LOVED (luvd), LOVING.] To be pleased with, be fond of, like; to have good-will toward; to have a strong affection for, have a tender feeling toward; to delight in, with exclusive affection. — *v. i.* To de-

light, take pleasure, be in love. — **Lov'er**, *n.* One who loves; esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex; one who likes or is pleased. — **Love'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love or esteem; amiable; charming; delightful; enchanting.

Low, lo, *v. i.* [LOWED (lōd), LOWING.] To cry or call as a cow; to moo. — *n.* The voice of cattle.

Low, lo, *a.* Occupying an inferior or depressed position or place; not rising to the usual height; near the horizon; descending far below the adjacent ground; deep; sunk down to, or below, the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; below the usual rate, amount, or value; reasonable; not high or loud. (*Mus.*) Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave. (*Geog.*) Near the equator. Late in time; modern; depressed; dejected; humble in rank; abject; vulgar; base; dishonorable; not elevated; submissive; humble; feeble; weak; moderate; not intense; in reduced circumstances; impoverished; not high seasoned or nourishing; plain; simple. — *adv.* In a low position or manner; under the usual price; cheaply; near the ground; humbly; meanly; in time approaching our own; with a depressed voice; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace. (*Astron.*) In a path near the equator, or so that the declination is small. — **Low'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Not high; not elevated in place; mean; wanting dignity or rank; humble; meek; free from pride. — *adv.* In a low manner or condition; humbly; meanly. — **Low'er**, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To cause to descend, let down, take down; to bring down, humble; to reduce in value, amount, etc. — *v. i.* To fall, grow less, diminish, decrease. — **Low'er-case**, *a.* (*Print.*) Pert. to or kept in the lower case, — said of the small letters, disting. from capitals.

Lower, low'ēr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To be clouded, threaten a storm; to frown, look sullen.

Loyal, loi'al, *a.* Devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to lawful government, to the sovereign, or to a lover, friend, etc., esp. under trying circumstances; true to a cause or to one's word.

Lozenge, loz'enj, *n.* A figure with four equal sides, having 2 acute and 2 obtuse angles; a diamond; a rhomb; a small cake of sugar, etc., often medicated, orig. of a diamond shape. — *Lozenge molding.* (*Arch.*) A molding used in Norman architecture, having lozenge-shaped compartments or ornaments.

Lozenge Molding.

Lubber, lub'bēr, *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow; esp. one unskilled in seamanship; sturdy drone; clown.

Lubric, lu'brik, **-brical**, *a.* Having a smooth surface; slippery; wavering; unsteady; lascivious; lewd. — **Lu'bricant**, *n.* That which lubricates. — **Lu'bricate**, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery; to supply with an oily, greasy, or other substance diminishing friction. — **Lubrica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Lu'brica'tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.

Lucent, lu'sent, *a.* Shining; bright; resplendent. — **Lu'cid**, -sid, *a.* Shining; bright; clear; transparent; easily understood; clear; distinct; luminous; sane; reasonable. — **Lu'cifer**, -sĭ-fēr, *n.* The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star, — applied, in Isaiah, by metaphor, to a king of Babylon; hence, Satan; a match made of wood tipped with a combustible substance, to be ignited by friction. — **Lu'cubrate**, *v. i.* To study by candle-light or a lamp. — **Lucubra'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; nocturnal study; that composed by night; any literary composition. — **Lu'culent**, *a.* Lucid; clear; evident.

Lucern, lu'sērn, *n.* A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

Luck, luk, *n.* That which happens to a person; chance; fortune; good fortune. — **Luck'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Favored by luck; fortunate; producing good by chance, or unexpectedly; successful; prosperous; auspicious. — **Luck'less**, *a.* Without luck; unfortunate; meeting with ill-success.

Lucre, lu'kēr, *n.* Gain in money or goods; profit. — **Lu'crative**, -kra-tiv, *a.* Yielding lucre; gainful; profitable.

Lucubrate, Luculent, etc. See under LUCENT.

Ludicrous, lu'dĭ-krus, *a.* Adapted to excite laughter, without scorn or contempt; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous.

Luff, luf, *v. i.* [LUFFED (luft), LUFFING.] (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind. — *n.* The side of a ship toward the wind; act of sailing a ship close to the wind; the roundest part of a ship's bow; the forward or weather leech of a sail.

Lug, lug, *v. t.* [LUGGED (lugd), -GING.] To pull with force, haul, drag; to carry or convey with labor. — *n.* Anything drawn or carried with difficulty; a weight; effort of carrying anything heavy; in Scot., the ear, esp. its lobe; that which projects like an ear, as the handle of a pitcher; a projecting piece in machinery to communicate motion, etc.; esp. a short flange by or to which something is fastened; a ring-shaped piece of leather, fastened to the saddle of a single harness, to hold up the shaft. — **Lug'gage**, -gej, *n.* That which is lugged or carried with difficulty; anything cumbrous; esp. a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc.; something of more weight than value. — **Lug'ger**, *n.* A small vessel carrying 2 or 3 masts, with a running bowsprit and lug sails. — **Lug'sail**, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at ⅓ of its length.

Lug. *A, A*, lugs.

Lugubrious, lu-gu'brĭ-us, *a.* Mournful; indicating sorrow.

Lukewarm, lūk'wawrm, *a.* Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

Lull, lul, *v. t.* [LULLED (luld), LULLING.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm, subside. — *n.* Power or quality of soothing; a season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion. — **Lull'aby**, -a-bī, *n.* A song to quiet babes.

Lumbago, lum-ba'go, *n.* (*Med.*) A rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. — **Lumbag'inous**, -baj'ĭ-nus, *a.* Pert. to lumbago. — **Lum'bar**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to, or near the loins.

Lumber, lum'bēr, *n.* Orig., a pawnbroker's shop, a pledge or pawn; anything cumbrous; things thrown aside as useless; timber sawed for use. — *v. t.* [LUMBERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber. — *v. i.* To move heavily, as if burdened; to rumble; to cut lumber and prepare it for market.

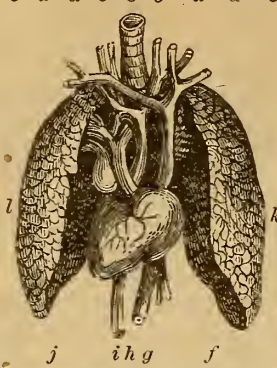
Luminary, lu'mĭ-na-rĭ, *n.* Any body that gives light; esp., one of the heavenly bodies; one who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind. — **Lu'minous**, -mĭ-nus, *a.* Shining, emitting light; bright; clear, as if illuminated; lucid.

Lump, lump, *n.* A mass of matter, of no definite shape, or thrown together without order or distinction. — *v. t.* [LUMPED (lumpt), LUMPING.] To throw into a mass; to take in the gross, speak of collectively. — **Lunch**, *n.* A repast between breakfast and dinner; food taken at other than regular meal times; a light, informal repast instead of a regular meal. — *v. i.* [LUNCHED (luncht), LUNCHING.] To take a lunch. — **Lunch'eon**, -un, *n.* Same as LUNCH, *n.*

Lune, lūn, *n.* Anything in the shape of a half-moon. (*Geom.*) A crescent-shaped figure. — **Lu'nar**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, the moon; orbed; measured by the revolutions of the moon. — **Lu'nate**, **-nated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of the form of the half-moon; crescent-shaped. — **Lu'natic**, *a.* Affected by lunacy; insane; exhibiting lunacy. — *n.* One who is, etc. — **Lu'nacy**, -na-sĭ, *n.* A popular name for insanity; derangement; craziness. — **Luna'tion**, *n.* The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next. — **Lunette'**, -net', *n.* (*Fort.*) A detached bastion. (*Far.*) A half horseshoe. A somewhat flat watch-crystal; a kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles; a covering for the eye of a vicious horse. (*Arch.*) An aperture in a concave ceiling.

Lunate Leaf.

Lung, lung, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the 2 organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.



Lungs, Heart, and chief Vital Organs, in Man.

a, a, jugular veins; *b, b,* carotid arteries; *c,* trachea; *d, d,* bronchial veins; *e, e,* bronchial arteries; *k, l,* lungs; *g,* right auricle; *h,* inferior vena cava; *i,* right ventricle; *j,* aortal artery; *f,* left ventricle.

Lunge, Longe, lunj, *n.* A sudden push or thrust.—*v. i.* To deliver a lunge in fencing.

Lupine, lu′pin, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of many species, some cultivated for their showy flowers, others as forage plants, or to be plowed under as fertilizers.

Lupuline, lu′pu-lin, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of hops. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains that principle.

Lurch, lĕrch, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sudden roll of a ship to one side.—*v. i.* [LURCHED (lĕrcht), LURCHING.] To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush, lurk; to dodge, play tricks; to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.—*To leave in the lurch.* To leave in a difficult situation, in embarrassment, or without help.—**Lurk**, *v. i.* [LURKED (lĕrkt), LURKING.] To lie hid, lie in wait; to keep out of sight.—**Lurk′ing-place**, *n.* A place in which one lurks.—**Lurch′er**, *n.* One that lies in wait, esp. a dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes it, as hares, rabbits, and the like; a glutton; gormandizer.

Lure, lūr, *n.* An object resembling a bird, held out by the falconer to call a hawk; any enticement; decoy; anything which attracts by promise of pleasure or advantage.—*v. i.* [LURED (lūrd), LURING.] To call a hawk or other animal.—*v. t.* To draw to the lure; entice; attract.

Lurid, lu′rid, *a.* Ghastly pale; yellow or red, as the sky when a tempest is coming; gloomy; dismal.

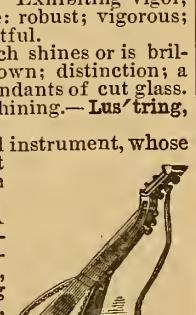
Lurk, etc. See under LURCH.

Luscious, lush′us, *a.* Sweet; delicious; sweet or rich so as to cloy; fulsome.—**Lush**, *a.* Full of juice or succulence.

Lust, lust, *n.* Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; carnal appetite; concupiscence.—*v. i.* To desire eagerly, long; to desire the gratification of carnal appetite; to have irregular or inordinate desires.—**Lust′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Having lust; provoking to sensuality; carnal; licentious; lewd; lecherous.—**Lus′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] Exhibiting vigor, health, etc.; able of body; large; robust; vigorous; healthful; bulky; corpulent; lustful.

Luster, -tre, lus′tĕr, *n.* That which shines or is brilliant; splendor; brightness; renown; distinction; a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut glass.—**Lus′trous**, -trus, *a.* Bright; shining.—**Lus′tring**, *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth.

Lute, lūt, *n.* A pear-shaped musical instrument, whose strings are struck with the right hand, while the left presses them upon the stops.



Lute.

Lute, lūt, **Lut′ing**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints of chemical vessels, etc., air-tight; a rubber packing ring; a coating of clay, sand, etc., to protect retorts, etc., when exposed to heat.—*v. t.* To close or coat with lute.

Luteous, lu′te-us, *a.* Of a deep-yellow, golden-yellow, or orange-yellow color.

Lutheran, lu′thĕr-an, *a.* Pert. to Martin Luther, the reformer.—*n.* A disciple, or adherent to the doctrines, of Luther or the Lutheran church.—**Lu′theranism, Lu′therism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrines taught by Luther.

Luxate, luks′āt, *v. t.* To put out of joint, dislocate.—**Luxa′tion**, *n.* Act or state of, etc.; a dislocation.

Luxury, luk′shoō-rĭ, *n.* Free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in costly dress and equipage; anything delightful to the senses; a dainty; any delicious or costly food or drink; any article not necessary for health or comfort; epicurism; effeminacy.—**Luxu′riate**, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to superfluous abundance; to feed or live luxuriously; to indulge to excess, delight greatly.—**Luxu′ria′tion**, *n.* Act, or process of, etc.—**Luxu′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries; softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury.

Lyceum, li-se′um, *n.* A place in Greece near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; a place for instruction by lectures or disquisitions; a higher school, in Europe, which prepares youths for the university; an association for literary improvement.

Lydian, lid′i-an, *a.* Pert. to Lydia, in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; soft; effeminate,—said esp. of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, whose music was of a soft, pathetic character.

Lye, li, *n.* Water impregnated with alkali imbibed from the ashes of wood, used in soap-making, etc.—**Lixiv′ial**, -ĭ-al, *a.* Obtained by lixiviation; containing alkali extracted from wood-ashes; of the color of, or like lye or alkaline salts from wood-ashes.—**Lixiv′iate, -ated**, *a.* Pert. to lye; impregnated with alkali from wood-ashes.—**Lixiv′iate**, *v. t.* To subject to the process of lixiviation; to leach.—**Lixiv′ia′tion**, *n.* Operation or process of extracting soluble matter from insoluble by washing, filtering, or leaching, as alkali from ashes.—**Lixiv′ium**, -ĭ-um, *n.* Water impregnated with solubie matter, as with alkaline salts imbibed from wood-ashes.

Lymph, limf, *n.* Water, or a pure, transparent fluid like water; a coagulable fluid in animal bodies, contained in vessels called *lymphatics;* the watery part of the pus or virus used in vaccination.—**Lymphat′ic, -fat′ik**, *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, containing, or conveying lymph; heavy in temperament; dull.—*n.* (*Physiol.*) One of the vein-like, valved vessels in vertebrate animals, which absorb the lymph fr. various parts of the system and carry it to the thoracic duct, etc.: see LACTEAL.

Lynch, linch, *v. t.* [LYNCHED (lincht), LYNCHING.] To inflict punishment upon without the forms of law; esp. to hang by mob-law.—**Lynch′-law**, *n.* Punishment of men, by private, unauthorized persons.

Lynx, links, *n.* A sullen nocturnal feline animal of several species, with brilliant eyes, tufted ears, and short tail: it preys upon birds and beasts in the woods of N. Europe, Asia, and Amer.—**Lynx′-eyed**, -īd, *a.* Having acute sight.—**Lyn′cean**, -se-an, *a.* Pert. to the lynx.

Lyra, li′rȧ, *n.* (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.—**Lyre**, līr, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp used by the ancients. (*Astron.*) The constellation Lyra.—**Ly′rist**, *n.* One who plays upon the lyre.—**Lyre′-bird**, *n.* An Australian bird, having the 16 tail feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre: it is the only known species of its genus.—**Lyr′ic, lĭr′ik, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to a lyre or harp; fitted to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song.—**Lyr′ic**, *n.* A lyric poem; a song; a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry,—chiefly in *pl.*

Lyre.

Lyre-bird.

M.

M, em, the 13th letter of the Eng. alphabet, represents a labial articulation, and is called the *labial nasal*. —As a numeral M = 1,000. (*Print.*) A quadrat, the face or top of which is a square, as formerly the letter M also was: it is the unit of measuring the amount of type in any work: this page in length is equal to 91 lines of pearl, in breadth 58; it would therefore measure 58 × 91 = 5,278 m's. [Written also *em*.]

Ma, mä, *n.* Mother, —an abbr. of *mamma*, a child's title for mother. — **Ma'am**, mäm, *n.* Madam, — a colloq. contraction of *madam*.

Macadamize, mak-ad′am-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To cover (a road) with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

Macaroni, mak-a-ro′nĭ, *n.* An article of food composed of paste, chiefly of wheat flour, made into long, slender tubes; a medley; something extravagant, to please an idle fancy; a sort of droll or fool; a fop; beau; exquisite. — **Macaroon′**, -rōōn′, *n.* A small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

Macaw, ma-kaw′, *n.* A large bird of the parrot family, of several species, all having beautiful plumage and long tails, native of tropical America.

Macaw.

Maccabees, mak′ka-bēz, *n. pl.* Two books of the Apocrypha, which record Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes.

Maccaboy, mak′ka-boi, -coboy, *n.* Rose-flavored snuff.

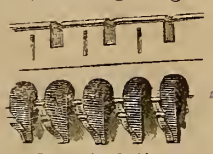
Mace, mās, *n.* A heavy metal club, anciently used as a weapon; a staff borne by, or before, a magistrate as an ensign of authority; a scepter; a rod used in billiards; a knobbed mallet used by curriers. — **Ma′cer**, *n.* A mace bearer; a court officer.

Mace, mās, *n.* A spice, — the 2d coat or aril which covers the nutmeg, — extremely fragrant and aromatic.

Macerate, mas′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To soften and separate the parts of by steeping, as in a fluid, or by the digestive process.

Machiavelian, mak′ĭ-a-vēl′yan, *a.* Pert. to Machiavel, an Italian writer, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; using duplicity; crafty.

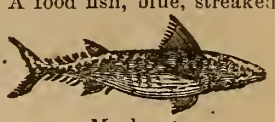
Machicolation, mach′ĭ-ko-lā′shun, *n.* An opening between the corbels supporting a projecting parapet, in the floor of a gallery, or in the roof of a portal, for pouring hot liquids, etc., upon assailants approaching the walls; act of pouring or hurling missiles, etc., upon assailants through such apertures; a parapet resting on corbels.



Machicolation.

Machine, ma-shēn′, *n.* Any body or assemblage of bodies used to transmit and modify force and motion; esp., a construction in which the several parts unite to produce given results; any instrument or organization by which power is applied and made effective, or a desired effect produced; a person who acts mechanically or at the will of another; supernatural agency in a poem. — **Machin′ery**, -shēn′ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Machines collectively; the working parts of a machine, arranged to apply and regulate force; means by which anything is kept in action; esp. supernatural means by which the action of a fictitious work is carried on and brought to a catastrophe. — **Machin′ist**, *n.* A constructor of machinery. — **Mach′inal**, mak′ĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to machines. — **Mach′inate**, *v. t.* To plan; to form, as a plot or a scheme. — **Machina′tion**, *n.* Act of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, esp. an evil one; a hostile or treacherous scheme formed with deliberation and cunning. — **Mach′ina′tor**, *n.* One who plots with evil designs.

Mackerel, mak′ĕr-el, *n.* A food fish, blue, streaked with black, found in the European and N. Amer. seas.



Mackerel.

Mackintosh, mak′in-tosh, *n.* A water-proof outer garment.

Macrocosm, mak′ro-kozm, *n.* The great world; universe, — opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man. — **Macrom′eter**, -krom′e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of 2 reflectors on a common sextant. — **Mac′ropod**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A short-tailed, decapodous crustacean, having very long feet; the sea-spider; spider-crab.

Macropod.

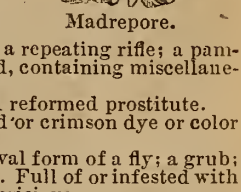
Mad, mad, *a.* [MADDER, -DEST.] Disordered in intellect; distracted; crazy; insane; beside one's self; showing uncontrolled or unreasonable feeling or action, as from levity, willfulness, fear, pain, appetite, rage, etc.; esp., excited with violent or unreasonable desire or appetite, or with wrath; enraged; angry; proceeding from, or indicating, madness or fury. — *v. t.* [MADDED, -DING.] To madden. — **Mad′den**, -dn, *v. t.* [-DENED (-dnd), -DENING.] To make mad, furious, or angry, drive to madness, craze, enrage. — *v. i.* To become mad, act as if mad.

Madam, mad′am, **Madame**, mä-däm′, *n.; pl.* MESDAMES, mā-däm′. My lady, — a complimentary form of address to a lady, esp. an elderly or a married lady. — **Madon′na**, ma-don′nȧ, *n.* Madam; my lady; a picture of the Virgin Mary, to whom the title *Our Lady* is given in the Rom. Cath. Church. — **Mademoiselle**, mad′mwŏ-zel′, *n.; pl.* MESDEMOISELLES, mād′mwŏ-zel′. Miss; young woman; girl, — used esp. in address.

Madder, mad′dĕr, *n.* A plant cultivated in Europe and the Levant, from whose root are made pigments for dyeing several shades of red, yellow, and purple.

Madeira, ma-de′rȧ *or* -da′rȧ, *n.* A rich wine made on the Isle of *Madeira*.

Madrepore, mad′re-pōr, *n.* A reef-building polyp, or the white, stony, tree-shaped coral formed by aggregation of its cells.



Madrepore.

Madrigal, mad′rĭ-gal, *n.* A little amorous poem, or pastoral poem, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought. (*Music.*) An elaborate vocal composition in 5 or 6 parts.

Magazine, mag′a-zēn′, *n.* A warehouse or storehouse; esp. a storehouse for military stores; building or room in which powder is kept in a fortification or ship; cartridge chamber of a repeating rifle; a pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions.

Magdalen, mag′da-len, *n.* A reformed prostitute.

Magenta, ma-jen′tȧ, *n.* A red or crimson dye or color derived from aniline.

Maggot, mag′got, *n.* The larval form of a fly; a grub; worm. — **Mag′goty**, -got-ĭ, *a.* Full of or infested with maggots; full of whims; capricious.

Magi, ma′ji, *n.* Priests of the Persians; wise men of the East. — **Mag′ic**, maj′ik, *n.* The pretended art, science, or practice of working wonders by aid of supernatural beings, departed spirits, or occult powers of nature; sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy;

conjuration; enchantment. — **Mag′ic, -ical,** *a.* Relating to, performed by, or proceeding from, etc.; hence, imposing or startling in performance. — *Magic circle.* A series of concentric circles containing the numbers 12 to 75 in eight radii, and having similar properties to the magic square. — *M. lantern.* An optical instrument consisting of a case containing a lamp, whose light, passing through lenses, exhibits on a screen the magnified image of objects placed in the focus of the outer lens. — *M. square.* A series of numbers in a regular progression, so disposed in parallel and equal rows, in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum, same product, or a harmonical series, according as the series taken is in an arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical progression. — **Mag′ically,** *adv.* — **Magi′cian, -jish′an,** *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; sorcerer or sorceress.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

Magisterial, maj-is-te′rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. or appropriate to a master or magistrate; authoritative; commanding; imperious; haughty; despotic; dogmatical. — **Mag′istrate, -trāt,** *n.* A person clothed with power as a public civil officer, executive or judicial. — **Mag′istral,** *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative. (*Pharmacy.*) Prescribed for the occasion, — said of medicines, disting. fr. such as are officinal, or directed by the pharmacopœia. — **Mag′istracy,** -tra-sĭ, *n.* Office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates. — **Mag′na Char′ta,** kär′tȧ, *n.* The great charter obtained by the Eng. barons from King John, A. D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges. — **Mag′nanim′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul; generosity. — **Magnan′imous,** -ĭ-mus, *a.* Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty spirit; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable. — **Mag′nate,** -nāt, *n.* A noble or grandee; a person of distinction. — **Mag′nify, -nĭ-fī,** *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make great or greater; to increase the power or glory of, sound the praises of; to enlarge, amplify, augment, exaggerate. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects. — **Mag′nifi′er,** *n.* One who, or that which, magnifies; an optical instrument, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies. — **Magnif′icent,** -ĭ-sent, *a.* On a grand scale; imposing with splendor; grand in appearance; exhibiting grandeur; pompous; gorgeous; grand; brilliant. — **Mag′nitude,** -nĭ-tūd, *n.* Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size. (*Geom.*) That which has one or more of the 3 dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; anything of which greater or less can be predicated; greatness; grandeur; importance.

Magnesia, mag-ne′zhĭ-ȧ *or* -zhȧ, *n.* (*Chem.*) Oxide of magnesium, a white, almost insoluble, alkaline earth, used as an absorbent and antacid. — **Magne′sium, -zhĭ-um,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The undecomposable metallic base of magnesia. — *Magnesium light.* A brilliant light produced by burning metallic magnesium, — used in photographic processes. — **Mag′net,** *n.* The loadstone; a species of iron ore, which attracts iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, points to the magnetic poles; a bar of iron to which the properties of the loadstone have been imparted. — **Magnet′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, or having the properties of, the magnet; pert. to the earth's magnetism; attractive. — **Mag′netism,** -izm, *n.* The force in nature which gives rise to the phenomena of attraction, polarity, etc., exhibited by the loadstone and other magnetic bodies; science of magnetic phenomena; power of attraction. — **Mag′netize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To communicate magnetic properties to; to attract as if by a magnet; to move, influence; to mesmerize. — *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties, become magnetic.

Magnificent, Magnify, etc. See under MAGISTERIAL.

Magnolia, mag-no′lĭ-ȧ, *n.* A tree of several species having large fragrant flowers.

Magpie, mag′pi, *n.* A long-tailed, crafty bird, allied to the crow, having black plumage above, glossed with green and purple, and snowy white below: it is noisy and mischievous, and may be taught to speak.

Maguey, ma-gwa′, *n.* A Mexican aloe, used for paper, clothing, cordage, etc.

Mahogany, ma-hog′a-nĭ, *n.* A large tree, of tropical Amer.; the wood of the tree, of a reddish brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; a dining table.

Mahomedan, Mahometan. See MOHAMMEDAN.

Mahout, ma-hōōt′, *n.* In India, a man in charge of an elephant; elephant-driver.

Maid, mād, *n.* An unmarried woman; virgin; maiden; a female servant. — **Maid′en,** mād′n, *n.* A maid; an instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals; a machine for washing linen. — *a.* Pert. to a young unmarried woman or virgin: consisting of virgins; fresh; new; pure; unused. — **Maid′enhead,** *n.* Virginity; the hymen or virginal membrane; that which a woman loses when first she has sexual intercourse. — **Maid′enhood,** *n.* State of being a maid or virgin; virginity; newness; freshness; uncontaminated state; state before marriage; girlhood. — **Maid′enly,** *a.* Becoming a maid; gentle; modest; reserved. — **Maid′en-hair,** *n.* A name for several delicate and graceful species of fern, all of which are used in medicine.

Maihem. See MAIM.

Mail, māl, *n.* Defensive armor composed of steel scales, rings, or plates; any defensive covering. (*Naut.*) An apparatus composed of rings interwoven, for rubbing off loose hemp on lines and white cordage. — *v. t.* To put a coat of mail or armor upon.

Coat of Mail.

Mail, māl, *n.* A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; contents of such a bag, etc.; the person or conveyance carrying the mail. — *v. t.* [MAILED (māld), MAILING.] To put in the post-office for transmission by the mail; to post. — **Mail′able,** *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail.

Maim, mām, *v. t.* [MAIMED (māmd), MAIMING.] To deprive of the use of a limb, or of a necessary part; to mutilate, mangle, disable. — **Maim,** in law language **Mai′hem, May′hem,** ma′hem, *n.* Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, or of any necessary part; mutilation; injury.

Main, mān, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort.

Main, māu, *a.* Mighty; powerful; vast; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; principal; chief; capital. — *n.* The chief or principal part; esp., the great sea, disting. from an arm, bay, etc.; the ocean; the continent, disting. from an island; mainland; a principal duct or pipe, disting. from lesser ones; esp., a principal pipe leading from a reservoir. — **Main′ly,** *adv.* Chiefly; principally; greatly; mightily. — **Main′mast,** *n.* The principal mast in a vessel. See SHIP. — **Main′sail,** *n.* The principal sail. See SAIL. — **Main′spring,** *n.* The principal spring in a piece of mechanism; esp. the moving spring of a watch or clock; the chief or most powerful motive. — **Main′top,** *n.* The platform at the top of the mainmast of a ship, brig, etc. — **Main′yard,** *n.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast. — **Main′-deck,** *n.* (*Naut.*) The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates and seventy-fours. See SHIP. — **-land,** *n.* The continent, the principal land, — opp. to *island.* — **-sheet,** *n.* (*Naut.*) The sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail. — **-stay,** *n.* The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop; main support; principal dependence.

Mainpernor, mān′pēr-nēr, *n.* (*Law.*) A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. — **Maintain′, -tān′,** *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd′), -TAINING.] To hold or keep in any particular condition; to keep up, sustain; to keep possession of, hold and defend; to continue; to bear the expense of, supply with what is needed; to support by assertion or argument. — *v. i.* To affirm a position, assert. — **Main′tenance, -tenans,** *n.* Act of maintaining; sustenance; support; defense; vindication; that which maintains or supports; means of sustenance. (*Crim. Law.*) An officious intermeddling in a cause depending between others.

Maize, māz, *n.* Indian corn, a large species of Amer. grass, cultivated as a forage and food plant; its seed,

growing on cobs and used as food for men and animals. — **Maize′na**, ma-ze′nȧ, *n.* A trade name for fine meal or farina, prepared from maize, for puddings, etc.

Maize.

Majesty, maj′es-tĭ. *n.* Grandeur; exalted dignity; imposing loftiness; the title of a king or queen, —in this sense taking a pl. — — **Majes′tic**, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, or imposing grandeur; splendid; magnificent; imperial; regal; royal; stately; lofty.

Major, mā′jẽr, *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; of greater dignity; more important.—*n.* (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel. (*Civil Law.*) A person of full age. (*Logic.*) That premise which contains the major term. — **Major′ity**, -jŏr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being greater; esp. the military rank of a major; condition of being of age, to manage one's own concerns; the greater number; more than half; the number by which one aggregate (as of votes) exceeds all opposed to it. — **Ma′jor-do′mo**, *n.* A steward; a chief minister. — **Ma′jor-gen′eral**, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank below a lieutenant general.

Make, māk, *v. t.* [MADE (mād), MAKING.] To cause to exist; produce, frame, create; to produce (something artificial or false); to bring about, effect, do, execute, etc.; to gain, as the result of one's efforts; to suffer; to find, as the result of computation; to pass over the distance of, travel over; to put in a desired or desirable condition; to cause to be or become, constitute; to cause to appear to be; to esteem, represent; to require, compel, force; to compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to form; to serve or answer as; to reach, or arrive at; to come near, so as to have within sight. — *v. i.* To tend, proceed, move; to contribute, have effect; to increase, augment, accrue. — *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts. — **Mak′er**, *n.* One who makes, forms, or molds; a manufacturer; the Creator. (*Law.*) One who signs or makes a promissory note. — **Make′-believe′**, *n.* A mere pretense. — **-shift**, *n.* That with which one makes shift; a temporary expedient. — **-up**, *n.* The whole, — disting. from the parts composing it; general composition or structure; get-up; among actors, artificial preparation of the face, etc., for the stage. (*Print.*) Arranging of type into pages, with proper head-lines, etc. — **-weight**, -wāt, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.

Malachite, mal′a-kīt, *n.* (*Min.*) Green carbonate of copper, found in Siberia, Cornwall, etc.

Malacology, mal-a-kol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the structure and habits of mollusks or soft-bodied animals.

Maladministration, mal′ad-min′is-tra′shun, *n.* Faulty administration; bad management of public officers or official duties. — **Maladroit′**, -a-droit′, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **Mal′ady**, -a-dĭ, *n.* Sickness or disease; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder; a moral or mental disorder; illness. — **Malap′ropos′**, -ap′ro-po′, *adv.* Unseasonably; unsuitably. — **Mala′ria**, ma-la′rĭ-ȧ, *n.* An unhealthy exhalation from wet land, etc., producing fever, ague, etc., in certain districts. — **Mala′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Pert. to, or infected by, malaria. — **Mal′content′**, *n.* One discontented; esp., a discontented subject of government. — **Mal′content′**, **Mal′content′ed**, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied with the government. — **Mal′edic′tion**, *n.* Denunciation of evil; declaration of a wish of evil; curse; imprecation; execration. — **Mal′efac′tor**, -tẽr, *n.* One who commits a crime; evil-doer; felon; convict. — **Malefac′tion**, *n.* A crime. — **Malef′icence**, -ĭ-sens, *n.* Evil-doing. (*Moral Philos.*) The doing ill to others, — opp. to *beneficence*. — **Malev′olent**, *a.* Wishing evil; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others; envious; spiteful; malicious; malignant. — **Malev′olence**, -o-lens, *n.* — **Mal′forma′tion**, *n.* Irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts. — **Mal′ice**, -is, *n.* A disposition to injure others unjustly, without apparent cause, or in revenge; deliberate intention to do mischief to another; unprovoked malignity or spite; rancor. — **Mali′cious**, -ĭsh′us, *a.* Indulging or exercising malice; proceeding from hatred or malice; mischievous; bitter. — **Malign′**, -līn′, *a.* Having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; pernicious; tending to injure. — *v. t.* [MALIGNED (-līnd′), -LIGNING.] To speak great evil of, traduce, vilify. — **Malig′nancy**, -lig′nan-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being malignant; malice. (*Med.*) Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue. — **Malig′nant**, *a.* Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; exerting pernicious influence; heinous. (*Med.*) Tending to produce death; virulent; incurable. — **Malprac′tice**, -tis, *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; esp. professional misconduct of a physician. — **Maltreat′**, *v. t.* To treat ill, abuse. — **Maltreat′ment**, *n.* Ill usage; abuse. — **Mal′versa′tion**, *n.* Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office.

Malaga, mal′a-gȧ, *n.* A wine from Malaga, in Spain.

Male, māl, *a.* Pert. to the sex that begets or procreates young, disting. fr. the female; masculine. (*Bot.*) Having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing; staminate. — *n.* An animal of the male sex; a he. (*Bot.*) A plant which bears only staminate flowers. — **Mal′lard**, *n.* The common green-head or migratory wild duck of Europe and the Western U. S., the progenitor of the tame mallard; the common domestic duck.

Malediction, **Malice**, etc. See under MALADMINISTRATION.

Mall, mawl, *n.* A large wooden beetle; a maul. — *v. t.* [MALLED (mawld), MALLING.] To beat with a mall; to maul. — **Mall**, mal, *n.* A level, shaded public walk. — **Mal′leate**, mal′le-āt, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating. — **Mal′leable**, *a.* Capable of being shaped, drawn out, or extended by beating. — *Malleable iron.* Iron so nearly freed from carbon, etc., that it may be wrought with a hammer. — **Mal′let**, *n.* A wooden hammer, used esp. for driving a chisel.

Mallow, mal′lo, **-lows**, -lōz, *n.* A plant of the genus *Malva*, — so called from its emollient qualities.

Malmsey, mäm′zĭ, *n.* A sort of grape; also, a kind of strong and sweet wine.

Malpractice, **Maltreat**, etc. See under MALADMINISTRATION.

Malt, mawlt, *n.* Barley, or other grain, in which the starch has been changed to saccharine matter by forced germination, and the sprouting checked by drying in a kiln: it is used in brewing. — *v. t.* To make into malt. — *v. i.* To become malt.

Mamma, mam-mȧ′, *n.* Mother, — a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by children.

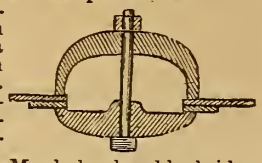
Mamma, mam′mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ. The breast; the protuberant organ or gland in the female which secretes milk. — **Mam′mal**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, the female of which suckles her young. — **Mamma′lia**, -lĭ-ȧ, *n. pl.* A class of animals, comprehending the mammals.

Mammon, mam′mun, *n.* Riches; wealth: also, the god of riches.

Mammoth, mam′muth, *n.* A huge extinct elephant, of which the remains of several species have been found in northern regions. — *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; gigantic.

Man, man, *n.*; *pl.* MEN, men. An individual of the human race; a human being; esp., an adult male person; the human race; mankind; sometimes, the male part of the race, as disting. fr. the female; one of manly strength or virtue; a male servant; a married man; husband; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played. — *v. t.* [MANNED (mand), -NING.] To supply with men; to furnish with strength for action, fortify. — **Man′ly**, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] Having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; noble. — *adv.* With courage like a man. — **Man′liness**, *n.* — **Mankind′**, -kīnd′, *n.* The human race; man; men as disting. fr. women. — **Man′ful**, -ful, *a.* Showing manly spirit; bold. — **Man′hood**, -hŏŏd, *n.* State of being, or qualities characteristic of or becoming, a man. — **Man′nish**, *a.* Having the appearance of a man; masculine. — **Man′slaughter**, -slaw-tẽr, *n.* The slaying of a human being; murder. (*Law.*) The un-

lawful killing of a man without malice.—**Man′ikin, -ĭ-kin,** *n.* A little man; dwarf; an anatomical model of the human body, with detachable pieces to show the parts and organs.—**Man′-hole,** *n.* A hole through which a man may enter a drain, boiler, etc., to clean or repair it.—**-mid′wife,** *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.—**-trap,** *n.* An appliance for catching trespassers.


Manhole, closed by bridge and bolt.

Manacle, man′a-kl, *n.* An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle.—*v. t.* [MANACLED (-kld), -CLING.] To put fastenings upon the hands; to shackle.

Manage, man′ej, *v. t.* [-AGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To have under control and direction; to guide by careful treatment; to bring around cunningly to one's plans; to train, as a horse; to exercise in graceful or artful action; to direct, control, contrive, conduct, transact.—*v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs.—**Man′ageable,** *a.* Capable of being managed; admitting or suffering management; easily made subservient to one's designs; tractable; tamable; docile.—**Man′ageableness,** *n.* —**Man′agement,** *n.* Act of managing; manner of treating, directing, etc.; cunning practice; conduct directed by art or address; board of managers; administration; direction.—**Man′ager,** *n.* One who, etc.; a director; one who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist. —**Manege′,** mä-nāzh′, *n.* The art of horsemanship, or of training horses; a riding school.

Manchineel, manch-ĭ-nēl′, *n.* A lofty W. India tree, having a milky poisonous sap, but furnishing wood valued for cabinet making.

Mandamus. See under MANDATE.

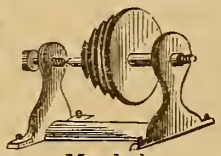
Mandarin, man-da-rēn′, *n.* A Chinese nobleman; a civil or military official in China; the colloquial language of China; a variety of orange, orig. from China.

Mandate, man′dāt, *n.* An official or authoritative command; an order; precept; injunction; commission. (*Canon Law.*) A rescript of the pope, requiring a person therein named to be put in possession of a vacant benefice.—**Man′datory,** -da-to-rĭ, *a.* Containing a command.—**Man′datary,** -ta-rĭ, *n.* One to whom a charge is given; esp., one to whom the pope has given a mandate for his benefice. (*Law.*) One who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to a thing bailed to him.—**Manda′mus,** *n.* (*Law.*) A writ issued by a superior court to some inferior tribunal, corporation, or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Mandible, man′dĭ-bl, *n.* The jaw (upper or lower) of a bird,—also applied to designate the lower jaw of a mammal, and the anterior or upper pair of jaws in some invertebrates.

Mandrake, man′drāk, *n.* A low-growing Oriental narcotic plant, with a large fleshy root, often forked.

Mandrel, man′drel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A bar of metal on which work to be turned is fixed or to which a tool is attached, as in a lathe; the spindle carrying the center-chuck of a lathe, and communicating motion to the work, and usually driven by a pulley; an arbor.


Mandrel.

Mane, mān, *n.* The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc. See HORSE.

Manege. See under MANAGE.

Manes, ma′nēz, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The benevolent infernal deities; deified shades of the departed.

Maneuver, -nœuvre, ma-nōō′vēr, *n.* Management; dexterous movement; esp., an evolution, or change of position among military or naval bodies; adroit proceeding; intrigue; stratagem.—*v. i.* [MANEUVERED or -NŒUVRED (-vērd), -NEUVERING or -NŒUVRING.] To make an evolution; to manage with art. —*v. t.* To change the positions of (troops, ships, etc.).

Manful, etc. See under MAN.

Manganese, man′ga-nēz′, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. The black oxide of the metal.

Mange, mānj, *n.* The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, etc.—**Man′gy,** -jĭ, *a.* [-GIER, -GIEST.] Infected with, etc.; scabby.—**Man′giness,** *n.*

Mangel-wurzel, man′gl-wĕr′zl, *n.* A large kind of field beet used for feeding cattle.

Mangel-wurzel.

Manger, mān′jĕr, *n.* A fixed receptacle to hold food for horses or cattle, in a barn or stable. (*Naut.*) A space at the fore-end of the deck, bounded by the *manger board*, to prevent water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

Mangle, man′gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To cut bunglingly, as flesh; to hack, lacerate, mutilate; to curtail, take by piecemeal.

Mangle, man′gl, *n.* A machine for smoothing damp cloth or clothes by roller pressure.—*v. t.* To smooth (linen) with a mangle.—**Man′gonel,** *n.* An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

Mango, man′go, *n.* An Asiatic tree of many species, cultivated in the tropics; its luscious acid fruit; a green musk-melon pickled.

Mangostan, man′go-stan, **-steen,** -stēn, *n.* A tree of the E. Indies; its delicious and wholesome fruit, about the size of a small orange.

Mango Tree.

Mangrove, man′-grōv, *n.* A tree of the muddy shores and deltas of the tropics, whose branches take root and form new trunks and whose seeds germinate while attached to the tree, forming dense forests extending into the water.

Mangy. See under MANGE.

Manhaden. See MENHADEN.

Manhood. See under MAN.

Mania, ma′nĭ-ā, *n.* Violent derangement of mind; uncontrollable desire; insane passion; madness; delirium; frenzy.—**Ma′niac,** -nĭ-ak, *a.* Raving with disordered intellect; mad.—*n.* One raving; a madman.

Manifest, man′ĭ-fest, *a.* Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding; apparent; evident; conspicuous; plain.—*n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house.—*v. t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; to exhibit the manifests of, at the custom-house.—**Man′ifesta′tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; display; revelation.—**Man′ifestly,** *adv.*—**Manifes′to,** *n.*; *pl.* -TOES, -tōz. A public declaration, usually of a sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.

Manifold, man′ĭ-fōld, *a.* Various in kind or quality; many; numerous; exhibited at divers times or in various ways.—*v. t.* To double or fold in many complications or thicknesses; to take many copies of by a mechanical process.

Manikin. See under MAN.

Manila, Manilla, ma-nĭl′a, *a.* Of or pert. to *Manila*, the capital of the Philippine Islands.—*n.* A kind of cheroot or cigar made at, etc.

Manioc, ma′nĭ-ok, *n.* A poisonous tropical shrub

from whose fleshy tubers cassava and tapioca are prepared; cassava.

Maniple, man′i-pl, *n.* A handful; a small band of soldiers, a company; a kind of scarf about the left arm of a Rom. Cath. priest.—**Manip′ulate**, -u-lāt, *v. t.* To treat, work, or operate with the hands; to handle skillfully; to re-arrange for a purpose, tamper with.—*v. i.* To use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments, artistic and mechanical processes, etc.—**Manip′ula′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.—**Manip′ula′tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who practices manipulation.

Mankind, Manly, etc. See under MAN.

Manna, man′nä, *n.* (*Script.*) A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in the wilderness; divinely supplied food. (*Med.*) A sweetish secretion from many trees, as the manna ash, European larch, etc.

Manner, man′nēr, *n.* Mode of action; way of effecting anything; characteristic mode of acting, conducting, etc.; habitual style; esp. style of writing or thought in an author; a certain degree or measure; sort; kind; style; *pl.* carriage; behavior; decent and respectful deportment; customary method of acting.—**Man′nerism**, -izm, *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess.—**Man′nerist**, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.—**Man′nerly**, -li, *a.* Showing good manners; civil; not rude or vulgar.

Manœuvre. See MANEUVER.

Manor, man′ēr, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) District over which a lord has feudal authority,—the tenants holding by copyhold; lordship; barony; house and land reserved by a person of rank for his own use. (*Amer. Law.*) A tract of land occupied by fee-farm tenants.—**Mano′rial**, -ri-al, *a.* Pert. to a manor.—**Manse**, mans, *n.* A house or habitation; esp. a parsonage-house; a farm.—**Man′sion**, -shun, *n.* A house; abode; esp. one of some size or pretension; house of the lord of a manor.

Mansard-roof, man′sard-rōōf, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof with 2 sets of rafters on each side, the lower nearly vertical, the upper much inclined, giving much space for chambers; French-roof; hip-roof; curb-roof.

Mantel, man′tl, *n.* (*Arch.*) The ornamental work over a fire-place in front of the chimney, esp. a shelf above the fire-place.—**Man′tel-piece, -shelf, -tree**, *n.* Same as MANTEL.—**Man′tle**, -tl, *n.* A loose garment worn over other garments; a cloak; a covering or concealing envelope. (*Zoöl.*) The outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusk; any free outer membrane. (*Arch.*) A mantel.—*v. t.* [MANTLED (-tld), -TLING.] To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak, hide, disguise.—*v. i.* To rise and spread, expand, be spread out, esp. in a graceful manner; to revel in pleasure; to become covered, as a liquid, on the surface.—**Man′tle-piece, -shelf, -tree**, *n.* A mantel.—**Man′tua**, -tu-ä *or* -tu, *n.* A woman's gown or dress.—**Man′tua-mak′er**, man′tu-māk′ēr, *n.* A dressmaker; one who makes women's clothes.

Mantis, man′tis, *n.* A pugnacious, voracious, insectivorous, orthopterous insect, of several species, of slender, grotesque form.

Mantis.

Manual, man′u-al, *a.* Pert. to, or performed by, the hand; used or made by hand.—*n.* A small book, such as may be conveniently handled; a compendium; a hand-book; esp. the service-book of the Rom. Cath. church. (*Mus.*) The key-board of an organ or harmonium.—**Man′ufact′ure**, -fak′chur, *n.* The operation of making (wares) by the hands, by art, or machinery; anything made from raw materials.—*v. t.* [MANUFACTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To make from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery; to work (materials) into forms for use.—**Man′ufact′urer**, *n.*—**Manufac′tory**, -to-ri, *n.* A house or place where anything is manufactured; a factory.—**Man′umit′**, *v. t.* To release from slavery; to free, as a slave.—**Man′umis′sion**, -mish′un, *n.* Act of, etc.—**Manure′**, *v. t.* [-NURED (-nūrd′), -NURING.] To enrich (land) by the application of a fertilizing substance.—*n.* Any matter which makes land productive; a fertilizing substance.—**Man′uscript**, -u-skript, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.—*n.* A book or paper written with the hand.

Manx, manks, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Isle of Man.

Many, men′i, *a.* [MORE (mōr); MOST (mōst); from a different root.] Comprising, or consisting of, a great number of individuals; numerous; manifold; various; sundry.—*n.* A number; multitude; crowd,—chiefly in the phrases *a great many, a good many.*

Map, map, *n.* A representation of the earth's surface or of part of it on a plane; a chart.—*v. t.* [MAPPED (mapt), -PING.] To delineate (the figure of any portion of land), so describe well; to plan, mark out.

Maple, mā′pl, *n.* A tree of the genus *Acer*, of several species, with hard wood and sweet sap.

Mar, mär, *v. t.* [MARRED (märd), -RING.] To injure, esp. by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; to damage, harm, spoil; to impair the good looks of, disfigure.—*n.* A mark made by bruising, scratching, etc.; an injury.—**Mar′plot**, *n.* One who frustrates a plan by officious interference.

Maranatha, mar-a-nath′ä *or* -na′thä, *n.* The Lord comes, or has come,—a word used in anathemas.

Maraschino, mar-as-ke′no, *n.* A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

Marasmus, ma-raz′mus, *n.* (*Med.*) A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy; consumption; phthisis.

Maraud, ma-rawd′, *v. i.* To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

Marble, mär′bl, *n.* Calcareous stone or mineral, of compact texture and beautiful appearance, susceptible of high polish; a thing made of, or like, marble,—as a work of art, in marble; a little ball used as a plaything by children; or, *pl.* a collection of antique works of art in marble.—*v. t.* [MARBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color.

March, märch, *n.* The 3d month of the year.

March, märch, *v. i.* [MARCHED (märcht), MARCHING.] To move with a regular step and in order, as soldiers; to walk in a deliberate or stately manner.—*v. t.* To cause to move in military array or in a body, as troops; to cause to go by peremptory command or by force.—*n.* Military progress; advance of troops; measured and regular advance like that of soldiers; a piece of music, designed to guide the movement of troops; distance passed over between halting-places or in one day.

March, märch, *n.* A frontier of a territory; border; confine,—used chiefly in pl.

Marchioness. See under MARK.

Marconi system, mär-kō′ni-. A system of wireless telegraphy developed by G. *Marconi*, in which electrical waves are used in transmission and a coherer is used as the receiving instrument.—**Marco′nigram**, *n.* A message sent by Marconi telegraph.

Mardi-Gras, mär-de-grä′, *n.* The festival preceding Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent; Shrove-Tuesday.

Mare, mâr, *n.* The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.—*Mare's-nest.* A fancied discovery of something absurdly ridiculous, or of some evil, scandal, or cause of anxiety, which proves to be baseless; a hoax.—*Mare's-tail.* A long streaky cloud, spreading like a horse's tail, and indicating rain. (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, having silicious, jointed stems; horse-tail.

Common Mare's-tail. (*Bot.*)

Mareschal, mär′shal, *n.* Same as MARSHAL.

Marge, märj, **Mar′gent**, mär′jent, *n.* A margin.—**Mar′gin**, *n.* A border; edge; brink; verge; the part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing. (*Com.*) Difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, which

leaves room for profit; difference between the outlay, expense, number, or amount of anything as estimated, and that which is actually required or incurred. (*Stock Exchange.*) Money which one speculating in stocks deposits with his broker, to secure him against loss.—*v. t.* [MARGINED (-jind), -GINING.] To furnish with a margin; to border; to enter in the margin of a page.—**Mar'ginal**, *a.* Pert. to, written or printed in, etc.—**Mar'ginate**, -jĭ-nāt, **-gina'ted**, *a.* Having a margin.

Margrave, mär'grāv, *n.* Orig., a lord of the borders or marches, in Germany; a nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English marquis.—**Mar'gravate**, **-gra'viate**, -vĭ-āt, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of, etc.—**Mar'gravine**, -vēn, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

Marigold, mĕr'- *or* măr'ĭ-gōld, *n.* A plant of several genera, bearing yellow, orange, or brown flowers.

Marine, ma-rēn', *a.* Pert. to the sea, ocean, navigation, naval affairs, etc.; naval; nautical. (*Geol.*) Formed by the action of currents or waves of the sea.—*n.* A soldier serving on shipboard; the sum of naval affairs; naval economy; collective shipping of a country.—**Mar'iner**, -ĭ-nĕr, *n.* One who pursues a sea-faring life; a seaman; sailor.—**Mar'itime**, -ĭ-tim, *a.* Bordering on the ocean; connected with the sea by situation, interest, power, etc.; pert. to navigation and naval affairs.

Mariolatry, ma-rĭ-ol'a-trĭ, *n.* The worship of the Virgin Mary.

Marionette, măr'ĭ-o-net', *n.* A puppet made to act a part in a miniature pantomime.

Marital. See under MARRY.

Maritime. See under MARINE.

Marjoram, mär'jo-ram, *n.* A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species: the sweet marjoram is aromatic, and used in cookery.

Mark, märk, *n.* A visible sign or impression, as a line, point, figure, streak, scratch, etc., made or left upon anything; a token; trace; a significative token; esp., a permanent impression of one's activity or character; distinguished preëminence; a character made, instead of signature, by one who cannot write; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach. (*Logic.*) A characteristic or essential attribute; a differential.—*v. t.* [MARKED (märkt), MARKING.] To make a visible sign upon, affix a significant mark to; to notice the marks of, give attention to, remark, regard, note, observe, betoken, brand.—*v. i.* To take particular notice, note.—**Letter of marque**, -märk. A license from the supreme power of a state to its subjects, to make reprisals beyond its marches or borders; esp. a commission authorizing a private armed vessel, in time of war, to take the property of a hostile state or of its subjects; the vessel so commissioned; a privateer.—**Mar'quetry**, -ket-rĭ, *n.* Inlaid work; work inlaid with pieces of divers colored wood, shells, etc.—**Mar'quis**, -kwis, *n.* A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, of a rank next below that of duke.—**Mar'quess**, -kwes, *n.* A marquis.—**Mar'quisate**, -kwiz-et, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.—**Mar'chioness**, -shun-es, **Marquise'**, -kēz', *n.* The wife of a marquis.—**Marquee'**, -kē', *n.* A large field-tent.

Mark, märk, *n.* A German silver coin=100 G. pfennig or about 24 cents.

Market, mär'ket, *n.* A public place or building where provisions, cattle, or other goods are exposed for sale; occasion when goods are publicly bought and sold at private sale; a fair; gathering of people on such an occasion; a town, region, country, etc., where an article may be disposed of by sale or barter; demand and sale; exchange.—*v. i.* To buy or sell; to make bargains.—**Mar'ketable**, *a.* Fit to be offered for sale; salable; current in market.

Marl, märl, *n.* A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.—*v. t.* [MARLED (märld), MARLING.] To overspread or manure with marl.

Marline-spike.

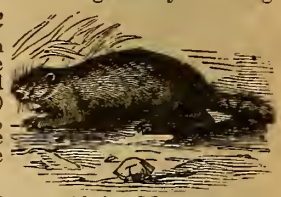
Marline, mär'lin, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line composed of 2 strands a little twisted, for winding round ropes, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, etc.—*v. t.* To wind marline around.—**Marl**, *v. t.* To wind with, etc.—**Mar'line-spike**, *n.* An iron tool, tapering to a point, to separate strands of a rope, in splicing.

Marmalade, mär'ma-lād, *n.* A pasty or jelly-like preserve made of the pulp of fruit, boiled with sugar.

Marmoreal, mär-mo'rē-al, **-rean**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, made of, or having the qualities of, marble.

Marmoset, mär'mo-zet', *n.* A small, agile, wary S. Amer. monkey, having soft fur, sharp, hooked nails, and a long, thick, hairy, non-prehensile tail.

Marmot, mär'mot, *n.* A burrowing and hybernating rodent of Europe, Asia, and America, of many species, most of which (as the marmot of the Alps and Pyrenees and the prairie dog of Amer.) live in communities, while others (as the Amer. woodchuck) are solitary.


Alpine Marmot.

Maroon, ma-rōōn', *n.* A fugitive slave living on the mountains in the W. Indies and Guiana.—*v. t.* [MAROONED (-rōōnd'), -ROONING.] To put (a sailor) ashore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed crime.

Maroon, ma-rōōn', *a.* Brownish-crimson; of a claret color.—*n.* A claret color.

Marplot. See under MAR.

Marque, Marquetry, Marquis, etc. See under MARK.

Marriage, etc. See under MARRY.

Marroon. Same as MAROON, *a.*

Marrow, măr'ro, *n.* (*Anat.*) A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones. The essence; best part.—**Mar'row-bone**, *n.* A bone containing marrow. *pl.* The bone of the knee; the knees.—**Mar'rowfat**, *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.—**Mar'rowless**, *a.*—**Mar'rowy**, -ro-ĭ, *a.* Abounding in marrow or pith; pithy.

Marry, măr'rĭ, *v. t.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to dispose of in wedlock, give away as wife; to take for husband or wife; to unite closely.—*v. i.* To unite as husband and wife.—**Mar'riage**, -rij, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; legal union of a man and woman for life; matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials.—**Mar'ital**, *a.* Pert. to a husband. [F.; L. *maritalis.*]

Mars, märz, *n.* (*Lat. Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war. (*Astron.*) The planet of the solar system next beyond the earth, conspicuous for the redness of its light.—**Mar'tial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. or suited to war; military; given to war; brave; pert. to army and navy,—opp. to *civil.*—*Martial law.* An arbitrary kind of law, extending to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction, and proclaimed only in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or emergency: it is quite distinct from *military law.*

Marseilles, mär-sālz', *n.* A fabric formed of 2 series of interlacing threads, forming double cloth, quilted in the loom,—first made in *Marseilles*, France.

Marsh, märsh, *n.* A tract of low, wet land, at times covered with water; a fen; swamp; morass.

Marshal, mär'shal, *n.* An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, conduct of operations, etc.; as, a harbinger, pursuivant; or one who regulates rank and order at an assembly, directs the order of procession, etc.; or the chief officer of arms, who regulates combats in the lists; in France, the highest military officer. (*Am. Law.*) A ministerial officer, who executes the process of the courts of the United States, and has duties similar to a sheriff's: the name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city.—*v. t.* [MARSHALED (-shald), -SHALING.] To dispose in order, arrange in a suitable manner, as troops or an army; to lead, as a harbinger.

Marsupial, mär-su'pĭ-al, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young after birth; pert. to the group of quadrupeds having, etc.; pert. to the pouch of the marsupials.—*n.* One of the marsupial animals.

Mart, märt, *n.* A place of sale or traffic; a market.

Martello Tower, mär-tel'lo-tow'ĕr. (*Fort.*) A round tower of masonry, erected on the sea-coast, bearing a gun that may be fired in any direction.

Marten, mär′ten, *n.* A carnivorous animal of several species, allied to the weasel; its fur, used for hats, muffs, etc.

Marten.

Mar-text. See under MAR.

Martial. See under MARS.

Martin, mär′tin, **Mart′let**, *n.* A species of swallow which builds its nest about the eaves, etc., of houses.

Martinet, mär′tin-et′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A strict disciplinarian; a pedantic officer. [Name of an officer in the French army under Louis XIV.] (*Naut.*) A small line fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

Martin.

Martingal, mär′tin-gal, **-gale**, -gāl, *n.* A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and ending in 2 rings, through which the reins pass, to hold down his head, and prevent him from rearing. (*Naut.*) A lower stay for the jib-boom or flying-jib-boom; the short, perpendicular spar (= *dolphin-striker*) under the bowsprit end, which forms a strut for the stay: see SHIP. (*Gambling.*) Act of doubling the amount lost on the preceding stake.

Martlet. See MARTIN.

Martyr, mär′tēr, *n.* One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel; one who sacrifices his life, or what is of great value, for any principle or cause. —*v. t.* [MARTYRED (-tērd), -TYRING.] To put to death on account of faith or profession; to persecute as a martyr, torment, torture. —**Mar′tyrdom**, -dum, *n.* The condition or death of a martyr.

Marvel, mär′vel, *n.* That which arrests the attention, and causes admiration or surprise; a wonder; prodigy; miracle. —*v. i.* [MARVELED (-veld), -VELING.] To be struck with surprise or admiration; to wonder. —**Mar′velous**, -us, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; prodigious; surpassing belief; improbable; incredible.

Masculine, mas′ku-lin, *a.* Of the male sex; not female; having the qualities of a man; virile; not effeminate; unwomanly. (*Gram.*) Having inflections, or construed with words, pert. esp. to male beings, as disting. fr. feminine and nenter.

Mash, mash, *v. t.* [MASHED (masht), MASHING.] To crush by beating or pressure; to bruise. (*Brewing and Distilling.*) To steep ground grain and crushed malt in warm water. —*n.* A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner.

Mask, mȧsk, *n.* A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor; that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge: a festive entertainment in which the company wear masks; a masquerade; revel; piece of mummery; a dramatic performance written in a tragic style, introducing such characters that the actors must be masked. —*v. t.* [MASKED (mȧskt), MASKING.] To conceal with a mask, disguise, cover, hide. —*v. i.* To revel; to be disguised. —**Masque**, mȧsk, *n.* A mask; masquerade. [F.] —**Mas′querade′**, mas′kēr-ād′, *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, etc.; elaborate hiding of what is true under a false show; disguise. —*v. i.* To assemble in masks, go in disguise. —**Mas′querad′er**, *n.*

Mason, mā′sn, *n.* A builder in stone or brick; a bricklayer; stonemason; a member of the fraternity of Freemasons. —**Ma′sonry**, -sn-rĭ, *n.* Art or occupation, work or performance, of a mason; art of building, or that which is built, with stone or brick; craft or mysteries of Freemasons. —**Mason′ic**, -son′ik, *a.* Pert. to the craft of Freemasons.

Masora, ma-sō′rȧ, *n.* A critical Rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Masque, Masquerade, etc. See under MASK.

Mass, mȧs, *n.* A body or lump of solid matter; a body of fluid matter; a quantity collected; heap; assemblage; bulk; magnitude; size; chief component portion; principal part; main body. (*Physics.*) The quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume. —*v. t.* To form into a mass, or a collective body; to assemble. —**Mass′ive**, -iv, *a.* Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; compacted; weighty; heavy. (*Min.*) Having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form. —**Mass′iveness**, *n.* State or quality of being massive. —**Mass′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; solid; bulky and heavy.

Mass, mȧs, *n.* The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host in Rom. Cath. churches.

Massacre, mas′sa-kēr, *n.* The killing of numbers of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life; butchery; carnage. —*v. t.* [MASSACRED (-kērd), -CRING.] To murder cruelly, butcher, slaughter indiscriminately.

Masseter, mas-sē′tēr, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.

Massicot, mas′sĭ-kot, **Mas′ticot**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Protoxide of lead, or yellow oxide of lead.

Massive, etc. See under MASS, body or lump.

Mast, mȧst, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pole, long round timbe spar, or iron pillar set upright in a vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc.: see SHIP. —*v. t.* To furnish with, etc.

Mast, mȧst, *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

Master, mȧs′tēr, *n.* A superior; leader; chief, —employed as a title of respectful address, also, familiarly to an inferior or a boy; a ruler, governor, director, or manager; esp. an owner or possessor; proprietor; a person having others under his authority; the director of a school; teacher; instructor; one highly skilled in any occupation, art, or science. (*Naut.*) The commander of a merchant ship; an officer in the navy, subordinate to captains and lieutenants in command, who navigates the vessel. —*v. t.* [MASTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To become the master of; to conquer, overpower, subdue; to become an adept in. —**Mas′terly**, -lĭ, *a.* Indicating thorough knowledge or skill; most excellent; imperious; domineering; arbitrary. —**Mas′tery**, -ĭ, *n.* Act of mastering; position or authority of a master; supremacy; superiority in competition; preëminence; victory in war; eminent skill. —**Mas′ter-piece**, *n.* A capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre. —**Maes′tro**, mä-es′-tro, *n.* A master in any art, esp. in music; a composer.

Mastic, Mastich, mas′tik, *n.* A low, shrubby tree of the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, producing a valuable resin; the resin of the mastic tree, used as a chewing gum, as an aromatic and astringent, and in varnishes; a cement used for plastering walls, etc. —**Mas′ticate**, -tĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew. —**Mastica′tion**, *n.* Act or operation of, etc. —**Mas′tica-tory**, -tĭ-ca-to-rĭ, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food. —*n.* (*Med.*) A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

Mastiff.

Masticot. See MASSICOT.

Mastiff, mȧs′tif, *n.*; *pl.* -TIFFS. A large and trusty variety of dog, of great strength and courage.

Mastodon, mas′to-don, *n.* An extinct mammal resembling the elephant, but larger, and having mastoid processes on the teeth. —**Mas′toid**, -toid, *a.* Resembling the nipple or breast. —**Mastol′ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* Natural history of animals which suckle their young.

Skeleton of Mastodon.

Masturbation, mas-tēr-ba′-shun, *n.* Production of the sexual orgasm by handling one's private parts, —a degrading and health-destroying vice; onanism; self-pollution.

Mat, mat, *n.* A texture of sedge, rushes, husks, etc., for cleansing shoes or to cover a part of the floor; a rug; any similar fabric for various uses; anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven. — *v. t.* To cover or lay with mats; to twist together, interweave. — *v. i.* To become interwoven like a mat. — **Mat'ting**, *n.* Mats collectively; materials for mats; a carpet made of straw, etc., or a texture used in packing goods, etc.

Matadore, mat'a-dōr, *n.* One of the 3 principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

Match, mach, *n.* A combustible substance used for retaining, conveyiug, or communicating fire; a small strip of wood, etc., having one end covered with a composition which ignites by friction. — **Match'lock**, *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; a musket fired by a match.

Match, mach, *n.* A person or thing equal to another in quality; an equal; mate; a bringing together of 2 parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of skill or force, etc.; a contest to try strength or skill, or to determiue superiority; a marriage; a candidate for matrimony. — *v. t.* [MATCHED (macht), MATCHING.] To be a mate or match for; to rival successfully; to furnish with its match; to bring a mate, match, or equal, against; to set in competition; to make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to marry, give in marriage. — *v. i.* To be united in marriage; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally, correspond. — **Match'less**, *a.* Having no equal; unrivaled. — **Match'-maker**, *n.* One who contrives a marriage. — **-mak'ing**, *n.* — **Mate**, māt, *n.* One who customarily associates with another; a companion; a husband or wife; a bird or animal which has paired with one of the opposite sex; one suitable to be a companion; a match. (*Naut.*) An officer in a merchant vessel next below the captain; an assistant. — *v. t.* To match, marry, pair; to match one's self against, compete with.

Materia, ma-tē'rĭ-ȧ, *n.* Matter; substance. — *Materia medica.* (*Med.*) All substances used as curative agents in medicine; science of the nature and properties of substances used for the cure of diseases. — **Mate'rial**, *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, matter; physical; pert. to, or affecting, the physical nature of man, as disting. fr. the moral or religious nature; of solid or weighty character; of consequence, not to be dispensed with. (*Logic.*) Pert. to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing. Corporeal; bodily; weighty; momentous; essential. — *n.* Substance of which anything is or may be made. — **Mate'rialism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrine of materialists; tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants. — **Mate'rialist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body; one who maintains the existence of matter, — disting. fr. the *idealist*, who denies it. — **Mate'rialist'ic**, **-ist'ical**, *a.* Pert. to materialism or materialists. — **Mate'rial'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being material; material existence; corporeity; importance. — **Mate'rialize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To reduce to a state of matter, regard as matter: to explain by the laws or principles appropriate to matter; to occupy with material instead of moral or religious interests. (*Spiritualism.*) To pretend to present a spirit or departed soul under a material form or body. — **Mate'rially**, *adv.* In the state of matter; in its essence; substantially; in an important manner or degree; essentially. — **Mate'rialness**, *n.* State of being material; importance. — **Mat'e'riel**, -ta're-el, *n.* That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, disting. fr. the *personnel*, or men.

Maternal, ma-tĕr'nal, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming a mother; motherly. — **Mater'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother. — **Mat'ricide**, **-rĭ-sīd**, *n.* The murder, also the murderer, of one's mother. — **Mat'rimony**, -rĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* Union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state; marriage; wedloek. — **Matrimo'nial**, *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, marriage; connubial; conjugal; nuptial; hymeneal. — **Ma'tron**, *n.* A married woman; the female head of a household; esp. an elderly, motherly woman; a head nurse in a hospital; a female superintendent of any institution.

Mathematic, math-e-mat'ic, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or according to the principles of, mathematics; theoretically precise; very accurate. — **Mathemat'ically**, *adv.* According to the principles of mathematical science; demonstrably. — **Math'emati'cian**, **-tish'an**, *n.* One versed in mathematics. — **Mathemat'ics**, *n.* Science of the properties, measurement, and exact relations of numbers, quantities, or magnitudes, and of the methods and processes by which problems are solved, — including arithmetic, geometry, algebra, etc.

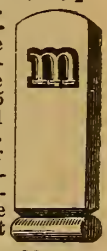
Matin, mat'in, *a.* Pert. to, or used in the morning. — *n.* Morning worship or service, prayers or song; time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Rom. Cath. church. — **Mat'inée**, **-e-na**, *n.* A reception or entertainment in the early part of the day. — **Mat'uti'nal**, **Mat'utine**, **-u-tīn**, *a.* Pert. to the morning; early.

Matrass, mat'ras, *n.* An egg-shaped glass chemical vessel with tapering neck, used for distilling, digesting, etc.

Matress. See MATTRESS.

Matricide, Matrimony, etc. See under MATERNAL.

Matrix, ma'triks, **Matrice**, ma'tris *or* mat'ris, *n.*; *pl.* MAT'RICES, -rĭ-sēz. (*Anat.*) The womb. That which gives form or modifies anything; as, (*Mech.*) a mold, as for the face of a type; (*Min.*) the earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystalline minerals are found; *pl.* (*Dyeing.*) the 5 simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed. — **Matric'ulate**, **-trik'u-lāt**, *v. t.* To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, esp. in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register. — *n.* One matriculated. — **Matric'ula'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.



Matrix.

Matron, etc. See under MATERNAL.

Matter, mat'tĕr, *n.* That of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; body; substance; that of which anything is composed; material or substantial part of anything; that with regard to, or about which, anything takes place; subject of thought, emotion, speech, or action; concern; affair; business; thing of consequence; importance; moment; inducing cause or occasion; indefinite amount, quantity, or portion; pus; purulent substance. (*Print.*) Copy; type set up. (*Metaph.*) That which is the subject of any mental operation or psychological or logical process; substance, as opp. to *form.* — *v. i.* [MATTERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To be of importance; to import, signify; to form pus or matter, maturate.

Matting. See under MAT.

Mattock, mat'tok, *n.* A kind of pickax, with ax and adze-shaped cutting ends, instead of points.

Mattock.

Mattress, mat'tres, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted or tied.

Mature, ma-tūr', *a.* Brought by natural process to completeness or perfection of development; completely worked out; fully digested; come to suppuration; ripe. — *v. t.* [MATURED (-tūrd'), -TURING.] To bring or hasten to perfection or maturity; to perfect, ripen; to make fit or ready for a special use. — *v. i.* To become ripe or perfect; to become due, as a note. — **Mature'ness**, **Matu'rity**, -rĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being mature; ripeness; termiuation of the period a note has to run.

Matutinal, Matutine. See under MATIN.

Maudlin, mawd'lin, *a.* Drunk; fuddled; stupid; weak or silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental.

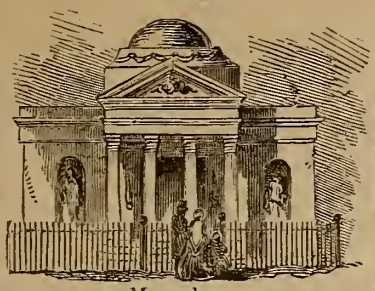
Mauger, **-gre**, maw'gĕr, *prep.* In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

Maul, mawl, *n.* A large, heavy hammer or beetle, usually of wood. — *v. t.* [MAULED (mawld), MAULING.] To beat and bruise.

Maul-stick, mawl'stik, *n.* The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.

Mauresque. See under MOOR.

Mausoleum, maw-so-le′um, *n.* A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument, chapel, or edifice. — **Mausole′an,** *a.* Pert. to a mausoleum; monumental.



Mausoleum.

Mauve, mōv, *n.* A purple or lilac coloring matter obtained from aniline; the color itself.

Mavis, ma′vis, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, maw, *n.* A stomach of one of the lower animals, or, in contempt, of a man; in birds, the craw. — **Maw′-worm,** *n.* (*Med.*) An intestinal worm.

Mawkish, mawk′ish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting; squeamish.

Maxillar, maks′il-lar, **-lary,** *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to the jaw.—*Maxillary bone.* A bone of either jaw, having an alveolar process in which the teeth are set.

Maxim, maks′im, *n.* An established principle or proposition; a condensed statement of important practical truth; axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb.—**Max′imum,** *n.*; *pl.* -IMA, -mȧ. (*Math.* and *Physics.*) The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; highest point or degree.

May, ma, *v.* [*imp.* MIGHT (mīt).] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing ability or possibility; or moral power, liberty, permission, allowance; or contingency or liability; or modesty, courtesy, or concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark; or desire or wish.

May, ma, *n.* The 5th month of the year; the early part of life; the flowers of the hawthorn, which bloom in May. — **May′day,** *n.* The first day of May. — *v. i.* To gather flowers on May morning.

Mayhem. See MAIM.

Mayonnaise, ma-on-nāz′, *n.* A salad compounded of oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt, with raw yolks of eggs; a dish of meat, etc., with this sauce.

Mayor, mā′ẽr *or* mâr, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city or borough; chief officer of a municipal corporation.—**May′oralty,** -al-tȳ, *n.* The office of a mayor.

Maze, māz, *n.* A baffling net-work of paths or passages; confusion of thought; labyrinth; perplexity; intricacy. — *v. t.* [MAZED (māzd), MAZING.] To confound with intricacy; to amaze, bewilder.— **Ma′zy,** -zȳ, *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; confusing; perplexing.

Me, me, *pron. pers.* Myself; the person speaking, — objective case of *I.*

Mead, mēd, *n.* A fermented liquor made of honey and water with malt, yeast, etc.; a drink made of water flavored with sirup of sarsaparilla, etc., and impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

Mead, mēd, **Mead′ow,** mēd′o, *n.* A tract of low or level grass land, esp. land somewhat wet, but covered with grass.— **Mead′owy,** -o-ȳ, *a.* Pert. to, like, or consisting of, meadow.

Meager, -gre, me′gẽr, *a.* Having little flesh; thin; lean; destitute of richness, fertility, strength, etc.; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery; starved; scanty; barren.

Meal, mēl, *n.* A portion of food taken at one time; a repast.

Meal, mēl, *n.* Grain coarsely ground and unbolted, esp. oats or maize. — **Meal′y,** -ȳ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth; like meal; farinaceous; dry and friable: overspread with something that resembles meal. — **Meal′y-mouthed,** -mowthd, *a.* Having a soft mouth; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

Mean, mēn, *a.* Destitute of eminence; wanting dignity of mind; destitute of honor; of little value; base; ignoble; humble: poor; degraded; degenerate; vile; servile; despicable; paltry: sordid.

Mean, mēn, *a.* Occupying a middle position; intervening; intermediate in excellence. (*Math.*) Average; having an intermediate value between 2 extremes. — *n.* That which is intermediate between 2 extremes; middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium. (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between several others, from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; average. Intermediate agency or measure, instrument, — usually in *pl.* (*means*), but with a singular attribute or predicate; *pl.* resources; property; revenue.— **Mean′time, -while,** *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval.

Mean, mēn, *v. t.* [MEANT (ment), MEANING.] To have in mind, view, or contemplation; to intend; to purpose, design; to signify, indicate, denote. — **Mean′ing,** *n.* That which is meant; intent; purpose; aim; that which is signified; sense; import.

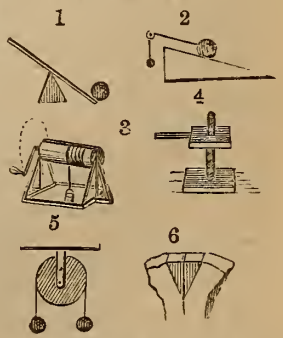
Meander, me-an′dẽr, *n.* A winding course; a turning in a passage; an intricate or tortuous movement. — *v. t.* [MEANDERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To wind, turn, or flow round. — *v. i.* To wind or turn.

Measles, me′zlz, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A very contagious disease, with inflammatory fever, catarrhal symptoms, and an eruption of red points grouped in circles or crescents,—it is often fatal, or leaves dreaded sequelæ; rubeola. A disease of swine.

Measure, mezh′ẽr, *n.* Extent, dimensions, or capacity of anything; aggregate measurements to determine the shape and size, as for clothing; limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, etc.; moderation; due restraint; a standard of dimension: rule by which anything is adjusted or judged; an instrument for measuring size or quantity; contents of a vessel by which quantity is measured; a stated or limited quantity or amount; undefined quantity; extent; degree; means to an end; regulated division of movement, as, (*Dancing.*) a grave, solemn style of dance, with slow and measured steps; or, (*Mus.*) that division of the time by which the air and motion are regulated; or, (*Poetry.*) meter; rhythm; hence, a foot. *pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata. — *v. t.* [MEASURED (-ẽrd), -URING.] To ascertain the extent, quantity, capacity, or dimensions of; to serve as the measure of; to estimate, value, appraise; to pass through or over in journeying; to adjust, proportion; to allot or distribute by measure. — *v. i.* To have a certain extent or bulk. — *Lineal* or *long measure.* The measure of lines or distances.— *Square m.* The measure of the superficial area of surfaces in square units, as inches, feet, miles, etc.— **Meas′ureless,** *a.* Without measure; boundless; endless; vast; infinite; immeasurable. — **Meas′urement,** *n.* Act or result of measuring; mensuration; amount or quantity ascertained by measuring; the area. — **Meas′urer,** *n.*

Meat, mēt, *n.* Food in general; flesh of animals; edible portion of anything.

Mechanic, me-kan′ik, *n.* One who works with machines or instruments; a workman employed in the mechanic arts; artificer; artisan: operative. — **Mechan′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, governed by, or in accordance with, the principles or laws of mechanics; depending upon mechanism or machinery; done as if by a machine, or without conscious exertion of will; pert. to artisans or mechanics; made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action. — *Mechanical powers.* Certain simple instruments (the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, wedge, and their modifica-



Mechanical Powers.

1, lever; 2, inclined plane; 3, wheel and axle; 4, screw; 5, pulley; 6, wedge.

tions) which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa*. — **Mechan'ically**, *adv.* — **Mechan'icalness**, *n.* — **Mechani'cian**, -nish'an, *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist. — **Mechan'ics**, *n. sing.* That science which treats of forces and powers, and the construction and use of machines and instruments to utilize the laws of matter and motion. — **Mech'anism**, -nizm, *n.* The construction of a machine; the parts of a machine taken collectively. — **Mech'anist**, *n.* A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics.

Medal, med'al, *n.* A coin-shaped piece of metal, with a device to commemorate an action, event, or person, or given as a reward of merit. — **Medall'ion**, -yun, *n.* A large antique medal; a circular or oval tablet, bearing a portrait or ornament in relief.

Meddle, med'dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To mix with another person's affairs in an unnecessary, impertinent, or improper manner; to interpose officiously, interfere, intermeddle; to touch or handle. — **Med'dler**, *n.* One who meddles; a busybody. — **Med'dlesome**, -sum, *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive. — **Med'dlesomeness**, *n.* — **Med'ley**, -lĭ, *n.* A mixture; jumble; hodge-podge. (*Mus.*) A composition containing detached passages from several different compositions. — **Mêlange**, ma-länzh', *n.* A medley; mixture. [F.] — **Mell**, *v. i.* To mix, meddle. — **Melée**, ma-la', *n.* A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict.

Medial, me'dĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to a mean or average; mean. — **Me'dian**, *a.* Running through the middle. — **Me'diant**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The 3d above the key-note, — so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into 2 thirds. — **Me'diate**, -āt, *a.* Being between the 2 extremes; middle; intervening; acting as a medium; acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument. — *v. i.* To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to arbitrate, intercede. — *v. t.* To effect by mediation or interposition. — **Me'diately**, *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause. — **Media'tion**, *n.* Act of mediating; action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument; interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, to reconcile them; entreaty for another. — **Me'dia'tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who mediates, esp. between parties at variance; intercessor; advocate; propitiator; hence, by way of eminence, Christ is called the *Mediator*. — **Me'dio'cre**, -dĭ-o'kr, *a.* Of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; commonplace. — *n.* One of indifferent talents or ordinary abilities. — **Medioc'rity**, -ok'rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being mediocre; a moderate degree or rate. — **Me'dium**, -dĭ-um, *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA, -dĭ-â, *E. pl.* -DIUMS, -dĭ-umz. That which lies in the middle; intervening body or quantity; middle place or degree; mean. (*Math.*) See MEAN. (*Logic.*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism. An intervening or pervading substance; instrumentality of communication; agency of transmission; esp. in animal magnetism, spiritualism, etc., a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted; a kind of printing paper of middle size. — **Mediæ'val**, **-e'val**, *a.* Of or pert. to the middle ages. [L. *ævum*, age.]

Medicine, med'ĭ-sin *or* med'sn, *n.* Any substance administered in the treatment of disease; remedy; physic; science of the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. — **Medic'inal**, -dis'ĭ-nal, *a.* Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; pert. to medicine. — **Medic'inally**, *adv.* — **Med'ical**, -ik-al, *a.* Pert. to medicine, or the art of healing disease; tending to cure; medicinal; adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science. — **Med'ically**, *adv.* — **Med'icament**, *n.* Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; medicine; healing application. — **Med'icate**, *v. t.* To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal; to treat with a medicine, heal, cure.

Medieval, **Mediocre**, etc. See under MEDIAL.

Meditate, med'ĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To dwell on anything in thought; to revolve any subject in the mind; to intend, think, ruminate, cogitate, study. — *v. t.* To plan, contrive, intend. — **Medita'tion**, *n.* Act of meditating; close or continued thought; musing; reflection. — **Med'itative**, -tiv, *a.* Addicted to, expressing, or appropriate to, etc.

Mediterranean, med'ĭ-tĕr-ra'ne-an, *a.* Surrounded by land; inland; pert. to the Mediterranean Sea.

Medium. See under MEDIAL.

Medlar, med'lar, *n.* A kind of tree, and its sour, astringent fruit, eaten when approaching decay.

Medley. See under MEDDLE.

Medullar, me-dul'lar, **Med'ullary**, -ul-la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or resembling, marrow. (*Bot.*) Filled with spongy pith; pithy.

Meed, mēd, *n.* That bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

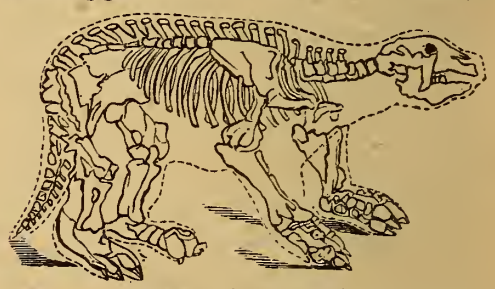
Meek, mēk, *a.* Not easily provoked or irritated; esp. submissive to the divine will; gentle; yielding; forbearing; unassuming; humble.

Meerschaum, mēr'shawm, *n.* (*Min.*) Hydrous silicate of magnesia, — a fine white clay, consisting of magnesia, silica, and water; when first taken out it is soft, and makes lather, like soap. A tobacco-pipe made of this mineral.

Meet, mēt, *v. t.* [MET, MEETING.] To come together with from an opposite direction, fall in with; to come face to face with, join; to come upon with a hostile object, encounter; to have befall one, light on, find, receive. — *v. i.* To come together by mutual approach, converge, join; to come together with hostile purpose; to assemble together, congregate, collect; to agree, harmonize. — **Meet'ing**, *n.* A coming together; interview; a congregation; collection of people; convention; a religious assembly; in Eng., applied distinctively and disparagingly to a congregation of dissenters.

Meet, mēt, *a.* Adapted, as to a use or purpose; fit; proper; convenient; suitable; appropriate.

Megalosaur, meg'a-lo-sawr', **-sau'rus**, -saw'rus, *n.* An extinct gigantic carnivorous saurian or lizard. —



Megatherium Cuvieri.

Megathe'rium, -the'rĭ-um, *n.* An extinct gigantic mammiferous edentate quadruped allied to the sloths.

Melancholia, mel-an-ko'lĭ-â, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Mental unsoundness characterized by depression of spirits, unfounded fears, and brooding over one particular subject; it often attends disorders of the liver and digestive organs. — **Mel'ancholy**, -kol-ĭ, *n.* A gloomy state of mind; dejection of spirits. — *a.* Depressed in spirits; causing dejection; sad; unhappy; hypochondriac; doleful; dismal; afflictive. — **Mel'anchol'ic**, *a.* Given to, etc. — **Mel'anchol'iness**, *n.*

Mélange, **Mêlée**, **Mell**. See under MEDDLE.

Meliorate, mēl'yor-āt, *v. t.* To make better, improve, ameliorate. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **Meliora'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; improvement.

Melliferous, mel-lif'ĕr-us, **Mellif'ic**, *a.* Producing honey. — **Mellif'luent**, -lu-ent, **-luous**, -lu-us, *a.* Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Mellow, mel'lo, *a.* Soft; not hard, harsh, tough, or unyielding, — as, soft with ripeness, ripe; or well broken and lying lightly, as soil; or not hard, coarse, or rough to the senses; soft, rich, delicate, — said of sound, color, flavor, etc.; well matured; genial; jovial with liquor; slightly intoxicated; fuddled. — *v. t.* [MELLOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To make mellow, ripen, soften by age; to pulverize. — *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

Melodrama, mel-o-drä'mȧ *or* -drā'mȧ, *n.* A dramatic

performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation. — **Mel'odramat'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, etc.; overstrained; coarsely exaggerated. — **Melodram'atist**, *n.* A writer of, etc.

Melody, mel'o-dĭ, *n.* Sweetness of sound; music. (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole. The air or tune of a musical piece. — **Melo'dious**, -dĭ-us, *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. — **Melo'deon**, -de-un, *n.* (*Mus.*) A kind of reed instrument, with a key-board, and bellows worked by the feet. A music-hall.

Melon, mel'un, *n.* A cucurbitaceous plant of many species; its fleshy, edible fruit.

Melt, melt, *v. t.* To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat; to soften, as by a warming or kindly influence; to liquefy, dissolve, fuse, thaw, mollify, subdue. — *v. i.* To become liquid, dissolve; to pass by imperceptible degrees, blend; to be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, etc.; to become dissipated or weak. — **Molt'en**, mōlt'n, *a.* Melted; made of melted metal. [Obs. p. p. of *melt*.]

Member, mem'bĕr, *n.* A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; limb; a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, as, a part of a discourse, period, or sentence; a clause; (*Arch.*) a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze, cornice, or molding; one of the persons composing a society, community, etc.; (*Math.*) either of the 2 parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality. — **Mem'bership**, *n.* State of being, etc.; collective body of members. — **Mem'brane**, -brān, *n.* (*Anat.* and *Bot.*) A thin, extended cellular tissue or skin, covering, lining, connecting, or dividing some part, organ, or cavity. — **Mem'branous**, -bra-nus, **-bra'neous**, -ne-us, **-brana'ceous**, -na'shus, *a.* Pert. to, like, or consisting of, etc.

Memento, me-men'to, *n.; pl.* -TOS, -tōz. A suggestion or memorial, to awaken memory; a souvenir. — **Mem'ory**, -o-rĭ, *n.* The faculty of the mind by which it retains knowledge of previous events, ideas, etc.; time within which past events can be remembered; remembrance of a person or event preserved to after-times; state of being remembered; recollection; reminiscence. — **Memoir**, mem'wor *or* me'mwor, *n.* A memorial account; familiar history composed from personal experience and memory; a memorial of any individual; biography; record of investigations of any subject; the journals and proceedings of a society. — **Mem'orabil'ia**, -bil'ĭ-a, *n. pl.* Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record. — **Mem'orable**, *a.* Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; remarkable; famous. — **Mem'orably**, *adv.* — **Memoran'dum**, *n.; E. pl.* -DUMS, -dumz, *L. pl.* -DA, -dă. A record of something which it is desired to remember. (*Law.*) A brief note in writing of some transaction, or outline of an intended instrument. — **Memo'rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Preservative of, or contained in, memory. — *n.* Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person, occurrence, etc.; a record; a written representation of facts or address of solicitation or complaint made to a legislative or other body. (*Diplomacy.*) A species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation. — **Memo'rialist**, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial. — **Memo'rialize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To present a memorial to, petition by memorial. — **Mem'orize**, *v. t.* [-RIZED (-rīzd), -RIZING.] To cause to be remembered; esp., to record; to commit to memory, learn by heart.

Men. See MAN.

Menace, men'es, *v. t.* [-ACED (-est), -ACING.] To threaten; to inspire with apprehension. — *n.* Show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil; a threat or threatening.

Ménage, men-ăzh', *n.* Housekeeping; household affairs and administration; domestic economy; training of animals, as of horses; a collection of animals for exhibition; a menagerie. — **Menag'erie**, menazh'e-rĭ, *n.* A place where animals are kept and trained: esp., a collection of wild or exotic animals, kept for exhibition.

Mend, mend, *v. t.* To repair (anything that is torn, broken, decayed, etc.); to alter for the better, set right, quicken, hasten; to help, further, improve, reform. — *v. i.* To grow better, become improved.

Mendacious, men-da'shus, *a.* Given to deception; lying; false. — **Mendac'ity**, -das'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being mendacious; disposition to deceive; habit of lying; a falsehood; lie.

Mendicant, men'dĭ-kant, *a.* Begging; poor; practicing beggary. — *n.* One who, etc.; a beggar; esp., one of the begging fraternity of the Rom. Cath. church. — **Men'dicancy**, -kan-sĭ, *n.* Beggary. — **Mendic'ity**, -dis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

Menhaden, men-ha'den, *n.* A salt-water fish used for making oil, mackerel bait, and manure; the mossbunker.

Menial, me'nĭ-al, *a.* Belonging to a retinue of servants; performing servile office; pert. to servants; low; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant; a person of servile disposition.

Meninges, me-nin'jēz, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) The 3 membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. — **Meningi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the meninges.

Meniscus, me-nis'kus, *n.; pl.* -CUSES. A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity. See LENS.

Meniver, men'ĭ-vĕr, *n.* A small white animal of Russia, or its fine fur; the Siberian squirrel.

Mennonite, men'non-īt, *n.* One of a Christian sect in Russia and Germany, founded by Simon *Menno*, who hold that the New Test. is the only rule of faith, that there is no original sin, that infants should not be baptized, and that oaths and physical force are unlawful.

Mensal, men'sal, *a.* Occurring once in a month; monthly. — **Men'ses**, -sēz, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The catamenial or menstrual discharges, a periodic flow of blood from the uterus. — **Men'strual**, -strōō-al, *a.* Recurring once a month; monthly; pert. to the menses; pert. to a menstruum. (*Astron.*) Making a complete cycle of changes in a month.

Mensurable, men'shōō-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being measured; measurable. — **Mensura'tion**, *n.* Act, process, or art of measuring; that branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the dimension of objects from measurement of lines and angles.

Mental, men'tal, *a.* Pert. to the mind; intellectual. — **Men'tally**, *adv.* In the mind; intellectually; in idea. — **Men'tion**, -shun, *n.* A brief notice; a cursory speaking of anything. — *v. t.* [MENTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To direct attention to by a simple reference; to name.

Mentor, men'tor, *n.* A wise and faithful counselor.

Mephistophelian, mef'is-to-fe'lĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to, or like, the devil *Mephistopheles;* fiendish; crafty.

Mephitis, me-fi'tis, **Meph'itism**, mef'ĭ-tizm, *n.* Foul exhalations from decomposing substances, etc. — **Mephit'ic**, **-ical**, -fit'ik-al, *a.* Offensive to the smell; poisonous; pestilential; destructive to life.

Mercerize, mĕr'sĕr-īz, *v. t.* To treat, as cotton fabrics, with a solution of alkali, so as to produce a silky appearance.

Merchant, mĕr'chant, *n.* One who traffics or carries on trade, esp. on a large scale; a trafficker; trader. — *a.* Pert. to, or employed in, trade or merchandise. — **Mer'chantable**, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or will bring the ordinary price. — **Mer'chantman**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A trading vessel; a vessel for transporting goods. — **Mer'chandise**, -chandīz, *n.* Act or business of trading; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade; wares; goods; commodities. — *v. i.* [MERCHANDIZED (-dīzd), -DIZING.] To trade; carry on commerce. — **Mer'cantile**, -kantil, *a.* Pert. to merchants, or their business; commercial. — **Mer'cenary**, -se-na-rĭ, *a.* Acting for reward; serving for pay; hired; moved by considerations of profit; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish. — *n.* One who is hired; a hireling; esp. a soldier hired into foreign service. — **Mer'cer**, *n.* One who deals in silks and woolen cloths, etc.

Merciful, Merciless, etc. See under MERCY.

Mercury, mĕr'ku-rĭ, *n.* (*Rom. Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger and interpreter of the gods, and god of eloquence, commerce, and gain. (*Chem.*) A very heavy, expansible metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver:

it acts as a poison, and its compounds are used in medicine. (*Med.*) A salt or preparation of mercury, used as a remedial agent, as calomel, blue-pill, etc. (*Astron.*) The planet of the solar system, nearest the sun. A newsboy; messenger; newspaper. (*Bot.*) A plant, whose leaves are used for spinach, in Europe; in Amer., certain climbing plants, some of which are poisonous to the skin, esp. the poison ivy. — **Mercu'rial,** -rĭ-al, *a.* Having the qualities fabled to belong to Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor; gay; fickle; changeable; pert. to Mercury, as god of trade; money-making; pert. to, containing, or consisting of, mercury. — **Mercu'rialize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] (*Med.*) To affect with mercury. (*Photog.*) To expose to the vapor of mercury.

Mercy, mĕr'sĭ, *n.* Disposition to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; an act or exercise of mercy or favor; clemency; pity; compassion; leniency; mildness. — **Mer'ciful,** -sĭ-fŭl, *a.* Full of, having, or exercising, mercy; unwilling to give pain; compassionate; humane; kind; benignant. — **Mer'ciless,** *a.* Destitute of, or acting without, mercy; unsparing; relentless; cruel; unfeeling; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless; severe; barbarous; savage.

Mere, mēr, *a.* Unmixed; pure; absolute; only this, and nothing else; simple; bare. — **Mere'ly,** *adv.* Purely; utterly; solely.

Mere, mēr, *n.* A pool or lake.

Meretricious, mĕr-e-trish'us, *a.* Pert. to prostitutes; like the arts of harlots; alluring by false show; gaudily ornamental; in bad taste.

Merge, mĕrj, *v. t.* [MERGED (mĕrjd), MERGING.] To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse, immerge, sink. — *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost. — **Mer'ger,** *n.* One who, or that which, merges or swallows up. (*Law.*) Absorption of one estate, or one contract, in another. — **Mer'sion,** -shun, *n.* Act of merging. — **Mergan'ser,** -gan'sĕr, *n.* A migratory, crested, fish-eating, slender-billed water-fowl, of several species, allied to the ducks.

Merganser.

Meridian, me-rid'ĭ-an, *n.* Midday; noon; the highest point, as of success, prosperity, etc.; culmination. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of a given place. (*Geog.*) An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place. — *a.* Pert. to the meridian, or to midday, or to the highest point or culmination.

Méringue, ma-rang', *n.* A soft icing or frosting (white of eggs and sugar) piled upon a pudding, pie, or confection, and browned in the oven. [F.]

Merino.

Merino, me-re'no, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a variety of sheep with long fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep, or of fine wool mixed with cotton. — *n.* A thin fabric, of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

Merit, mĕr'ĭt, *n.* Quality or relation of deserving well or ill; desert; excellence entitling to honor or reward; worth; reward deserved; that which is earned or merited. — *v. t.* To earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to be entitled to, deserve, incur. — **Merito'rious,** -to'rĭ-us, *a.* Possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward or honor; valuable.

Merle, mĕrl, *n.* A blackbird. — **Mer'lin,** *n.* (*Ornith.*) The smallest of the falcons. A wizard.

Merlon, mĕr'lon, *n.* That part of a parapet which lies between 2 embrasures. See EMBRASURE.

Mermaid, mĕr'mād, *n.* A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish. — **Mer'man,** *n.* A sea-man, with a fish's tail instead of legs.

Merry, mĕr'rĭ, *a.* [-RIER, -RIEST.] Brisk; lively; stirring; noisily gay; overflowing with good spirits; cheerful; causing laughter or mirth; sprightly; joyous; sportive; pleasant. — **Mer'riment,** *n.* Gayety, with laughter or noise; noisy sport; hilarity; frolic; jollity.

Mersion. See under MERGE.

Mesalliance, māz'al-le-ăns', *n.* Misalliance, q. v.

Mesdames. See MADAME.

Mesentery, mes'- *or* mez'en-tĕr-ĭ, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, which retains the intestines and their appendages in position.

Mesh, mesh, *n.* The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; net-work. — *v. t.* [MESHED (mesht), MESHING.] To catch in a mesh, insnare.

Meslin. Same as MASLIN.

Mesmerism, mez'mĕr-izm, *n.* The art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient. — **Mes'merist,** *n.* One who practices, or believes in, etc. — **Mes'merize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mesne, mēn, *a.* (*Law.*) Middle; intervening.

Mess, mes, *n.* A dish, or quantity of food prepared at one time; a number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common. — *v. i.* [MESSED (mest), MESSING.] To eat, feed; to eat in company. — *v. t.* To supply with a mess. — **Mess'mate,** *n.* A table companion.

Mess, mes, *n.* A medley; mixed mass; a disagreeable mixture; a state of dirt and disorder, a difficult, embarrassing, or distressing situation. — *v. t.* To confuse, disorder, soil.

Message, mes'sej, *n.* Any notice, word, or communication, from one person to another; an official address, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger. — **Mes'senger,** -sen-jĕr, *n.* One who bears a message or goes on an errand. (*Naut.*) A hawser wound round the capstan, used for heaving in the cable. (*Law.*) A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws.

Messiah, mes-sī'ä, *n.* Christ, the anointed; the Savior. — **Messian'ic,** -sĭ-an'ik, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Messieurs. See MONSIEUR.

Messmate. See under MESS, a dish.

Messuage, mes'swej, *n.* (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and lands appropriated to the use of the household.

Met. See MEET.

Metacarpus, met-a-kär'pus, *n.* (*Anat.*) The part of the hand between wrist and fingers. See SKELETON. — **Met'agram'matism,** -ma-tizm, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism. — **Met'al,** met'al *or* met'l, *n.* An elementary substance having a peculiar luster, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; the effective power of guns carried by a vessel of war; a metallic alloy or compound, such as brass, bronze, steel, etc. *pl.* In Eng., the rails of a railroad. — **Metal'lic,** me-tal'lik, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, metals. — — **Met'allize,** *v. t.* [-LIZED (-līzd), -LIZING.] To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to. — **Metallif'erous,** -ĕr-us, *a.* Producing metals. — **Met'alloid,** -loid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An inflammable, non-metallic body, such as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.; the metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth. — *a.* Like metal; pert. to the metalloids. — **Met'allur'gy,** -lĕr'jĭ, *n.* The art of working metals; esp. the operation of obtaining metals from their ores. — **Met'allur'gist,** *n.* One skilled in, etc. — **Met'tle,** -tl, *n.* Element; material; disposition; character; courage; temper; temperament susceptible of high excitement; ardor. [Same word as *metal*, used in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword-blade.] — **Met'tled,** -tld, *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited; full of fire. — **Met'tlesome,** -sum, *a.* Full of spirit; easily excited; fiery. — **Met'amor'phosis,** -môr'fo-sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. Change of form, shape, or structure; transformation; change in the form or function of a living body, by a normal process of

growth. — **Met′amor′phose**, -fōs, *n.* Same as METAMORPHOSIS. — *v. t.* [METAMORPHOSED (-fōst), -PHOSING.] To transform, transmute. — **Met′aphor**, -afēr, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A short similitude; a word suggesting similitude without a formal expression of comparison. — **Metaphor′ic**, -fôr′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative; tropical. — **Metaphys′ics**, -fiz′iks, *n.* Science of being; science of mind or intelligence, as disting. from science of matter; scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology; philosophy; science of the supernatural. — **Metatar′sus**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The middle of the foot, or part between ankle and toes. See SKELETON. — **Metath′esis**, metath′e-sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. (*Gram.*) Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed. (*Chem.*) Interchange of 2 elements in a reaction. — **Metathet′ical**, *a.* Taking place by metathesis. — **Metemp′sycho′sis**, -si-ko′sis, *n.* The passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; trausmigration. — **Me′teor**, -teor, *n.* Any transitory phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, etc.; esp. a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere; aërolite; shooting star. — **Me′teor′ic**, -te-or′ik, *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or consisting of, meteors; proceeding from a meteor transiently brilliant; influenced by the weather. — **Me′teorite**, -īt, **Me′teor′olite**, -o-līt, *n.* A meteoric stone; aërolite. — **Me′teorol′ogy**, -o-jy, *n.* Science of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. in relation to the weather. — **Meth′od**, *n.* An orderly procedure or process; regular manner of doing anything; orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification. (*Nat. Hist.*) Arrangement of natural objects according to their common characteristics. — **Method′ic**, **-ical**, me-thod′ik-al, *a.* Characterized by method; systematic; arranged in convenient order. — **Method′ically**, *adv.* — **Meth′odist**, *n.* A strict adherent to method, esp. one of an ancient school of physicians. (*Theol.*) One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley, so called from the exact regularity of their lives at Oxford university. A person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties. — **Meth′odism**, *n.* Doctrines and worship of the Methodists. — **Methodist′ic**, *a.* Resembling, or partaking of the strictness of, Methodists. — **Meth′odize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To reduce to method, arrange conveniently. — **Meth′odiz′er**, *n.* One who methodizes. — **Metonymy**, me-ton′y-my *or* met′onim′y. (*Rhet.*) A trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other. — **Met′ope**, -o-pe, *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, often adorned with carved work.

Metope.

Mete, mēt, *v. t.* To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by rule or standard: to measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary. — **Met′age**, -ej. *n.* Measurement of coal; charge for measuring. — **Me′ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, metes or measures; esp. an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas, also of water; a licensed measurer of coal before its delivery for sale. — **Me′ter**, **-tre**, *n.* Rhythmical arrangement of words into verses, stanzas, strophes, etc.; number of syllables in a verse, etc.; rhythm; measure; verse; a decimal measure of length = 39.37 inches. — **Met′ric**, mĕt′rik, *a.* Pert. to the decimal system of weights and measures, in which the meter is the unit of linear, square, and cubic measure. — **Met′rical**, *a.* Pert. to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables; consisting of verses; poetically measured; employed in, or obtained by, measurement.

Metheglin, me-theg′lin, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented; mead.

Method, **Metope**, etc. See under METACARPUS.

Metropolis, me-trop′o-lis, *n.* The mother city; chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country. — **Met′ropol′itan**, *a.* Pert. to a metropolis; residing in the chief city. — *n.* The bishop presiding over the other bishops of a province. (*Lat. Church.*) An archbishop.

Mettle, etc. See under METACARPUS.

Mew, mu, *n.* A kind of sea-fowl; a gull.

Mew, mu, *v. t.* [MEWED (mūd), MEWING.] To shed or cast; to molt, as a bird, its feathers; to shut up, confine in a cage or other inclosure. — *v. i.* To cast the feathers, molt, change, put on a new appearance. — *n.* A cage for hawks while mewing; a place of confinement. — **Mews**, *n.*; *pl.* MEWS′ES, mūz′ez. Prop. the royal stables in London; any range of stables; an inclosed space; an alley, etc., where stables are situated.

Mew, mu, *v. i.* To cry as a cat. — *n.* The cry of a cat. — **Mewl**, mūl, *v. i.* [MEWLED (mūld), MEWLING.] To cry from uneasiness, as a child; to squall.

Mezzo, med′zo *or* met′zo, *a.* (*Mus.*) Middle; mean. — **Mez′zo-rilie′vo**, -re-le-a′vo, *n.* A middle degree of relief in figures, between high and low relief. — **M.-sopra′no**, -so-prä′no, *n.* (*Mus.*) A female voice intermediate in compass between soprano and contralto; one having such a voice. — **Mez′zotint**, **-tin′to**, *n.* A manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in India ink.

Miasm, mi′azm, **Mias′ma**, -mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* MIAS′MATA, -ma-tȧ. Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation; noxious effluvia; malaria. — **Mias′mal**, **Mi′asmat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or partaking of the qualities of, miasma.

Mica, mi′kȧ, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral easily split into extremely thin flexible plates, more or less transparent, and used like glass, in lanterns, etc. — **Mica′ceous**, -shus, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, mica; splitting into laminæ or leaves like mica.

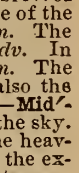
Mice. See MOUSE.

Michaelmas, mik′el-mas, *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated Sept. 29th; hence, autumn.

Mickle, mik′l, *a.* Much; great.

Microcosm, mi′kro-kozm, *n.* A little world; a miniature society, or institution; hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. — **Microm′eter**, *n.* An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles. — **Mi′croscope**, -skōp. *n.* An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for examining objects too minute to be viewed by the naked eye. — **Microscop′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Made by aid of a microscope; resembling a microscope; capable of seeing very minute objects; visible only by aid of a microscope. — **Micros′copy**, -ko-py, *n.* Use of, or investigations with, the microscope.

Mid, *a.* [*compar. wanting; superl.* MIDST or MIDMOST.] Situated between extremes; middle; intervening. — **Mid′day**, *a.* Pert. to noon; meridional. — *n.* The middle of the day; noon. — **Mid′land**, *a.* In the interior country; distant from the coast; mediterranean. — **Mid′night**, *n.* Middle of the night; 12 o'clock P. M. — *a.* In the middle of the night; very dark. — **Mid′rib**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The main rib of a leaf, a continuation of the petiole. — **Mid′riff**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The diaphragm, or respiratory muscle which separates the thorax and abdomen. — **Mid′ships**, *adv.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship. — **Mid′shipman**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A naval cadet holding a petty office in a ship of war. — **Mid′dy**, -dy, *n.* Colloquial abbrev. of *midshipman*. — **Mid′sum′mer**, *n.* The middle of the summer; the summer solstice. — **Mid′way**, *n.* The middle of the way or distance. — *a.* and *adv.* In the middle, etc.; half way. — **Mid′win′ter**, *n.* The middle of the winter; the winter solstice; also the severe winter weather, which is usually later. — **Mid′heav′en**, *n.* The middle part of heaven, or the sky. (*Astron.*) The meridian, or middle line of the heavens. — **Mid′dle**, -dl, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial; mid; intermediate; intervening. — *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; central portion. — **Mid′dling**, *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre; medium; ordinary. — **Mid′dlings**, *n. pl.*


Midrib.

A coarse, inferior flour; in *high milling*, coarse particles of the first crushing of the grain, from which the best flour is afterwards ground; in U. S., the portion of a hog between ham and shoulder.—**Midst**, *n.* The interior or central part; the middle.—*adv.* In the middle.

Midge, mij, *n.* A name given to several minute but troublesome species of gnats and flies.

Midwife, mid′wīf, *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES, -wīvz. A woman who assists other women in childbirth.—**Mid′wifery**, -wīf-rĭ *or* -wĭf-rĭ, *n.* Art or practice of assisting, or assistance rendered, at childbirth; obstetrics.

Mien, mēn, *n.* External appearance; carriage; bearing; look; air; aspect; demeanor.

Miff, mif, *n.* A slight degree of resentment.

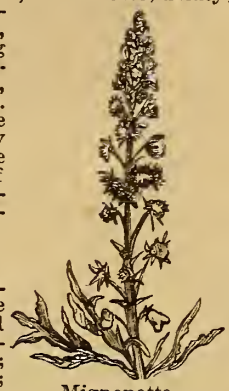
Might, mīt, *imp.* of MAY, q. v.

Might, mīt, *n.* Force or power; strength; ability; capacity.—**Might′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Possessing might; forcible; strong; valiant; very great; remarkable for size, effect, or qualities; exhibiting or implying power; very excellent; fine.—*adv.* In a great degree; very.

Mignon, mēn-yōN′ *or* min′yun, *a.* Delicate; dainty; pretty.—*n.* A darling.—**Mign′onette′**, min′yun-et′, *n.* An annual flowering plant, having a delicate fragrance.—**Min′ion**, -yun, *n.* A favorite; darling; esp. an unworthy favorite; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation; a servile dependent; a small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

This line is in *minion*.

—**Min′nesing′er**, -ne-sing′-ĕr, *n.* A love-singer; esp. one of a class of Germ. poets and musicians of the 12-14th centuries.—**Min′ikin**, *a.* Small; diminutive.—*n.* A darling; favorite; a small kind of pin.



Mignonette.

Migrate, mi′grāt, *v. i.* To change one's place of residence, esp. to remove to another country; to pass to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning in the spring,—said of birds.—**Migra′tion**, *n.* Act of migrating.—**Mi′gratory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Removing or accustomed to remove, etc.

Mikado, me-kä′do, *n.* The title of the Emperor of Japan.

Milage. Same as MILEAGE: see under MILE.

Milch. See under MILK.

Mild, mīld, *a.* Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; not showing severity or harshness; not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; gently affecting the senses; not violent; soft; calm; soothing; placid; tender; lenitive; assuasive.

Mildew, mil′du, *n.* A peculiar state of decay in living or dead vegetable matter, cloth, paper, etc., caused by minute fungi; the fungi which cause such decay.—*v. t.* [MILDEWED(-dūd), -DEWING.] To taint with mildew.—*v. i.* To become tainted with, etc.

Mile, mīl, *n.* A measure of distance = 320 rods, or 5,280 feet: the Eng. geographical or nautical mile is 1-60th of a degree of latitude, or about 6,079 feet; the German short mile is nearly 3.9 Eng. m.; the Ger. long m. 5.75 Eng. m.; the Prussian and Danish m. about 4.7 Eng. m.; the Swedish m. about 6.625 Eng. m.—**Mile′age**, **Mil′age**, mīl′ej, *n.* An allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile.—**Mile′post**, -stone, *n.* A post or stone set to mark the space of a mile.—**Mil′foil**, -foil, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb; yarrow.—**Mill**, *n.* An imaginary money of account of the U. S. = 1-10th of a cent, or 1-1000th of $1.—**Millen′nium**, -nĭ-um, *n.* 1,000 years,—a word used to denote the 1,000 years mentioned in Revelation xx., during which Satan will be bound, and holiness triumph throughout the world.—**Millena′rian**, -rĭ-an, *a.* Consisting of 1,000 years; pert. to the millennium.—*n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth 1,000 years.—**Mil′lenary**, -na-rĭ, *a.* Consisting of 1,000.—*n.* Space of 1,000 years.—**Millen′nial**, -nĭ-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to 1,000 years.—**Millen′nialist**, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign, etc.—**Mil′leped**, -le-ped, *n.* An insect having many feet; one of the myriapods.—**Mil′lepore**, -le-pōr, *n.* A minute reef-building marine animal; its branching coral, having the surface smooth, and perforated with very minute punctures or cells.—**Mil′leporite**, -po-rīt, *n.* A fossil millepore.—**Milles′imal**, *a.* Thousandth; consisting of 1,000 parts.—**Mil′ligram**, **Mil′ligramme′**, -gram′, *n.* A metric measure of weight, being the 1-1000th of a gram = .01876 grain troy, or .0154 grain avoirdupois.—**Milliliter**, mil-lil′ĭ-tĕr *or* mil′lĭ-lī′tĕr, **Mil′lili′tre**, -le′tr, *n.* A measure of capacity = 1-1000th of a liter = .06103 of a cubic inch.—**Millimeter**, mil-lim′e-tĕr *or* mil′lĭ-mē′tĕr, **Millime′tre**, -ma′tr, *n.* A lineal measure = 1-1000th of a meter = .03937 of an inch.—**Mill′rea**, -ree, -reis, mil′re, *n.* A coin of Portugal = 1,000 reis = $1.08.—**Mill′ion**, -yun, *n.* The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, written 1,000,000; an indefinitely large number.—**Mill′ionary**, -yun-a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, millions.—**Mill′ionth**, -yunth, *a.* Last of, or constituting one of, a million units.—*n.* One of, etc.—**Mill′ionaire′**, -ār′, *n.* One whose wealth is counted by millions.—**Millier**, mēl-ya′, *n.* A measure of weight = 1,000,000 grains = 2204.62 lbs. avoirdupois, being the weight of 1 cu. meter of water at 4° centigrade.—**Milliard**, mil′le-ärd′, *n.* A thousand millions.

Millepora alcicornus.

Milesian, mi-le′zhan, *n.* A Celtic inhabitant of Ireland.

Miliary. See under MILLET.

Militate, mil′ĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To stand opposed, have weight on the opposite side, contend,—said of arguments, etc., and followed by *against*.—**Mil′itant**, *a.* Engaged in warfare; combating; serving as a soldier.—**Mil′itary**, -ĭ-ta-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to soldiers, to arms, or to war; engaged in the service of soldiers or arms; warlike; becoming a soldier.—*n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; the army.—**Mili′tia**, mĭ-lish′ä, *n.* The body of citizen soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies.

Milk, milk, *n.* A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young; white juice of certain plants; emulsion made by bruising seeds.—*v. t.* [MILKED (milkt), MILKING.] To draw milk from the breasts or udder of; to supply with milk: add milk to; to draw the substance, contents, etc., from, esp. surreptitiously,—as, to *milk* a telegram, to use information designed for others.—**Milk′er**, *n.* One who or that which milks; an animal giving milk.—**Milk′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Relating to, made of, like, or yielding milk; soft; mild; gentle; timorous.—**Milk′maid**, *n.* A woman employed in the dairy.—**Milk′sop**, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.—**Milk′tooth**, *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH. (*Far.*) The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within 2 or 3 years. One of the deciduous or first set of teeth of a child.—**Milk′weed**, *n.* A plant of several species, abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down; silkweed.—**Milk′-tree**, *n.* A tree yielding a milky juice; esp. one in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow-tree of S. Amer.—**Milk leg.** (*Pathol.*) A swelling of the leg, usually in puerperal women, caused by inflammation of veins, and having a white appearance due to an accumulation of serum or of pus in the cellular tissue.—**Milch**, *a.* Yielding milk,—said only of beasts.

Mill. U. S. money. See under MILE.

Mill, mil, *n.* A set-to; pugilistic encounter.—*v. t.* To beat.

Mill, mil, *n.* An engine or machine for grinding any substance, as grain, etc., also for transforming raw material by mechanical processes into a condition for use; the building, with its machinery, where grind-

ing or manufacturing is carried on. (*Calico Printing.*) A printing cylinder, of copper. — *v. t.* [MILLED (mild), MILLING.] To reduce to fine particles, grind, comminute; to pass through a machine or engine; to shape or finish by passing through a machine; to make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of; to stamp in a coining press, coin; to full (cloth). — *High milling.* Reduction of the grain to flour by a succession of crackings, or of slight and partial crushings, alternately with sifting and sorting the product, — the method by which *New Process* or *Haxall* flour is obtained. — *Low m.* Reduction by a single crushing or grinding. — **Mill'stone,** *n.* A stone for grinding grain. — **Mill'er,** *n.* One who keeps or attends a mill, esp. a grist-mill. (*Entom.*) A moth, whose wings appear covered with powder, like a miller's clothes.

Millennium, Milleped, Milligram, Million, Millreis, etc. See under MILE.

Millet, mil'let, *n.* A grain-bearing grass of several species, cultivated in the Orient for its seed and in Europe and Amer. as a forage plant. — **Mil'iary,** -ya-rĭ, *a.* Like, or accompanied with an eruption like, millet seeds.

Milliner, mil'lĭ-nẽr, *n.* One who makes head-dresses, bonnets, etc., for women. — **Mil'liner'y,** -nẽr'ĭ, *n.* Articles dealt in by milliners.

Milt, milt, *n.* (*Anat.*) The spleen.

Milt, milt, *n.* The soft, white, spermatic glands of the male fish; soft roe; sperm of the male fish. — *v. t.* To impregnate (the roe or spawn of the female fish).

Mime, mīm, *n.* A kind of farce in which real characters were depicted; an actor in one. — **Mimeograph,** mĭm'e-o-graf, *n.* An autographic stencil copying device invented by Edison. — **Mim'ic, -ical,** *a.* Inclined to ape; imitative; consisting of, or formed in, imitation. — **Mim'ic,** *n.* One who, etc.; a mean or servile imitator. — *v. t.* [MIMICKED (-ikt), -ICKING.] To imitate for sport, ridicule by imitation, ape, counterfeit, mock. — **Mim'icker,** *n.* — **Mim'icry,** -ik-rĭ, *n.* Act or practice of, etc. — **Mimo'sa,** -sȧ *or* -zȧ, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, of many species, including the sensitive plant, — so called fr. its imitating the sensibility of animal life.

Minaret, min'a-ret, *n.* (*Arch.*) A slender, lofty turret on or near a Mohammedan mosque, having one or more projecting balconies, from which the people are summoned to prayer.

Minaret.

Minatory, min'a-to-rĭ, *a.* Threatening; menacing.

Mince, mĭns, *v. t.* [MINCED (minst); MINCING.] To cut into very small pieces; to hash; to diminish in speaking, extenuate; to clip (words, or expressions). — *v. i.* To walk with short steps, or to speak softly, with affected niccty. — **Mince'-pie,** *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients baked in paste. — **Min'cingly,** *adv.* In a mincing manner; with affected delicacy.

Mind, mīnd, *n.* The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; the entire spiritual nature; soul; state of the faculties of thinking, willing, choosing, etc.; as, opinion, sentiment, belief; choice, desire, purpose; courage, spirit; memory; remembrance; recollection. — *v. t.* To attend to; to notice, mark, regard, obey. — *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed; to incline. — **Mind'ed,** *a.* Disposed; inclined. — **Mind'ful,** -fụl, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.

Mine, mīn, *a.* Belonging to me; my, — used, as a pronominal adjective, placed always in the predicate; also, attributively, in the old style, before a noun beginning with a vowel, for *my;* also as a possessive pronoun, equivalent to *of me,* or, belonging to me; often used in the predicate standing for the noun to which it belongs.

Mine, mīn, *n.* A subterranean cavity or passage; esp. a pit from which mineral substances are dug; or (*Mil.*) a cavity filled with powder, under a fortification or other work, for blowing up the superstructure; a rich source of wealth or other good. — *v. i.* [MINED (mīnd), MINING.] To dig a mine; to form a burrow, tunnel, or hole, in the earth. — *v. t.* To dig away the foundation of, lay a mine under, sap, undermine; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means. — **Min'eral,** mĭn'ẽr-al, *n.* Any natural inorganic substance having a definite chemical composition. — *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or impregnated with, minerals. — **Min'eralist,** *n.* One versed or employed in minerals. — **Min'eralize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make mineral, reduce to a mineral form, communicate the properties of a mineral to. — *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals. — **Mineral'ogy,** -jĭ, *n.* Science of the properties of minerals, their classification, etc. — **Mineral'ogist,** *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Min'eralog'ical,** *a.* Pert. to mineralogy.

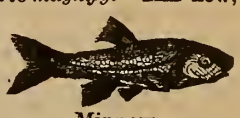
Minever, Miniver. Same as MENIVER.

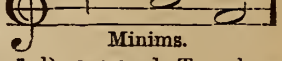
Mingle, ming'gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To unite in one body, mass, or compound; to blend; to mix confusedly, irregularly, or promiscuously; to unite in society or by ties of relationship; to deprive of purity by mixture; to render impure. — *v. i.* To be mixed, be united.

Miniate, Miniature. See under MINIUM.

Minikin, Minion. See under MIGNON.

Minish, min'ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To lessen, diminish. — **Min'ify,** -ĭ-fi, *v. t.* To make small or smaller; to degrade, treat with contempt, speak slightingly of, — opp. to *magnify.* — **Min'now,** -no, *n.* A very small fresh-water fish, of several species. — **Mi'nor,** *a.* Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; small; petty; unimportant. (*Mus.*) Less or lower by a semitone. — *n.* A person under age; a person under authority of parents or guardians; in Eng. and U. S., one not yet 21 years of age; a Minorite, or Franciscan friar. (*Logic.*) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. — **Mi'norite,** -īt, *n.* A Franciscan friar. — **Minor'ity,** -nŏr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, or period during which one is, a minor, or under age; the smaller number. — **Mi'nus,** *a.* Less; requiring to be subtracted; negative. — **Min'im,** *n.* Anything very minute; a single drop. (*Mus.*) A half note, equal in time to 2 quarter notes, or crochets. — **Min'imize,** *v. t.* [-MIZED (-mīzd), -MIZING.] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible. — **Min'imum,** *n.; pl.* -MA, -mȧ. The least quantity assignable in a given case; smallest amount; lowest point or degree; a thing of small consequence; trifle. — **Min'uend,** -u-end, *n.* (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted. — **Min'uet,** -u-et, *n.* A slow, graceful dance; a tune to regulate the movements in the dance so called. — **Minute',** mĭ-nūt', *a.* Very small, little, or slender; slight; attentive to small things; fine; critical; exact; circumstantial; detailed. — **Minute'ly,** *adv.* — **Minute'ness,** *n.* — **Min'ute,** min'it, *n.* The 60th part of an hour; 60 seconds. (*Geom.*) The 60th part of a degree. A note in writing to preserve the memory of anything. — *v. t.* To make a note of; to jot down. — **Min'utely,** -it-lĭ, *adv.* Every minute; rapidly. — **Minu'tia,** -shĭ-ȧ, *n.; pl.* -TIÆ, -shĭ-e. A minute particular; the smallest detail.


Minnow.


Minims.

Minister, min'is-tẽr, *n.* A servant; subordinate; assistant of inferior rank; one to whom is intrusted the direction of affairs of state; the representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court; embassador; one who serves at the altar; pastor of a church; clergyman; parson; priest. — *v. t.* [MINISTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To furnish, afford, supply, administer. — *v. i.* To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to serve in any office, sacred or secular; to afford supplies, give things needful, serve, officiate, administer, contribute. — **Min'istry,** -is-trĭ, *n.* Act of ministering; ministration; instrumentality; office, duties, or functions of a minister; the body of ministers; the clergy; the ministers of

state; business; employment. — **Ministe′rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executive office; pert. to the office of a minister; executive, embassadorial, or sacerdotal; official; clerical: priestly; ecclesiastical. — **Ministe′rially**, *adv.* — **Min′istrant**, *a.* Performing service as a minister; acting under command. — **Ministra′tion**, *n.* Act of performing service; office of a minister; ecclesiastical function. — **Min′strel**, *n.* One of an order of men, in the middle ages, who sang verses to the harp, etc.; a bard; singer; harper; a singer and musician, — often applied esp. to one who performs at comic entertainments. — **Min′strelsy**, -sĭ, *n.* Arts and occupation of minstrels; a collective body of minstrels, or of their songs.

Minium, min′ĭ-um, *n.* A pigment of a beautiful red color; red lead. — **Min′iate**, -ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion. — **Min′iature**, -ĭ-a-chur *or* -ĭ-chur, *n.* Orig. a painting in colors, esp., and now exclusively, one on a reduced scale; hence, reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form. — *a.* On a small scale.

Mink, mink, *n.* A carnivorous and fish-eating quadruped, allied to the weasel, which burrows near rivers or ponds, and is an expert swimmer and diver; its fine black fur.

Mink.

Minne-singer. See under Mignon.

Minnow, **Minor**, etc. See under Minish.

Minster, min′stēr, *n.* The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; a cathedral church.

Minstrel, etc. See under Minister.

Mint, mint, *n.* The place where money is coined; place of invention, fabrication, or production; unlimited supply. — *v. t.* To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to invent, forge, fabricate, fashion. — **Mint′age**, -ej, *n.* That which is minted or coined; duty paid to the mint for coining. — **Mint′er**, *n.* One who mints; a coiner; an inventor. — **Mint′-man**, *n.*; *pl.* -men. One skilled in coining, or in coins; a coiner. — **-mas′ter**, *n.* Superintendent of a mint; one who invents.

Mint, mint, *n.* An aromatic plant of various species, producing a pungent essential oil.

Minuend, **Minus**, **Minute**, etc. See under Minish.

Minx, minks, *n.* A pert, wanton girl; a she puppy; lap-dog.

Miocene, mi′o-sēn, *a.* (*Geol.*) Less recent, — a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

Miracle, mir′a-kl, *n.* A wonder or wonderful thing; esp. an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things; supernatural event; a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, — called also a *miracle-play*. — **Mirac′ulous**, -rak′u-lus, *a.* Of the nature of a miracle; performed by or exhibiting a supernatural power; extraordinarily wonderful. — **Mirac′ulously**, *adv.* — **Mirage′**, mĭ-rāzh′, *n.* An optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, inverted, suspended in air, approximated, changed, or as if reflected in water. — **Mir′ror**, -rēr, *n.* A looking-glass; that in which a true image may be seen; a pattern; an exemplar. — *v. t.* [mirrored (-rērd), -roring.] To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mirage.

Mire, mīr, *n.* Earth so wet and soft as to yield to pressure; deep mud. — *v. t.* [mired (mīrd), miring.] To plunge and fix in mire; to soil or daub with mud. — **Mir′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with, full of, or consisting of, etc.

Mirk, mērk, *a.* Dark; murky. — *n.* Darkness; gloom. — **Mirk′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Dark; obscure. [See Murky.]

Mirror. See under Miracle.

Mirth, mērth, *n.* High excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety; merriment; fun; frolic; festivity; jollity. — **Mirth′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of mirth; merry; jovial; festive. — **Mirth′fully**, *adv.* — **Mirth′fulness**, *n.* — **Mirth′less**, *a.* Without mirth.

Mirza, mēr′zȧ, *n.* The common title of honor in Persia: appended to a name, it signifies *prince*.

Misadventure, mis-ad-ven′chur, *n.* An unfortunate adventure; ill luck; accident; mishap; disaster. — **Misalli′ance**, -li′ans, *Més′alliance′*, mez′al-le-äns′, *n.* Improper association; esp. a degrading marriage connection with one of inferior social station. — **Mischance′**, -chȧns′, *n.* Ill luck; accident; misfortune; calamity. — **Mis′chief**, -chif, *n.* Evil produced or effected, whether with or without intention; trivial evil or vexation, caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport; troublesome or annoying act or conduct; cause of trouble or vexation; damage; harm; wrong-doing. — **Mis′chievous**, -chiv-us, *a.* Making mischief; inclined to do harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; destructive. — **Miscount′**, *v. t.* and *i.* To count wrongly. — *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering. — **Mis′creant**, -kre-ant, *n.* An infidel; misbeliever; a vile wretch; scoundrel. — **Misfea′sance**, -fe′zans, *n.* (*Law.*) A trespass; wrong done; improper performance of a lawful act. — **Misno′mer**, *n.* (*Law.*) The mistaking of the true name of a person. A wrong or inapplicable name or title; a misapplied term. — **Misprize′**, -prīz′, *v. t.* [-prized (-prīzd′), -prizing.] To slight, undervalue. — **Mispris′ion**, -prizh′un, *n.* (*Law.*) A high offense or misdemeanor, negative or positive; passive concealment of a crime or neglect to reveal it, as of *treason* or *felony*; a positive act to help cover a crime, as dissuading a witness; maladministration; neglect, oversight, or mistake — as of a clerk in writing or keeping a record.

Misanthrope, mis′an-thrōp, **-an′thropist**, -thro-pist, *n.* A hater of mankind. — **Misanthrop′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Hating mankind. — **Misan′thropy**, -pĭ, *n.* Hatred or dislike of, etc. — **Misog′amy**, -mĭ, *n.* Hatred of marriage. — **Misog′amist**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Misog′yny**, -soj′ĭ-nĭ, *n.* Hatred of the female sex. — **Misog′ynist**, *n.* A woman-hater.

Misapply, **Misapprehend**, **Misbegot**, etc. See under Miss.

Miscellaneous, mis-sel-la′ne-us, *a.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. — **Mis′cellany**, -la-nĭ, *n.* A mass or mixture of various kinds; a medley; esp., a collection of compositions on various subjects. — **Miscella′nea**, -ne-ȧ, *n. pl.* A collection of miscellaneous matters. — **Mis′cegena′tion**, -se-jena′shun, *n.* Amalgamation of races.

Mischance, **Mischief**, etc. See under Misadventure.

Miser, mi′zēr, *n.* An avaricious or extremely covetous person; one who hoards money and lives meanly; a niggard. — **Mi′serly**, -lĭ, *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious; stingy; mean. — **Mis′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; evils which cause misery; calamity; misfortune; torture; agony; anguish; distress. — **Mis′erable**, *a.* Very unhappy; in a state of distress; causing misery; very poor; worthless; despicable; abject; wretched. — **Mis′erably**, *adv.* In a miserable manner; unhappily; pitiably. — **Mis′ere′re**, -re′re, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The 51st psalm, which commences with this word. (*Pathol.*) The symptoms attending obstruction in the intestines; iliac passion.

Misfeasance, etc. See under Misadventure.

Mish-mash, mish′-mash, *n.* A mingle or hotch-potch.

Mishna, mish′nȧ, *n.* The digest of the Jewish traditional and ritual law, made in the 2d century, which with the Gemara forms the Talmud.

Misle, etc. See under Mist.

Misnomer, **Misprize**, **Misprision**. See under Misadventure.

Misogamy, **Misogyny**, etc. See under Misanthrope.

Mispickel, mis-pik′l, *n.* (*Min.*) Arsenical iron pyrites.

Miss, mis, *n.* Young woman or girl, — used as a title of address, prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman. — **Miss'y**, -ĭ, **-ish**, *a.* Like a miss or young girl; affectedly fine.

Miss, mis, *v. t.* [MISSED (mist), MISSING.] To fail of hitting, reaching, obtaining, seeing, finding, etc.; to do without, forego; to omit, pass by; to discover the absence of, feel the want of, mourn the loss of. — *v. i.* To fail to hit; not to succeed; to fail to obtain, learn, find, etc.; to mistake; err. — *n.* A failure to hit, reach, etc.; loss; want; felt absence; mistake; error. — **Mis'apply'**, *v. t.* To apply wrongly or to a wrong purpose. — **Mis'apprehend'**, *v. t.* To misunderstand. — **Misap'prehen'sion**, -shun, *n.* A mistaking; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact; misconception; mistake. — **Mis'appro'pria'tion**, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

— **Misbecome'**, -kum', *v. t.* To suit ill; not to befit or become. — **Misbegot'**, **-got'ten**, *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. — **Misbehave'**, *v. i.* To behave ill, conduct one's self improperly. — **Misbehav'ior**, -hāv'yēr, *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill-conduct. — **Misbelief'**, -lēf', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion. — **Misbeliev'er**, *n.* One who believes wrongly, or holds a false religion. — **Misbestow'**, *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

— **Miscal'culate**, -kal'ku-lāt, *v. t.* To calculate erroneously. — **Miscal'cula'tion**, *n.* Erroneous calculation. — **Miscall'**, -kawl', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name, name improperly, abuse. — **Miscar'riage**, -kar'rij, *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure; improper behavior; expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is viable; abortion. — **Miscar'ry**, -kăr'rĭ, *v. i.* To fail of the intended effect; to fail to reach its destination; to bring forth young before the proper time. — **Misconceive'**, -kon-sēv', *v. t.* or *i.* To conceive wrongly; interpret incorrectly; misapprehend; misjudge; mistake. — **Misconceit'**, -sēt', **Misconcep'tion**, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; mistake. — **Miscon'duct**, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; misdemeanor; mismanagement. — **Misconduct'**, *v. t.* To conduct amiss; mismanage. — **Miscon'strue**, -kon'strōō, *v. t.* To construe wrongly; interpret erroneously. — **Mis'construc'tion**, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things — **Miscoun'sel**, -kown'sel, *v. t.* To counsel wrongly. — **Miscue'**, -ku', *v. i.* To fail to strike the ball properly with the cue at billiards. — *n.* An ineffectual stroke with the cue.

— **Misdate'**, *n.* A wrong date. — *v. t.* To date erroneously. — **Misdeed'**, *n.* An evil deed: wicked action; offense; transgression; crime. — **Misdeem'**, *v. t.* To judge erroneously, misjudge. — **Misdemean'**, -dē-mēn', *v. t.* To behave ill. — **Misdemean'or**, -mēn'-ēr, *n.* Ill behavior; evil conduct. (*Law.*) Any crime less than a felony. — **Misdirect'**, -dĭ-rekt', *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place. — **Misdirec'tion**, *n.* Act of directing wrongly. (*Law.*) An error of a judge in charging the jury. — **Misdo'**, -dōō', *v. t.* [-DID, -DONE, -DOING.] To do wrongly. — *v. i.* To do wrong, commit a fault or crime. — **Misdo'ing**, *n.* A wrong done, fault, offense.

— **Misemploy'**, *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss. — **Misemploy'ment**, *n.* Ill employment. — **Misen'try**, -en'trĭ, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

— **Misfit'**, *n.* A bad fit; a bad match. — **Misform'**, *v. t.* To put into an ill shape. — **Misfort'une**, -fôr'chun, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; accident; calamity; mishap: harm; disaster.

— **Misgive'**, -giv', *v. t.* To fill with doubt and apprehension, deprive of confidence; to fail. — **Misgiv'ing**, *n.* A failure of confidence; distrust: doubt. — **Misgot'ten**, *a.* Unjustly obtained. — **Misgov'ern**, -guv'-ērn, *v. t.* To govern ill, administer unfaithfully. — **Misgov'ernment**, *n.* Ill administration of public or private affairs; irregularity; disorder. — **Misguid'-ance**, -gĭd'ans, *n.* Wrong direction or guidance. — **Misguide'**, *v. t.* To direct ill, lead into error.

— **Mishap'**, *n.* Ill chance; accident: calamity; mischance. — **Mishear'**, *v. i.* To mistake in hearing.

— **Misinform'**, *v. t.* To give erroneous information to. — **Misin'forma'tion**, *n.* Wrong information. — **Misinter'pret**, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain amiss. — **Mis'inter'preta'tion**, *n.* A mistaken interpretation.

— **Misjoin'**, *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly. — **Misjudge'**, -juj', *v. t.* To mistake in judging of. — *v. i.* To err in judgment, form false opinions. — **Misjudg'ment**, *n.* Wrong determination.

— **Mislay'**, *v. t.* [-LAID (-lād'), -LAYING.] To lay in a wrong place, lay in a place not recollected, lose. — **Mislead'**, -lēd', *v. t.* [-LED, -LEADING.] To lead into a wrong way or path, lead astray, cause to mistake, deceive, delude. — **Mislead'er**, *n.* — **Mislike'**, *v. t.* or *i.* To dislike, have aversion to. — *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

— **Misman'age**, -man'ej, *v. i.* To behave or manage ill. — *v. t.* To manage ill, administer improperly. — **Misman'agement**, *n.* — **Misman'ager**, *n.* — **Mismatch'**, -mach', *v. t.* To match unsuitably.

— **Misname'**, *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

— **Mispell**, **Mispend**. See MISSPELL, etc., below. — **Misplace'**, -plās', *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper or unworthy object. — **Misplace'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Misplead'**, -plēd', *v. t.* To err in pleading. — **Misprint'**, *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.

— **Mispronounce'**, -nowns', *v. i.* and *t.* [-NOUNCED (-nownst'), -NOUNCING.] To pronounce erroneously. — **Mis'pronun'cia'tion**, -shĭ-a'shun, *n.* Wrong pronunciation. — **Mis'propor'tion**, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

Misquote', -kwōt', *v. t.* To quote erroneously. — **Misquota'tion**, *n.* An erroneous quotation.

— **Misrecite'**, -sīt', *v. t.* To recite erroneously. — **Misrecit'al**, *n.* An inaccurate recital. — **Misreck'on**, -rek'n, *v. t.* To reckon or compute wrongly. — **Misreck'oning**, *n.* An erroneous computation. — **Misrep'resent'**, *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly. — *v. i.* To make an incorrect representation. — **Misrep'resenta'tion**, *n.* Act of giving a false representation; incorrect account given, from mistake, carelessness, or malice. — **Misrep'resent'er**, *n.* — **Misrule'**, -rōōl', *n.* Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination; unjust domination.

— **Misshape'**, -shāp', *v. t.* To shape ill, deform. — **Misspell'**, *v. t.* To spell wrong, write with wrong letters. — **Misspell'ing**, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography. — **Misspend'**, *v. t.* To spend amiss, squander. — **Misstate'**, *v. t.* and *i.* To state wrongly, falsify. — **Misstate'ment**, *n.* Incorrect statement. — **Misstep'**, *n.* A wrong or false step.

— **Mistake'**, -tāk', *v. t.* To take wrongly, misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; to mischoose, misjudge; to take one person or thing to be another, confound. — *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment. — *n.* A taking or apprehending wrongly; a fault in opinion, judgment, or conduct; a misconception; blunder; error; bull. — *To be mistaken* To be misapprehended or misunderstood; to be taken or led astray; to err; to misapprehend. — **Mistak'en**, -tāk'n, *p. a.* Guilty of a mistake; in error; erroneous; incorrect; wrong. — **Mistak'enly**, *adv.* By mistake. — **Mistak'er**, *n.* — **Mistak'able**, *a.* Liable to be mistaken. — **Mistime'**, -tīm', *v. t.* To time wrongly, not adapt to the time. — *v. i.* To neglect the proper time. — **Misti'tle**, -tl, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name. — **Mistri'al**, *n.* (*Law.*) A false or erroneous trial. — **Mistrust'**, *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. — *v. t.* To regard with jealousy or suspicion, suspect, doubt; to anticipate as near or likely to occur; to surmise. — **Mistrust'ful**, -ful, *a.* Suspicious; wanting confidence. — **Mistrust'fully**, *adv.* — **Mistrust'fulness**, *n.* — **Mistune'**, -tūn', *v. t.* To tune wrongly or erroneously. — **Mistu'tor**, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

— **Misun'derstand'**, *v. t.* To misconceive, mistake, take in a wrong sense. — **Misun'derstand'ing**, *n.* Mistake of meaning; error; misconception; disagreement; difference; slight quarrel. — **Misuse'**, -ūz', *v. t.* To use improperly, treat ill, maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply. — **Misus'age**, -ūz'ej, *n.* Ill usage; abuse. — **Misuse'**, -ūs', *n.* Wrong application or use; misapplication; abuse.

Missal, mis'sal, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Misseltoe. See MISTLETOE.

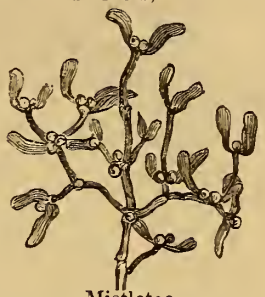
Missile, mis'sil, *a.* Capable of being thrown, hurled,

or projected.—*n.* A projectile weapon, as a lance, arrow, or bullet, with which one may strike an object at a distance.—**Mis'sion**, mish'un, *n.* Act of sending, or state of being sent; commission; errand; duty on which one is sent; persons sent; delegation; embassy; a station, residence, or organization, of missionaries.—**Mis'sionary**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* One sent upon a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion.—*a.* Pert. to missions.—**Mis'sive**, -siv, *a.* Intended to be sent; prepared for sending out; sent by authority of some person or society; intended to be thrown or hurled; missile.—*n.* That which is sent; a message; letter.—**Mit'timus**, -tĭ-mus, *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant of commitment to prison.

Mist, mist, **Mis'tle**, **Mis'tle**, miz'l, **Miz'zle**, miz'zl, *n.* Visible watery vapor at or near the surface of the earth; fog; coarse, watery vapor, approaching the form of rain; anything which dims or darkens.—*v. t.* To cloud, cover with mist.—*v. i.* [MISTED, MISTING; —MIZ'ZLED (-ld), -LING; —MIS'TLED (miz'ld), -LING; —MIZ'ZLED, -ZLING.] To rain in very fine drops.—**Mist'y**, -ĭ, **Mis'ly**, miz'lĭ, **Miz'zly**, -zlĭ, *a.* Overspread with, attended by, or obscured as if by, mist; raining in fine drops.—**Mist'iness**, *n.*

Mister, mis'tẽr, abbr. in writing to Mr., *n.* Sir; master,—a title of any adult male.

Mistletoe, Misletoe, miz'l-to, *n.* A parasitic evergreen shrub, bearing a glutinous berry: the sacred plant of the Druids.


Mistletoe.

Mis'tress, mis'tres, *n.* A woman who exercises authority, is chief, etc.; the female head of a family, school, etc.; a woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery over it: a beloved object; sweetheart; a paramour; concubine. Madam,—a title or term of address, now written *Mrs.* and pron. *mis'is.*

Mistrust, Mistune, Misuse, etc. See under MISS.

Mite, mīt, *n.* Anything very small; a minute object; very small quantity; very small coin.

Mite, mīt, *n.* A minute animal, allied to the spider, of several varieties, having jaws, which distinguish it from the ticks.—**Mit'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with mites.

Miter, -tre, mi'tẽr, *n.* A covering for the head, worn by bishops, cardinals, etc. (*Arch.*) The joint formed by the ends of 2 pieces (of molding, etc.), each cut off at an angle, and matching together.—*v. i.* [MITERED *or* MITRED (-tẽrd), MITERING *or* MITRING.] (*Arch.*) To meet and match together, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, esp. when at a right angle.—*v. t.* To adorn with a miter; to cut the ends of 2 pieces obliquely and join them at an angle.—**Mi'tral**, *a.* Pert. to or like, etc.,—said esp. (*Anat.*) of the *mitral valves* of the left ventricle of the heart: see HEART.

Mitre.

Miter Joints.

Mitigate, mit'ĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To alleviate (suffering, etc.); to make less rigorous, soften in severity or harshness; temper; to render more tolerable; to reduce a penalty in amount or severity; assuage.—**Mit'iga'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to, etc.—**Mit'iga'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Mitrailleuse, me-tra-yēz', *n.* A machine-gun, having 37 parallel breech-loading barrels, which may be fired at once or in quick succession.

Mitt, mit, *n.* A mitten; also, a covering for the wrist and hand and not for the fingers.—**Mit'ten**, *n.* A covering for the hand for warmth, etc., in which the fingers are not separated.

Mittimus. See under MISSILE.

Mix, miks, *v. t.* [MIXED, less prop. MIXT; MIXING.] To unite or blend 2 or more ingredients into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; to unite with in company, join, associate: to produce by the stirring together of ingredients, mingle; to confuse, disarrange, confound.—*v. i.* To become united or blended promiscuously; to be joined, associate.—**Mixt'ure**, miks'chur, *n.* Art of mixing, or state of being mixed; that which is mixed; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass; admixture; intermixture; medley.—**Mix'tilin'eal, -ear**, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, etc.

Mizzen, miz'zn, *a.* (*Naut.*) Hindmost; nearest the stern.—*n.* The hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail. See SAIL and SHIP.

Mizzle, *v. i.* See under MIST.

Mnemonic, ne-mon'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Assisting the memory.—**Mnemon'ics**, *n.* The art of memory; a system of rules to assist the memory.

Moan, mōn, *v. t.* [MOANED (mōnd), MOANING.] To bewail with an audible voice, lament, deplore.—*v. i.* To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain.—*n.* Audible expression of sorrow or suffering; a low, dull sound, like that of one in grief or pain.

Moat, mōt, *n.* (*Fort.*) A deep trench round the rampart of a fortified place; a ditch.—*v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense. See CASTLE.

Mob, mob, *n.* A disorderly crowd: collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose; populace.—*v. t.* [MOBBED (mobd), -BING.] To attack in a disorderly crowd.—**Moboc'racy**, -ra-sĭ, *n.* Rule or ascendency of the mob.—**Mo'bile**, -bil, *a.* Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited; movable; changeable; fickle.—**Mobil'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being mobile; capacity for motion; susceptibility of being moved, aroused, excited, etc.; activity; fickleness.—**Mob'ilize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To put in a state of readiness for active service,—said of troops, enrolled, but not previously on the war establishment.—**Mob'iliza'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Mob-cap, mob'kap, *n.* A plain cap or head-dress; esp., one tying under the chin by a very broad band, generally of the same material as the cap itself.

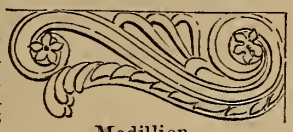
Moccasin, mok'ka-sin, *n.* A shoe of the N. Amer. Indians, made wholly (including the sole) of deerskin or soft leather. (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous water serpent of the U. S.; also a highland species.

Mocha, mo'kà, *n.* An Abyssinian weight = 1 Troy grain; a kind of coffee fr. *Mocha*, in Arabia.

Mock, mok, *v. t.* [MOCKED (mokt), MOCKING.] To imitate in contempt or derision: to treat with scorn or contempt; to disappoint the hopes of; to deride, ridicule, taunt, jeer.—*v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, gibe, jeer.—*n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer; mockery.—*a.* Imitating reality, but not real: false.—**Mock'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Act of mocking; derision; ridicule; counterfeit appearance; vain imitation or effort.—**Mock'ing-bird**, *n.* A singing-bird of N. Amer., which imitates the notes of other birds and many other sounds.

Mode, mōd, *n.* Manner of existing or being; prevailing popular custom; variety; gradation; degree; method; fashion; way; style. (*Metaph.*) Condition, or state of being; form,—opp. to *matter*. (*Logic.*) The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. (*Gram.*) A form in the inflection of a verb indicating the manner in which the action or state is presented, as certain, contingent, etc.; mood. (*Mus.*) The arrangement of the intervals in a scale.—**Mod'ish**, mōd'ish, *a.* According to the mode; conformed to the extreme fashion.—**Mod'ist**, *n.* One who follows the fashion.—**Modiste'**, -dēst', *n.* A milliner; dressmaker; purveyor of fashions.—**Mod'el**, mŏd'el, *n.* Standard; pattern; example; something to be copied; a mold; a representation; facsimile; a copy, as of a statue or bust; a representation of a machine or structure on a reduced scale.—*v. t.* [MODELED (-eld), -ELING.] To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model,

or propose a model for.—*v. i.* (*Fine Arts.*) To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed. —**Mod′eler**, *n.* One who models; a worker in plastic art.—**Mod′eling**, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) Act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed.—**Mod′ulate**, -u-lāt, *v. t.* To form (sound) to a certain key or proportion; to vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner.—*v. i.* (*Mus.*) To pass from one key into another.—**Modula′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; sound modulated; melody. (*Mus.*) Manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; a passing from one key to another.—**Modill′ion**, -yun, *n.* (*Arch.*) The enriched bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian entablature,—socalled fr. its arrangement at regulated distances.—



Modillion.

Mod′erate, -ēr-āt, *a.* Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; restrained.—*v. t.* To restrain from excess, keep within bounds, lessen, allay, repress, temper, qualify; to regulate, mitigate, abate, still, pacify, quiet.—*v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; to abate.—**Modera′tion**, *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; freedom from excess; calmness of mind; equanimity.—**Mod′ern**, *a.* Pert. to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent: new; novel.—*n.* A person of modern times.—**Mod′ernize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste.—**Mod′est**, *a.* Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency; observing the proprieties of the sex; free from familiarity, indecency, or lewdness,—said of a woman; evincing modesty in the actor or author; not boastful, presumptuous, or arrogant; reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; chaste; virtuous.—**Mod′esty**, -ɪ, *n.* Quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption, or of unwomanly or indecent bearing or conduct; purity of manners; humility; diffidence; shyness.—**Mod′icum**, -ɪ-kum, *n.* A little; a small quantity.—**Mod′ify**, -ɪ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To change the form or external qualities of; to give a new form to, vary, alter, qualify.—**Mod′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of modifying; particular form or manner; modified shape or condition.

Mogul, mo-gul′, *n.* A person of Mongolian race.—*Great Mogul.* The sovereign of the empire founded in Hindostan by the Mongol Tartars in the 16th century.

Mohair, mo′hâr, *n.* The long, silky hair of the Angora goat, of Asia Minor; a fabric made from it.

Mohammedan, mo-ham′med-an, *a.* Pert. to Mohammed or Mahomet, or to the religion founded by him.—*n.* A follower of, or believer in, etc.—**Moham′medanism**, **-medism**, -izm, *n.* The religion, or doctrines and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism.—**Moham′medanize**, **-medize**, *v. t.* To make conformable to, etc.

Moidore, moi′dōr, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal = about $6.

Moiety, moi′e-tɪ, *n.* One of 2 equal parts; the half.

Moil, moil, *v. t.* [MOILED (moild), MOILING.] To daub, make dirty, soil, defile.—*v. i.* To work with painful effort; to labor, toil, drudge.

Moire, mwôr, *n.* A clouded or mottled appearance on metallic or textile fabrics; watered or clouded silk.

Moist, moist, *a.* Moderately wet; damp; humid.—**Moist′en**, mois′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make damp, wet slightly, soften.—**Moist′ure**, mois′-chur, *n.* A moderate degree of wetness; dampness; that which makes damp or wet.

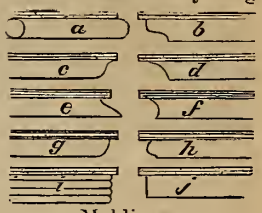
Molar, mo′lar, *n.* A grinding tooth; double tooth: see TOOTH.—**Mo′lar**, **-lary**, -la-rɪ, *a.* Having power to grind; grinding.

Molasses, mo-las′sez, *n. sing.* The viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar, in the process of manufacture.

Mold, **Mould**, mōld, *n.* Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized; the earthy material, or the matter of which anything is formed.—*v. t.* To cover with soil.—**Mold′er**, **Mould′er**, *v. i.* To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble, perish, waste away gradually.—*v. t.* To turn to dust, crumble, waste.

Mold, **Mould**, mōld, *n.* A vegetable or fungous growth, often like down, upon decaying food or articles that lie long in warm and damp air.—*v. t.* To cause to contract mold.—*v. i.* To become moldy.—**Mold′y**, **Mould′y**, -ɪ, *a.* Overgrown with mold; fusty.

Mold, **Mould**, mōld, *n.* The matrix in which anything is cast; anything which serves to regulate size, form, etc.; cast; shape; character.—*v. t.* To form into a particular shape, model, fashion.—**Mold′ing**, **Mould′ing**, *n.* Anything cast in a mold, or which appears to be so. (*Arch.*) A grooved or swelling band or projection, or an assemblage of such, upon a wall, column, wainscot, etc.



Moldings.

a, astragal; *b*, ogee; *c*, cymatium; *d*, cavetto; *e*, scotia, or casement; *f*, apophyges; *g*, ovolo, or quarter round; *h*, torus; *i*, reeding; *j*, band.

Mole, mōl, *n.* A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

Mole, mōl, *n.* A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

Mole, mōl, *n.* A mound, pier, jetty, or massive work formed of masonry, etc., laid in the sea, extended before a port, to defend it from the waves; a breakwater; the harbor itself.—**Mol′ecule**, mol′e-kūl, *n.* A very small particle of matter; one of the elementary particles of any substance.—**Molec′ular**, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or residing in, molecules.—**Molest′**, *v. t.* To trouble, render uneasy, disturb, annoy, vex, tease.—**Mol′esta′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Mole.

Mole, mōl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small subterranean insect-eating mammal, with minute eyes and very soft fur.—*v. t.* [MOLED (mōld), MOLING.] To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow, excavate.

Molecule, **Molest**, etc. See under MOLE, a mound.

Mollient, mol′lɪ-ent *or* -yent, *a.* Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.—**Mol′lify**, -lɪ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make soft or tender; to assuage (pain or irritation); to appease (excited feeling or passion), pacify; to reduce in harshness or asperity.—**Mol′lusk**, *n.* A boneless animal, having a soft, fleshy body, inhabiting a univalve or bivalve shell, or clothed only with a membranous mantle.

Molt, **Moult**, mōlt, *v. i.* To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.—*v. t.* To cast (the hair, skin, etc.); to shed.

Molten: see MELT.

Molybdena, mol-ib-de′nà, **Molyb′denite**, -nīt, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of dark lead color, occurring in flexible laminæ, like plumbago: sulphuret of molybdenum.

Mome, mōm, *n.* A dull, silent person; stupid fellow; stock.

Moment, mo′ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; an instant; impulsive power; momentum; importance in influence or effect; an essential element; a deciding point, fact, or consideration.—**Mo′mentary**, -a-rɪ, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.—**Mo′mentarily**, -a-rɪ-lɪ, *adv.* Every moment; from moment to moment.—**Mo′mentariness**, *n.*—**Mo′mently**, *adv.* For a moment; in a moment; every moment.—**Moment′ous**, -us, *a.* Of moment or consequence; important; weighty.—**Moment′ousness**, *n.*—**Momen′tum**, *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA; *E. pl.* -TUMS. (*Mech.*) The amount of force in a moving body, being always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity; impetus; essential or constituent element. [L.]

Monachal, etc. See under MONAD.

Monad, mon′ad, *n.* An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point; an indivisible thing. (*Zoöl.*) One of the simplest kind of minute animalcules. (*Chem.*) One of the elements (hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine,

bromine, iodine, potassium, sodium, and lithium) which can combine with, be exchanged for, or be replaced by one atom of hydrogen. — **Monan'drian**, -nan'drĭ-an, **-drous**, -drus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having but one stamen. — **Mon'arch**, -ärk, *n.* A sole ruler; autocrat; sovereign; emperor, king, prince, or chief; one superior to all others of the same kind. — **Monarch'al**, **-ial**, *a.* Pert. to, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial. — **Monarch'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Vested in a single ruler; pert. to monarchy or a monarch. — **Mon'archism**, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of, etc. — **Mon'archist**, *n.* An advocate of, etc. — **Mon'archy**, -ĭ, *n.* A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch: territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; empire. — **Mon'astery**, mon'as-tĕr'ĭ *or* mon'as-trĭ, *n.* A house of religious retirement, esp. for monks; convent; nunnery; abbey; priory. — **Monas'tic**, *n.* A monk. — **Monas'tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to monasteries, or to their occupants, rules, etc.; secluded from the temporal concerns of life; recluse. — **Monas'ticism**, **-tĭ-sizm**, *n.* The monastic life, system, or condition. — **Mon'achal**, -a-kal, *a.* Pert. to monks or a monastic life; monastic. — **Mon'achism**, -a-kizm, *n.* The system and influences of a monastic life. — **Monk**, munk, *n.* One of a male community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises; a religious recluse or hermit. — **Monk'ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* The life of monks; monastic life, usage, or customs. — **Monk'ish**, *a.* Like, or pert. to, etc. — **Mon'ocar'pous**, -kär'pus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat. — **Mon'ochrome**, -o-krōm, *n.* A painting with a single color. — **Mon'ochromat'ic**, -kro-mat'ik, *a.* Consisting of 1 color, or presenting rays of light of 1 color only. — **Monoc'ular**, **-ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Having 1 eye only; adapted to be used with only 1 eye at a time. — **Mon'ocule**, -kūl, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect with only 1 eye. — **Mon'odac'tylous**, -dak'til-us, *a.* Having but 1 finger or toe. — **Mon'ody**, -o-dĭ, *n.* A mournful poem, in which a single mourner expresses lamentation. — **Monog'amy**, -a-mĭ, *n.* Union of 1 male with 1 female; practice or state of having only 1 husband, wife, or mate at a time, — opp. to bigamy and polygamy; also the state of such as may not marry again after the death of a first wife. — **Monog'amist**, *n.* One who holds to monogamy, as opp. to polygamy, etc.; one who disallows second marriages. — **Mon'ogam'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or involving, monogamy. — **Monogen'esis**, **-jen'e-sis**, **-nog'eny**, -noj'e-ni, *n.* Unity of origin, — esp. the theory that all mankind has a common origin, opp. to *polygenesis* or *polygeny*. — **Mon'ogram**, *n.* A character or cipher composed of 1, 2, or more letters, interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name. — **Mon'ograph**, -graf, *n.* A treatise upon or description of a single thing, or a single branch of a subject. — **Mon'ograph'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Drawn in lines without colors; pert. to a monograph. — **Monog'raphy**, -ra-fĭ, *n.* A representation by lines only; an outline drawing: a mere sketch; a monograph. — **Mon'olith**, *n.* A pillar, column, etc., consisting of a single stone. — **Mon'ologue**, -log, *n.* A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy; a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer. — **Mon'oma'nia**, -nĭ-a, *n.* Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only. — **Mon'oma'niac**, *n.* One affected by monomania. — *a.* Affected with, etc. — **Mono'mial**, -no'mĭ-al, *n.* (*Alg.*) A single algebraic expression; that is, an expression unconnected with any other by the signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality. — **Monop'athy**, -a-thĭ, *n.* Solitary suffering or sensibility. — **Mon'opet'alous**, -a-lus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having only 1 petal, or the corolla in 1 piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube. — **Mon'ophthong**, mon'of-thong, *n.* A single uncompounded vowel sound; a vowel digraph. — **Mon'ophthon'gal**, -thon'gal, *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, etc. — **Monoph'ysite**, -nof'ĭ-sīt, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but 1 nature. — **Monop'oly**, -o-lĭ, *n.* An exclusive right, privilege, or power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market. — **Monop'olist**, **-oliz'er**, -o-līz'ĕr, *n.* One who monopolizes. — **Monop'olize**, *v. t.* [-LIZED (-līzd), -LIZING.] To get possession of the whole of (a commodity); to appropriate or control the exclusive sale of; to obtain the exclusive right of, esp. the right of trading to any place, or with any country or district; to engross the whole of. — **Monop'teral**, *a.* (*Arch.*) With but 1 wing, — applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns without a cell. — **Mon'osyl'lable**, -sil'la-bl, *n.* A word of 1 syllable. — **Mon'osyllab'ic**, *a.* Consisting of 1 syllable; consisting of words of 1 syllable. — **Mon'othe'ism**, -the'izm, *n.* The doctrine or belief that there is but 1 God. — **Mon'otone**, -o-tōn, *n.* (*Mus.*) A single unvaried tone or sound. (*Rhet.*) The utterance of successive syllables in 1 unvaried key or line of pitch. — **Monot'onous**, -o-nus, *a.* Uttered in 1 unvarying tone or key; continued with dull uniformity. — **Monot'onously**, *adv.* — **Monot'onousness**, **-ony**, -o-nĭ, *n.* Absence of variety, as in speaking or singing; an irksome sameness or want of variety.

Monandrous Plant.

Monday, mun'dĭ, *n.* The 2d day of the week.

Money, mun'ĭ, *n.*; *pl.* **-EYS**, **-iz**. Coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce; any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling; cash; wealth. — **Mon'etary**, -e-tĕr-ĭ, *a.* Pert. to or consisting in money; pecuniary. — **Mon'eyed**, -id, *a.* Rich in, having, consisting in, or composed of, money. — **Mon'eyer**, -ĭ-ĕr, *n.* (*Coinage.*) A responsible and authorized manufacturer of coin. — **Mon'ey-or'der**, *n.* An order for a sum of money, issued by a post-office to which payment has been made, and payable by another office. — **Mon'etize**, -e-tīz, *v. t.* [-TIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To convert into money, adopt as current money, give an established value to.

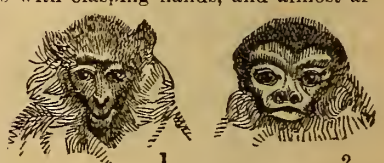
Monger, mun'gĕr, *n.* A trader; dealer, — now used chiefly in composition. — *v. t.* To deal in, make merchandise of, traffic in. — **Mon'grel**, mun'grel, *a.* Of a mixed breed; hybrid. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed; one of no definite breed or without pedigree.

Mongoose. See MUNGOOSE.

Monition, mo-nish'un, *n.* Instruction given by way of caution; warning; information; notice. — **Mon'itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Conveying admonition; admonitory. — **Mon'itor**, *n.* One who warns, advises, cautions, instructs, or admonishes; a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of an instructor, or to instruct a division or class. (*Naut.*) An ironclad war vessel, having its guns in a revolving turret, — this having been the name of the first vessel of the kind. — **Mon'ito'rial**, -ĭ-to'rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to, performed by, conducted or taught by, or communicated by, monitors. — **Mon'itory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Giving admonition; warning.

Monk, etc. See under MONAD.

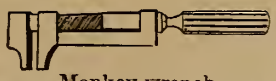
Monkey, munk'ĭ, *n.*; *pl.* **-EYS**, **-iz**. One of an order of 4-handed mammals, having pectoral mammæ, short legs with hand-shaped prehensile feet, usually, long arms with clasping hands, and almost always a prehensile tail, — sometimes applied to apes and baboons; a name of contempt, or of slight kindness; the hammer of a pile-driver. — **Monk'eyism**, -ĭ-izm, *n.* Conduct of a monkey; resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions. — **Monk'ey-jack'et**, *n.* A tailless, close-fitting jacket. — **-rail**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A second and lighter rail



Heads of Monkeys.
1, Simiadæ; 2, Cebidæ.

Monopetalous or Gamopetalous Flower.

raised about 6 inches above the quarter-rail of a ship. —**-wrench**, *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.



Monkey-wrench.

Monocarpous, Monody, Monogram, etc. See under MONAD.

Monseigneur, mawN-sa-nyĕr′, *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS, ma-sa-nyĕr′. My lord; your grace or highness, — title of a person of high rank. — **Monsieur**, mo-syĕ′, *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS, ma-syĕ′. Sir, or Mr. — title of civility to persons addressed in speech or writing: it is used specifically of princes of the French blood-royal; a Frenchman, — in contempt or ridicule.

Monsoon, mon-sōōn′, *n.* A wind alternating with the seasons, esp. a wind in the Indian Ocean, blowing from the S.-W. from April to Oct., and from the N.-E. during the other half of the year.

Monster, mon′stĕr, *n.* Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; an unnatural production; an animal or plant departing from the usual type; any thing or person horrible from ugliness, deformity, wickedness, or power to harm. — **Mon′strous**, -strus, *a.* Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form; abnormal; enormous; extraordinary; marvelous; shocking to the sight or other senses; horrible; dreadful. — *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. — **Monstros′ity**, -stros′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being monstrous; an unnatural production; that which is monstrous. — **Mon′strance**, -strans, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation.

Monstrance.

Montanic, mon-tan′ik, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting in, mountains. — **Mont de Pi′tĕ**, mawN′dĕ-pe-a-ta′. A pawnbroking establishment, to lend money to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

Month, munth, *n.* One of the 12 divisions of the calendar year; time of one revolution of the moon; four weeks. — **Month′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Continued, or performed in a month; happening once a month, or every month. — *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

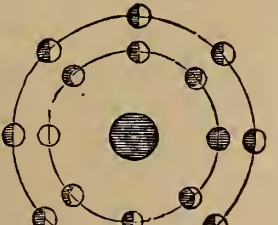
Monument, mon′u-ment, *n.* Anything intended to remind or give notice; a building, pillar, stone, etc., erected in remembrance of a person, event, etc.; memorial; tomb; cenotaph; an enduring or notable evidence, instance, or example.

Moo, mōō, *v. i.* To make the noise of a cow; to low.

Mood, mōōd, *n.* Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; grammatical form indicating manner of action or being.

Mood, mōōd, *n.* Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling. — **Mood′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [MOODIER, -IEST.] Indulging moods, or varying frames of mind; out of humor; peevish; abstracted and pensive; gloomy; fretful; capricious.

Moon, mōōn, *n.* The satellite which revolves round the earth; any secondary planet, or satellite; a month; a complete revolution of the moon. (*Fort.*) A crescent-formed outwork. — *v. i.* To act as if moon-struck; to stare dreamily, wander idly. — **Moon′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or like, the moon; moon-struck; prone to moon. — **Moon′ish**, *a.* Like the moon; variable. — **Moon′beam**, *n.* A ray of light from the moon. — **Moon′light**, *n.* The light afforded by, etc. — *a.* Illuminated by, etc.; occurring during or by moonlight. — **Moon′shine**, *n.* Moonlight; show without substance or reality. — **-struck**, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.



Phases of the moon. See PHASE.

Moor, mōōr, *n.* An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy and abounding in peat; a heath; fen. — **Moor′ish**, *a.* Having the character of a moor; marshy; fenny; watery. — **Moor′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, moors; boggy. — **Morass′**, -ras′, *n.* A tract of soft, wet ground; marsh; swamp; bog; fen.

Moor, mōōr, *n.* One of a swarthy Mohammedan race, once masters of Spain, but expelled in 16th cent., and now found in the towns of N. and N.W. Africa. — **Moor′ish**, *a.* Pert. to Morocco or the Moors. — **Moresque′**, -resk′, **Mauresque′**, maw-resk′, **Moris′co**, *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors. — *n.* A species of ornamentation upon flat surfaces, used by the Moors, painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief; arabesque, q. v. — **Moris′co, Mo′risk**, *n.* One of the Moors in Spain; the Moorish language; a Moorish dance, now called **Morris-dance**; one who dances it. — **Moroe′co**, *n.* A fine kind of leather, prop. made of goatskin and tanned with sumach, dyed, and grained, — said to have originated with the Moors.

Moorish Archway.

Moor, mōōr, *v. t.* [MOORED (mōōrd), MOORING.] (*Naut.*) To confine (a ship) by cables and anchors; to secure, fix firmly. — *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains. — **Moor′age**, -ej, *n.* A place for mooring. — **Moor′ing**, *n.* Act of confining a ship to a particular place, by anchors, etc.; that by which a ship is secured or confined; *pl.* place or condition of a ship thus confined.

Moose, mōōs, **Moose′deer**, *n.* A large, ungainly American deer, the congener of the European elk, having a short, thick neck, with a mane, a long, flexible nose, and very long, coarse ears: the males have antlers, branched and broadly palmate.

Moose.

Moot, mōōt, *v. t.* To argue for and against, debate; to propound and discuss in a mock court. — *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause. — *a.* Subject to argument or discussion; undecided; debatable. — *n.* A debate; esp., a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice. — **Moot′-case, -point**, *n* A point, case, or question, to be mooted or debated; a disputable case. — **-court**, *n.* A court held for arguing or trying feigned cases.

Mop, mop, *n.* A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle, for washing floors; a thick, shaggy, or untidy mass, as of hair. — *v. t.* [MOPPED (mopt), -PING.] To rub or wipe with, or as with, a mop.

Mop, mop, *n.* A grimace; a wry mouth. — *v. i.* To grimace. [Same as *mope*.] — **Mope**, mōp, *v. i.* [MOPED (mōpt), MOPING.] To be very stupid; to be dull; to be spiritless or gloomy. — *v. t.* To make spiritless or stupid. — *n.* A dull, stupid person: a drone. — **Mop′ish**, *a.* Dull; spiritless; sulky; sullen.

Moquette, mo-ket′, *n.* A fine tapestry or Brussels carpet; Wilton carpet.

Moraine, mo-rān′, *n.* (*Geol.*) A line of stones and other debris along the sides and at the foot of separate glaciers, and along the middle part of glaciers formed by the union of separate ones.

Moral, mor′al, *a.* Pert. to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong, virtue and vice, are predicated; conformed to rules of right; virtuous; just; conformed to law and right in deportment; capable of moral action; subject to the moral law; calculated to serve as the basis of action; probable. — *n.* Doctrine or practice of the duties of life, manners, conduct, behavior, — usually in pl.; the inner sig-

nificance of a fable, occurrence, experience, etc. — *Moral philosophy.* Science of the nature, condition, and duties of man as a moral being. — *M. sense.* Power of moral judgment and feeling. — **Mor'alist**, *n.* One who moralizes or teaches morality; one who practices moral duties. — **Moral'ity**, mo-ral'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Relation of conformity or non-conformity to the true moral standard or rule; doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics; practice of the moral and social duties; external virtue; a kind of play, which consisted of discourses in praise of morality between allegorical actors. — **Mor'ally**, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to moral rules; virtuously; honestly; practically; according to the usual course of things and human judgment. — **Morale'**, mo-räl', *n.* Moral condition or mental state (of a body of men, an army, etc.). [F.] — **Mor'alize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To apply to a moral purpose, explain in a moral sense, draw a moral from; to lend a moral to; to render moral or virtuous. — *v. i.* To make moral reflections.

Morass. See under MOOR.

Moravian, mo-ra'vĭ-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*, orig. fr. *Moravia*, Austria.

Morbid, môr'bid, *a.* Not sound and healthful; induced by a diseased or abnormal condition; sickly; sick. — **Morbose'**, -bōs', *a.* Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy.

Morceau, môr-so', *n.* A bit; a morsel. — **Mor'sel**, *n.* A bite; mouthful; a small quantity of anything; little piece; fragment. — **Morda'cious**, -shus, *a.* Biting; given to biting; sarcastic; severe; scathing. — **Mordac'ity**, -das'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being mordacious; biting or sarcastic quality. — **Mor'dant**, *a.* Biting; caustic; sarcastic. (*Dyeing & Calico Printing.*) Serving to fix colors. — *n.* A substance which gives fixity to dyes, or one which makes gold leaf adhere.

More, mōr, *n.* Greater quantity, amount, or number; something other and further. — *a.*, *comp.* [*used as compar. of* MUCH *and* MANY; *superl.* MOST.] Greater in amount, degree, quality, number, etc.; additional. — *adv.* In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; rather; in addition; further; besides; again. — **Moreo'ver**, *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise; besides. — **Most**, mōst, *a.* [*superl. of* MORE.] Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest. — *n.* The greatest, etc. — *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. — **Most'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly; in the main.

Moreen, mo-rēn', *n.* A heavy watered woolen stuff, used for curtains, etc.

Morel, mor'el, **Mor'il**, *n.* An edible mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes.

Morel, mor'el, **Morel'lo**, *n.* A variety of juicy cherry of an acid taste.

Moresque. See under MOOR.

Morganatic, môr-ga-nat'ik, *a.* Pert. to, or in the manner of, a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, though the children are legitimate.

Moribund. See under MORTAL.

Moril. See MOREL.

Morisco, Morisk. See under MOOR.

Mormon, môr'mon, *n.* One of a polygamous sect in the U. S., followers of Joseph Smith, who claimed to have found an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon.* — **Mor'monism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrine of, etc. — **Mor'monite**, -īt, *n.* A Mormon.

Morn, môrn, *n.* The first part of the day; the morning; the following day; morrow. — **Morn'ing**, *n.* The early part of the day, earliest hours of light, time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, etc.; the first or early part. — *a.* Pert. to, or in, the early part of the day. — **Mor'row**, mŏr'ro, *n.* Morning (as, good *morrow*); the next following day; the day following the present; to-morrow.

Morocco. See under MOOR.

Morose, mo-rōs', *a.* Of a sour temper; sullen; austere; splenetic; crabbed; surly; ill-natured.

Morphia, môr'fĭ-a, **Mor'phine**, -fin *or* -fēn, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, the bitter, narcotic principle of opium: its salts are used in medicine as an anodyne.

Morrow. See under MORN.

Morse, môrs, *n.* The sea-horse, or walrus.

Morsel. See under MORCEAU.

Mort, môrt, *n.* A note or tune sounded at the death of game. — **Mor'tal**, *a.* Subject to death; destructive to life; causing death; admitting, or accessible to, death; incurring the extreme penalty of God's law; not venial; extreme; human; belonging to man, who is mortal; wearisomely long. — *n.* A being subject to death; man. — **Mortal'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being mortal; death; destruction; the whole number of deaths in a given time or community; those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity. — **Mor'tally**, *adv.* In a mortal manner; irrecoverably; in the highest possible degree; inveterately. — **Mor'ibund**, mŏr'ĭ-bund, *a.* At the point of death; dying. — **Mort'uary**, môrt'u-a-rĭ, *n.* A gift due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner; a burial-place; a morgue. — *a.* Pert. to the burial of the dead. — **Mort'gage**, môr'gej, *n.* (*Law.*) A conveyance of property, as security for payment of a debt or performance of a duty, on condition that the grant shall become void upon payment or performance; state of being pledged. — *v. t.* [MORTGAGED (-gejd), -GAGING.] To convey as security, etc.; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure. — **Mort'gagee'**, -ga-je', *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made or given. — **Mort'gageor'**, -gej-ôr', **Mort'gager**, -ga-jēr, *n.* One who conveys property as security for debt. — **Mort'main**, môrt'mān, *n.* (*Law.*) Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, — orig. by the church, now by any corporation. — **Mor'tify**, -tĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-īd), -FYING.] To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of; to deaden by religious discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to abase; to affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation; to humble. — *v. i.* To lose vitality, as flesh; to practice severities and penance from religious motives; to be subdued. — **Mor'tifica'tion**, *n.* Act of, or condition of being, etc., esp. (*Med.*) death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc.; humiliation, chagrin, vexation; that which mortifies.

Mortar.

Mortar, môr'tar, *n.* A wide-mouthed vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (*Mil.*) A short piece of ordnance, with large bore, for throwing bombs, shells, etc., at high angles of elevation. — A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

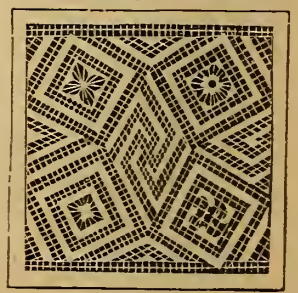
Mortise and Tenon.

Mor'tise, môr'tis, *n.* A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, esp. one to receive the end of another piece, made to fit it, called a *tenon.* — *v. t.* [MORTISED (-tist), -TISING.] To make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.

Mortmain, Mortuary. See under MORT.

Mosaic, mo-za'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to Moses, leader and law-giver of the Israelites.

Mosaic, mo-za'ik, *n.* Inlaid work, in which the effect of painting is produced by pieces of colored stone, etc. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.; variegated; tesselated; also, composed of various materials or ingredients.



Mosaic.

Moslem, moz′lem, *n.* A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Mosque, mosk, *n.* A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mosquito, mus-ke′to, *n.*; *pl.* -TOES, -tōz. A small dipterous stinging insect of several species, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood.

Moss, mos, *n.* (*Bot.*) An acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with branching stem, narrow leaves, and a distinct root, — popularly applied to other cryptogamic plants, esp. lichens. A bog; a place where peat is found. — *v. t.* [MOSSED (most), MOSSING.] To cover with moss. — **Moss′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Overgrown, abounding, or bordered with, moss. — **Moss′-rose**, *n.* A variety of rose having a mosslike pubescence or growth on the calyx or envelope of the flower.

Most, Mostly. See under MORE.

Mostic, -tick. Same as MAUL-STICK.

Mot, mo, *n.* A pithy or witty saying; a witticism. — **Motet′**, mo-tet′, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical composition adapted to sacred words in church style; an anthem. — **Mot′to**, *n.*; *pl.* -TOES, -tōz. A phrase or sentence prefixed to an essay, poem, etc., and apposite to its subject; a phrase attached to a device.

Mote, mōt, *n.* A small particle, speck, spot.

Moth, moth, *n.* (*Entom.*) A lepidopterous insect, of many species, allied to the butterfly, having antennæ that taper regularly to a point, and flying mostly by night; a miller; a small caterpillar or larve of certain insects, very destructive to woolen goods, furs, honey, and some vegetable substances. That which gradually and silently consumes or wastes anything.

Feather-winged Moth.

Mother, muth′ẽr, *n.* A female parent, esp. of the human race; that which has produced anything; source of birth or origin. — *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; native; natural; acting the part, or having the place of, a mother. — **Moth′erhood**, *n.* State of being a mother. — **Moth′erly**, -lĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, a mother; tender; maternal. — *adv.* In the manner of, etc. — **Moth′erless**, *a.* Destitute of, or having lost, etc. — **Moth′er-in-law′**, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.

Mother, muth′ẽr, *n.* A thick, slimy vegetable growth which forms in certain saccharine or alcoholic liquids, turning them into vinegar; the vinegar plant. — *v. i.* To produce or become thick with mother. — **Moth′ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *a.* Like, of the nature of, or containing, etc. — **Moth′er-wa′ter**, *n.* The impure residue of a liquor from which crystals have been obtained. — **Moth′erwort**, -wẽrt, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine.

Motion, Motive, Motor, etc. See under MOVE.

Motley, mot′lĭ, *a.* Variegated in color; dappled; heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite. — *n.* A fool's parti-colored coat. — **Mot′tle**, -tl, *v. t.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To mark with spots of different colors.

Motto. See under MOT.

Mould, Moulder, etc. See MOLD, etc.

Moult. See MOLT.

Mound, mownd, *n.* An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; bulwark; rampart; also, a natural isolated hill, hillock, or knoll. — *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

Mount, mownt, *n.* A mass of earth rising considerably above the surrounding surface; a mountain; means or opportunity for mounting; esp., a horse, and the equipments for a horseman. — *v. i.* To rise on high, go up, ascend, tower; to get upon anything, esp. on horseback; to amount, count up. — *v. t.* To get upon, ascend, climb; to bestride; to put on horseback, furnish with horses; to put on anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth or paper; to prepare for being worn or used, as a diamond by setting, etc. — **Mount′ing**, *n.* Act of preparing for use, or embellishing; that by which anything is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; embellishment. — **Mount′ebank**, -e-bank, *n.* A quack-doctor who vends nostrums from a bench or public stage; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan. — **Mount′ain**, -in, *n.* A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the adjacent land; a very high hill, esp. a particular elevation in a lofty range; something very large. — *a.* Pert. to, or found on, etc.; of mountain size; vast. — **Mount′aineer′**, -in-ēr′, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain. — **Mount′ainous**, -in-us, *a.* Full of mountains; large as a mountain; huge.

Mourn, mōrn, *v. i.* [MOURNED (mōrnd), MOURNING.] To feel or express grief or sorrow, grieve, lament; to wear the customary habit of sorrow. — *v. t.* To grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful manner, deplore, bewail, bemoan. — **Mourn′er**, *n.* One who mourns; one who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning. — **Mourn′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of, expressing, intended to express, or causing, sorrow; lugubrious; sad; doleful; grievous; calamitous. — **Mourn′ing**, *n.* Act of sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow; dress worn by mourners.

Mouse, mows, *n.*; *pl.* MICE, mīs. A small rodent quadruped infesting houses and fields. — **Mouse**, mowz, *v. i.* [MOUSED (mowzd), MOUSING.] To watch for and catch mice; to watch for or pursue anything in a sly manner. — **Mous′er**, *n.* One that mouses; a cat that catches mice. — **Mu′rine**, -rin, *a.* Pert. to mice; mouse-colored.

Moustache. See MUSTACHE.

Mouth, mowth, *n.* The aperture between the lips; aperture by which an animal takes food; also, the cavity within the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue; an opening; orifice; aperture; as of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; or, of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den; or, the opening through which the waters of any body of water are discharged into another; a principal speaker; mouth-piece; a wry face; grimace. — **Mouth′ful**, -fụl, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity. — **Mouth**, mowth, *v. t.* [MOUTHED (mowthd), MOUTHING.] To chew, devour; to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling. — *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate, rant.

Move, mōōv, *v. t.* [MOVED (mōōvd), MOVING.] To cause to change place or posture, carry from one place to another, alter the position of, set in motion; to excite to action by presentation of motives; to affect (the mind, will, or passions); to arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to tenderness or compassion; to offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly, propose, offer. — *v. i.* To change place or posture; to go from one place to another; to act mentally or spiritually; to change residence; to bring forward a motion in an assembly; to make a proposal. — *n.* Act of moving; movement; act of moving a piece used in playing a game, as chess. — **Mov′able**, *a.* Capable of being moved; not fixed; changing from one time to another. — **Mov′able**, *n.*; *pl.* -BLES, -blz. An article of wares or goods; generally, in pl., goods; wares; furniture; property not fixed, opp. to real estate. — **Move′ment**, *n.* Act of moving; change of place or posture; mental action; emotion; manner of moving; that which moves or imparts motion. (*Mus.*) Rhythm; any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time. — **Mov′er**, *n.* A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place; a motor; motive power; one who offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption. — **Mov′ing**, *p. a.* Changing place or posture; causing motion or action; exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting. — **Mo′tile**, -til, *a.* Having powers of self-motion, though unconscious. — **Mo′tion**, -shun, *n.* Act or process of changing place or position; gesture; movement; manner of moving; port: gait; air; power of, or capacity for, moving; movement of the mind, will, desires, or passions; proposition offered, esp. in a deliberative assembly. — *v. i.* [MOTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To make a significant movement or gesture; to make proposal, offer a proposition. — **Mo′tionless**, *a.* Wanting motion; at rest. — **Mo′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Causing motion; having power, or tending, to move. — *n.* That which incites to ac-

tion; anything moving the will; incentive; incitement; inducement; stimulus; cause. (*Fine Arts.*) The theme or conception which the artist embodies in his work. — **Motiv'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Power of producing motion; quality of being influenced by motives. — **Mo'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, etc. — **Mo'tor, -tory**, -tō-rĭ, *a.* Giving motion; pert. to organs of motion.

Mow, mow, *n.* A heap or pile of hay or sheaves of grain in a barn; place in a barn where hay or grain is stowed. — *v. t.* [MOWED (mowd), MOWING.] To pile and stow away in a barn, as hay or sheaves.

Mow, mo, *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED; *p. p.* MOWED (mōd) or MOWN (mōn); MOWING.] To cut down with a scythe, as grass; to cut the grass from: to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity. — *v. i.* To cut grass, perform the business of mowing.

Mow, mow, *n.* A wry face. — *v. i.* To make mouths, grimace, pout.

Moxa, moks'ȧ, *n.* A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of certain plants, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer; any substance used in a like manner.

Mr. Abbr. of *mister*, q. v. — **Mrs.** Abbr. of *mistress*, but pron. *mis'sis*. See MISTRESS.

Much, much, *a.* [*compar.* & *superl.* wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST.] Great in quantity or amount; long in duration; abundant; plenteous. — *n.* A great quantity; great deal; a thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable. — *adv.* To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far; often, or long; in nearly the same condition; almost.

Mucid, Mucilage, etc. See under MUCUS.

Muck, muk, *n.* Dung in a moist state; a mass of decaying vegetable matter; black swamp earth containing decomposed vegetable matter; peat; something mean, vile, or filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Muck. See AMUCK.

Mucronate, mu'kro-nāt, **-nated**, *a.* (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Terminating abruptly, with a short, spinous process.

Mucronate Leaf.

Mucus, mu'kus, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it moistens and defends; any other animal fluid of a viscid quality. — **Mu'cous**, -kus, *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or secreting mucus; slimy; secreting a slimy substance. — *Mucous membrane.* The membrane lining all the cavities of the body which communicate with an external opening. — **Mu'cousness**, *n.* — **Mu'culent**, *a.* Slimy; moist, and moderately viscous. — **Mu'cid**, -sid, *a.* Musty; moldy; slimy. — **Mu'cilage**, -sĭ-lej, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables; an aqueous solution of gum. — **Mucilag'inous**, -laj'ĭ-nus, *a.* Of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy; pert. to, or secreting, mucilage.

Mud, mud, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make turbid, or foul, with dirt; to muddy. — **Mud'dy**, -dĭ, *a.* [-DIER, -DIEST.] Besmeared with, containing, or consisting of mud or adhesive earth; of the color of mud; turbid; thick, as with dregs; gross; impure; cloudy in mind; dull, heavy; stupid. — *v. t.* [MUDDIED (-did), -DYING.] To soil with mud, dirty, make turbid; to make dull or heavy. — **Mud'dle**, -dl, *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; bewilderment. — *v. t.* [MUDDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To make turbid, or muddy, as water; to cloud or stupefy; to make a mess of. — *a.* In a half-intoxicated state.

Muff, muf, *n.* A warm cover for receiving the hands, esp. a cylinder of fur. — **Muf'fin**, *n.* A light, spongy cake, circular and flat. — **Muf'fle**, *v. t.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To wrap up in something that conceals; esp. to wrap (the face) in disguising folds; to wrap with something that dulls or renders sound inaudible. — *n.* (*Chem.* & *Metal.*) An oven-shaped vessel, used in assaying. The naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

Muff, muf, *n.* A stupid, clumsy, or despicable fellow; a blunderer; simpleton; in games, a failure to catch a flying ball. — **Muf'fle**, -fl, *v. i.* To speak indistinctly.

Mug, mug, *n.* A kind of earthen or metal cup.

Muggy, mug'gĭ, *a.* [-GIER, -GIEST.] Moist; moldy; damp and close; warm and humid.

Mulatto. See under MULE.

Mulberry, mul'bĕr-rĭ, *n.* The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*; the tree itself.

Black Mulberry Leaf and Fruit.

Mulch, mulch, *n.* Half-rotten straw, leaves, etc., strewn over the roots of plants to protect from heat, cold, dryness, etc. — *v. t.* [MULCHED (mulcht), MULCHING.] To protect with mulch.

Mulct, mulkt, *n.* A fine; pecuniary punishment or penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by a fine; to withhold from by way of discipline.

Mule, mūl, *n.* A quadruped of mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass: any animal or plant of a mongrel kind; a hybrid. — **Mul'ish**, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn. — **Mu'leteer'**, -le-tēr', *n.* One who drives mules. — **Mulat'to**, *n.*; *pl.* -TOES, -tōz. The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mule, mūl, *n.* A machine used in spinning cotton.

Mull, mul, *v. t.* [MULLED (muld), MULLING.] To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; to dispirit or deaden.

Mull, mul, *n.* A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mullein, -len, mul'len, *n.* A plant growing in roads and neglected fields.

Muller, mul'lĕr, *n.* A pestle of stone or glass, for grinding pigments.

Mullet.

Mullet, mul'let, *n.* An edible fish of 2 genera and several species.

Mulligatawny, mul'lĭ-ga-taw'nĭ, *n.* A kind of curry soup or stew.

Mulligrubs, mul'lĭ-grubz, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; colic; sullenness.

Mullion, mul'yun, *n.* (*Arch.*) A vertical bar dividing the lights of Gothic windows, screens, etc.; one of the divisions in panelings resembling windows.

Mullions.

a a, mullions; *b b b*, transom.

Multangular, mult-an'gu-lĕr, *a.* Having many angles; polygonal. — **Multan'gularly**, *adv.* With many angles or corners. — **Multica'vous**, -vus, *a.* Having many cavities. — **Multiden'tate**, -tāt, *a.* Armed with many teeth. — **Multifa'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Having multiplicity; of various kinds; diversified. — **Multifa'riousness**, *n.* Multiplied diversity. — **Mul'tifid**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins. — **Multiflorous**, -tĭ-flo'- *or* -tif'lo-rus, *a.* Having many flowers. — **Mul'tifoil**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A leaf ornament consisting of more than 5 divisions or foils: see FOIL. — **Mul'tifold**, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold. — **Mul'ti-form**, *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **Multiform'ity**, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of appearances in the same thing. — **Multilat'eral**, *a.* Having many sides. — **Multilin'eal**, -e-al, *a.* Having many lines. — **Multiloc'ular**, *a.* Having many cells or compartments. — **Multil'oquence**, -o-kwens, *n.* Use of many words; talkativeness. — **Multil'oquent, -oquous**, -kwus, *a.* Very talkative. — **Multip'arous**, -a-rus, *a.* Producing many at a

Multifoil.

birth. — **Mul'tiped**, -tĭ-ped, *n.* An insect having many feet. — *a.* Having many feet. — **Mul'tiplex**, *a.* Manifold. — **Mul'tiple**, -tĭ-pl, *a.* Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold. — *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder. — A *common multiple* of 2 or more numbers contains each of them some number of times exactly: the *least c. m.* is the least number that will do this. — **Mul'tiply**, -tĭ-pli, *v. t.* [-PLIED (-plīd), -PLYING.] To increase in number, make more numerous, add quantity to. (*Math.*) To repeat or add to itself any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in any other given number. — *v. i.* To become numerous: to increase in extent and influence. — **Mul'tiplicand'**, *n.* (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*. — **Multiplicate**, mul'tĭ-plĭ- *or* mul-tip'lĭ-kāt, *a.* Consisting of many, or more than one; multiple; multifold. — **Mul'tiplica'tion**, *n.* Act of multiplying, or of increasing in number. (*Math.*) A rule or operation by which any given quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed. — **Mul'tiplica'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending, or having the power, to multiply. — **Mul'tiplica'tor**, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier. — **Multiplic'ity**, -plis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A state of being multiple, manifold, or various; a collection of many objects; a great number. — **Mul'tipli'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied. — **Mul'titude**, -tĭ-tūd, *n.* State of being many; numerousness; a great number of individuals; throng; crowd; commonalty; swarm; populace; vulgar. — **Mul'tivalve**, -ti-valve, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shell having more than two valves.

Mum, mum, *a.* Silent. — *interj.* Be silent; hush. — *n.* Silence. — **Mum'ble**, -bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, mutter; to eat with the lips closed, chew ineffectually. — *v. t.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice; to eat with a muttering sound; to suppress, or utter imperfectly. — **Mumm**, *v. t.* [MUMMED (mumd), -MING.] To sport in a mask or disguise; to mask, play the buffoon. — **Mum'mery**, -mĕr-ĭ, *n.* Masking; sport; buffoonery; farcical show. — **Mump**, *v. t.* [MUMPED (mumpt), MUMPING.] To work over with the mouth, chew quickly, nibble; to talk imperfectly or feebly. — *v. i.* To move the lips with the mouth closed, mumble; to talk brokenly; to beg in a low tone or deceitful manner. — **Mumps**, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation and swelling of the parotid glands.

Mummy, mum'mĭ, *n.* A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state.

Munch, munch, *v. t.* [MUNCHED (muncht), MUNCHING.] To nibble, chew without opening the mouth, chew noisily or eagerly. — *v. i.* To chew with closed lips, masticate.

Mundane, mun'dān, *a.* Pert. to this world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial. — **Mun'difica'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter. — **Mundif'icative**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to cleanse. — *n.* A medicine which, etc.

Mungo, mun'go, *n.* Fibrous material obtained by deviling the rags of fine woolen goods, broadcloths, etc., as *shoddy* is obtained fr. coarser kinds; cloth made from this material.

Mungoose, Mongoose, mun'gōos, *n.* An animal of India which destroys snakes, small animals, etc.; a species of ichneumon.

Municipal, mu-nis'ĭ-pal, *a.* Pert. to local self-government; pert. to a corporate town or city, or to a state, kingdom, or nation. — **Munic'ipal'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A municipal district. — **Munif'icence**, -nif'ĭ-sens, *n.* Great liberality in giving; benevolence; beneficence; bounty. — **Munif'icent**, -sent, *a.* Very liberal in giving; bountiful; generous.

Muniment, mu'nĭ-ment, *n.* Anything supporting or defending; a stronghold; place or means of defense. (*Law.*) A record; a title-deed, charter, etc., esp. one relating to national, manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges. — **Muni'tion**, -nish'un, *n.* Materials used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds, usually in pl.

Mural, mu'ral, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a wall; perpendicular or steep.

Murder, mĕr'dĕr, *n.* Act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought. — *v. t.* [MURDERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To kill with premeditated malice; to destroy, put an end to, assassinate, slay, massacre. — **Mur'derer**, *n.* One guilty of murder; assassin; bloodshedder; manslayer. — **Mur'deress**, *n.* A woman who, etc. — **Mur'derous**, -us, *a.* Guilty of, consisting in, accompanied with, fond of, or premeditating, murder; bloody; blood-guilty; blood-thirsty; savage; cruel.

Muriate, mu'rĭ-āt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base. — **Mu'ria'ted**, *a.* Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid; put in brine. — **Muriat'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, sea-salt. — *Muriatic acid.* An acid consisting of hydrogen and chlorine; hydrochloric acid.

Murine. See under MOUSE.

Murky, mĕrk'ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Dark; gloomy.

Murmur, mĕr'mĕr, *n.* A low, confused, and indistinct sound; a half suppressed complaint. — *v. i.* [MURMURED (-mĕrd), -MURING.] To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, stream of water, rolling waves, wind in a forest, etc.; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to grumble. — **Mur'muringly**, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints. — **Mur'murous**, -us, *a.* Attended with murmurs; murmuring.

Murrain, mur'rin, *n.* An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Muscadel, -catel, -cat, -cadine, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n.* A rich, spicy grape, or the wine made from it; a fragrant pear.

Muscle, mus'sl, *n.* (*Anat.*) An organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibers inclosed in their cellular membrane, and capable of contraction and relaxation. (*Conch.*) An edible bi-valvular shellfish. — **Mus'cular**, -kulĕr, *a.* Pert. to a muscle, or to a system or the strength of muscles; consisting of or constituting, performed by, or dependent on, etc.; well furnished with muscles; brawny; strong; powerful; characterized by strength and vigor. — **Muscular'ity**, -lăr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being muscular. — **Myol'ogy**, -ol'o-jĭ, *n.* (*Anat.*) A description of the muscles of the human body.

Muscle.

Muscovy Duck, mus'ko-vĭ-duk'. A large and prolific species of duck, wild and domesticated, having a musky smell.

Muse, mūz, *v. i.* [MUSED (mūzd), MUSING.] To think closely, study in silence, ponder, meditate, ruminate; to be absent-minded. — *v. t.* To think on, meditate on. — *n.* Deep thought; absence of mind. — **Mus'ing**, *a.* Meditative. — *n.* Act of, etc.

Muse, mūz, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the 9 goddesses who preside over the liberal arts (*Cali'ope*, overeloquence and heroic poetry; *Cli'o*, history; *Er'ato*, lyric and love poetry; *Euter'pe*, music; *Melpom'ene*, tragedy; *Polyhim'nia*, singing and rhetoric; *Terpsich'ore*, dancing; *Thali'a*, pastoral and comic poetry; *Ura'nia*, astronomy); a genius of art, literature, or music. — **Muse'um**, *n.* A collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art. — **Mu'sic**, *n.* Melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; science of harmonical sounds; art of producing or combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. — **Mu'sical**, *a.* Pert. to, producing, or containing music; pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious. — **Musi'cian**, -zish'an, *n.* One skilled in the art or science of music.

Mushrooms.

Mush, mush, *n.* Indian meal boiled in water; hasty pudding.

Mushroom, mush'rōōm, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of a class of rapid-growing cryptogamic plants

of the order of *Fungi:* the name is popularly restricted to such species as are edible. An upstart. — *a.* Pert. to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral.

Music, etc. See under MUSE.

Musk, musk, *n.* A substance of powerful and enduring odor obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer. — **Musk'y**, *a.* Having the odor of musk. — **Musk'deer**, *n.* A hornless deer of the highlands of Central Asia. See MUSK. — **-mel'on**, *n.* A species of melon, having a musky fragrance. — **-ox**, *n.* A bovine ruminant of the country about Hudson's Bay: it has large horns turning downward and outward on each side of the head. — **-rat**, *n.* A rodent animal of N Amer., allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell.

Musk-ox.

Musket, mus'ket, *n.* Orig. a kind of hawk or falcon; now, the ordinary fire-arm of infantry soldiers. — **Mus'keteer'**, -ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket. — **Mus'ketoon'**, -ōōn', *n.* A short, wide-mouthed musket: one armed with, etc. — **Mus'ketry**, -rĭ, *n.* Muskets in geueral or collectively; practice with, or the art of using, etc.; the fire of, etc.

Muslin, muz'lin, *n.* A thin cotton cloth or gauze.

Musquash, mus'kwosh, *n.* The Indian name for MUSK-RAT, q. v.

Musquet. Same as MUSKET.

Musquito. Same as MOSQUITO.

Muss, mus, *n.* A confused struggle; state of confusion or disorder; mess. — *v. t.* To disorder, rumple.

Mussel. Same as MUSCLE, a shell-fish.

Mussulman, mus'sul-man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS.** A Mohammedan; a Moslem.

Must, must, *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* To be obliged, — expressing both physical and moral necessity; to be essential to the end proposed.

Must, must, *n.* Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. — *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour; to become fetid. — **Must'y**, **-ĭ**, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Moldy; sour; foul and fetid; spoiled by age; stale; vapid; dull; heavy. — **Mus'tard**, *n.* A cruciferous plant of several species; a powder or paste made of its pungent seeds, used as a condiment and in medicine.

Mustard.

Mustache, mus-täsh', **Moustache**, mōōs-täsh', *n.* That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

Mustang, mus'tang, *n.* The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, etc.

Mustard. See under MUST, *n.*

Muster, mus'tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To assemble (troops) for parade, inspection, exercise, etc.; to take an account of numbers, condition, etc.; to gather for use or exhibition, get together. — *v. i.* To come together as parts of a force or body; to assemble. — *n.* An assembling of troops for review, etc.; assemblage and display; gathering.

Musty, etc. See under MUST, *n.*

Mutable, mu'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of alteration; subject to change; susceptible of change; inconstant; unstable; wavering; variable; fickle. — **Mu'tableness**, **-tabil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; changeableness; inconstancy. — **Muta'tion**, *n.* Act or process of changing; alteration, either in form or qualities.

Mute, mūt, *a.* Restrained from speaking; uttering no sound; incapable of speaking; not uttered; unpronounced; silent; having its sound wholly checked by complete closure of the vocal organs, — said of certain consonants. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless, as, one who, from deafness, is unable to use articulate language; or, one employed to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse; or, a dumb attendant, esp. of a seraglio. (*Gram.*) A letter which represents no sound, a silent letter; a consonant formed by a position of the vocal organs which stops the passage of the breath entirely, as *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*. — **Mu'tacism**, -sizm, *n.* Inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, *b*, *p*, *m*.

Mute, mūt, *v. i.* To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

Mutilate, mu'tĭl-āt, *v. t.* To cut off a limb of; to maim, cripple; to destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect. — **Mu'tila'tion**, *n.* Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated.

Mutiny, mu'tĭ-nĭ, *n.* Insurrection against constituted authority by subordinates, esp. against military or naval commanders; violent commotion; tumult; revolt; uprising; rebellion. — *v. i.* [MUTINIED (-nid), -NYING.] To rise against lawful authority. — **Mu'tineer'**, -nēr', *n.* One guilty of mutiny; a sailor or soldier who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers. — **Mu'tinous**, -nus, *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent.

Mutter, mut'tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To utter words with a low voice, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble, murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mutton, mut'tn, *n.* The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

Mutual, mūt'u-al, *a.* Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received; showing community of action. — **Mutual'ity**, -al'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of correlation; reciprocation; interchange. — **Mut'ually**, *adv.*

Mutule, mūt'ūl, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the Corinthian modillion.

Mutule.

Muzzle, muz'zl, *n.* The projecting mouth and nose of an animal; mouth of a thing, esp. of a gun; a fastening or covering for the mouth which prevents biting. — *v. t.* [MUZZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To bind or cover the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating.

My, mi, *a.* Belonging to me, — used always attributively. — **Myself'**, *pron.* I or me, — used for emphasis; used also instead of *me*, without emphasis, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb.

Myriad, mir'ĭ-ad, *n.* The number of ten thousand; an immense or indefinitely large number. — **Myr'iagram**, **-ĭ-a-gram**, *n.* A metric weight = 10,000 grams, or 10 kilograms, or 22.046 lbs. avoirdupois. — **Myriagramme**, mē're-ä'gram', *n.* Same as MYRIAGRAM. — **Myrialiter**, mir'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĕr *or* mir'ĭ-a-lē'tĕr, *n.* A measure of capacity = 10,000 liters = 2.641.4 Amer. gallons, or nearly 42 hogsheads. — **Myrialitre**, **-lē'tr**, *n.* Same as MYRIALITER. — **Myriameter**, mir'ĭ-am'etĕr *or* mir'ĭ-a-me'tĕr, *n.* A measure of length = 10,000 meters = 6.2134 Amer. or 6.21382 Eng. miles. — **Myriametre**, mē're-ä'mā'tr, *n.* Same as MYRIAMETER. — **Myriare**, mē're-är', *n.* A measure of surface = 10,000 *ares* = 247.085 Amer. or 247.1143 Eng. acres. — **Myr'iapod**, **-ĭ-a-pod**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An air-breathing, vermiform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton; centiped; millipede.

Myrmidon, mĕr'mĭ-dun, *n.* One of a troop who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy: hence, a soldier of a rough or desperate character: one who ruthlessly executes orders.

Myrrh, mĕr, *n.* A transparent gum-resin, usually of amber color, of aromatic odor, and bitter, slightly pungent taste.

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

Myrtle, mĕr'tl, *n.* A fragrant evergreen shrub of several species: the common

myrtle has a shrubby, upright stem, 8 or 10 feet high: the ancients cousidered it sacred to Venus. — **Myr′tiform**, *a.* Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.

Myself. See under My.

Mystery, mis′tĕr-ĭ, *n.* A trade; handicraft; any mechanical occupation; a kind of rude drama, of a religious character, orig. performed by craftsmen; a mystery-play.

Mystery, mis′tĕr-ĭ, *n.* A profound secret; that which is beyond human comprehension until explained; anything artfully made difficult. *pl.* A kind of secret religious celebrations, to which only initiated persons were admitted. — **Myste′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or containing, mystery; difficult or impossible to understand; obscure: secret; occult; enigmatical: incomprehensible. — **Mys′tic**, *n.* One who holds to mysticism. — **Mys′tic, -tical**, *a.* Remote from human comprehension; obscure; importing or implying mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical. — **Mys′ticism**, -tĭ-sizm, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine. (*Eccl. Hist.*) Doctrine of the Mystics, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect. — **Mystifica′tion**, *n.* Act of involving in mystery, perplexing, or playing on one's credulity; also, something designed to mystify. — **Mys′tify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex purposely.

Myth, mith, *n.* A fable, legend, or tradition as to the origin, early history, gods, etc., of a nation, etc.; a fabulous story; an imaginary person or object. — **Myth′ic, -ical**, *a.* Relating to, described in, or of the nature of, a myth; fabulous; imaginary; fanciful. — **Mythol′ogy**, -thol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of, or a treatise on, myths; a collective body of myths; esp. pert. to the gods, etc., of a heathen people. — **Mythol′ogist**, -thologist, *n.* One versed in, or who writes on, mythology.

N.

N, en, the 14th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is a nasal.

Nab, nab, *v. t.* [NABBED (nabd), -BING.] To catch suddenly or unexpectedly.

Nabob, na′bob, *n.* A deputy or viceroy in India; one who returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth; a very rich man.

Nadir, ua′dēr, *n.* That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith; the lowest point.

Nag, nag, *n.* A horse, esp. a small horse; pony.

Nag, nag, *v. t.* [NAGGED (nagd), -GING.] To tease in a petty and pertinacious fashion, scold, annoy.

Naiad, na′yad, *n.* (*Myth.*) A female deity, presidiug over a river or spring; a water nymph.

Nail, nāl, *n.* The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw or talon of a bird or other animal; a metal pin to fasten boards, timbers, etc.; a measure of length = 2 1-4 inches. — *v. t.* [NAILED (nāld), NAILING.] To fasten with nails, or as with a nail; to fix, catch, trap.

Naked, na′ked, *a.* Having no clothes on; uncovered; bare; nude; unarmed; defenseless; open to view; manifest; plain; without addition, exaggeration, excuses, etc.; destitute, unaided; mere; simple. (*Bot.*) Without pubescence; without a calyx; without leaves; not inclosed in a pod or capsule. (*Mus.*) Not having the full complement of tones.

Name, nām, *n.* The title by which a particular person or thing is known or designated: appellation; reputed character; reputation; renown; celebrity; eminence; memory; remembrance; a race; family; a person. — *v. t.* [NAMED (nāmd), NAMING.] To give an appellation to; to mention by name; to designate by name, denominate, style, term, call, nominate. — **Name′less**, *a.* Without a name; undistinguished; that cannot or ought not to be named. — **Nam′able**, *a.* Capable of being named. — **Name′ly**, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to particularize. — **Name′sake**, *n.* One who has the same name as another; esp., one named out of regard to another.

Nankeen, nan-kēn′, *n.* A yellowish cotton cloth, of firm texture, orig. manufactured at *Nankin*, China.

Nap, nap, *v. i.* [NAPPED (napt), NAPPING.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy, doze; to be in a careless, secure state. — *n.* A short sleep.

Nap, nap, *n.* Woolly or villous substance on the surface (of felt, cloth, some plants, etc.).

Nape, nāp, *n.* The back part of the neck.

Naphtha, nap′thȧ *or* naf′thȧ. *n.* A thin, volatile, very inflammable and explosive hydrocarbon, obtained from some oil-springs and from distillation of coal and wood, and esp. from petroleum.

Napkin, nap′kin, *n.* A little towel; a cloth used for wiping the mouth and hands, esp. at the table.

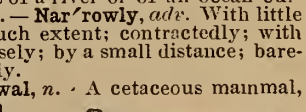
Narcissus, när-sis′sus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous flowering plants, of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, etc. — **Narcot′ic**, -kot′ik, **-ical**, *a.* (*Med.*) Relieving pain, and producing sleep; producing stupor, coma, and convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causing death. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which, in medicinal doses, relieves pain, and produces sleep, but in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, in sufficient quantity, causes death.

Narcissus.

Narrate, nar-rāt′ *or* nar′rāt, *v. t.* To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to give an account of. — **Narra′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; rehearsal; recital; thing related; account; relation; story; tale; history. — **Nar′rative**, -ra-tiv, *a.* Pert. to narration; giving a particular or continued account; inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events. — *n.* That narrated; the recital of a story; narration. — **Narra′tor**, *n.*

Narrow, nar′ro, *a.* Of little breadth: not wide or broad; of little extent; very limited: circumscribed; contracted in mind, disposition, views, feelings, etc.; parsimonious; selfish; within a small distance: close; near; involving serious exposure; scrutinizing; careful; exact. — *v. t.* [NARROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To lessen the breadth of, contract; to contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit, confine. (*Knitting.*) To contract the size of (a stocking, etc.) by taking 2 stitches into 1. — *v. i.* To become less broad. (*Knitting.*) To contract size, by taking 2 stitches into 1. — **Nar′rows**, *n. pl.* A narrow passage through a mountain, or a channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a contracted part of a river or of an ocean current; a strait; sound. — **Nar′rowly**, *adv.* With little breadth; without much extent; contractedly; with minute scrutiny; closely; by a small distance; barely; merely; sparingly.

Narwhal, när′hwal, **-wal**, *n.* A cetaceous mammal, found in the northern seas; sea-unicorn: the male has usually one long, twisted tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn.



Narwhal.

Nasal, na′zal, *a.* Pert. to the nose; spoken through the nose. — *n.* An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or through both nose and mouth simultaneously. (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. — **Nastur′tium**, -tēr′-shum, *n.* A plant of several species, cultivated for its showy, strong-scented, yellow or orange flowers, as a salad plant, and for its pungent flower-buds and seeds (for pickling); Indian cress; also, the water cress and allied cruciferous plants.

Nascent. See under NATION.

Nasty, nas′tĭ, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] Offensively filthy; very dirty; nauseous; disgusting; indecent; gross; vile; wet, sloppy, disagreeable, — said of the weather.

Natant, na′tant, *a.* (*Bot.*) Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

Nation, na′shun, *n.* A people living in the same country and under the same government; a people having a common origin and language; people; race; stock. — **Na′tional**, nash′un-al, *a.* Pert. to a nation; common to a people or race; public; general; attached, esp. to one's own country. — **Na′tionalism**, -izm, *n.* State of being national; national attachment. — **National′ity**, -al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation; national character; a race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions; nation; national unity and integrity. — **Na′tionalize**, nash′un-al-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make national. — **Nas′cent**, -sent, *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow. — **Na′tal**, *a.* Pert. to, accompanying, or dating from, one's birth; native: natural. — **Na′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to one's birth; natal; conferred by birth; born with one; indigenous; produced by nature; not wrought by art; unartificial. — *n.* One born in a place or country; a denizen by birth. (*Stock-breeding.*) Any of the live stock found in a region, excluding such as belong to pure and distinct breeds; an animal of common or mongrel blood. — **Nativ′ity**, -tiv′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth. (*Astrol.*) A horoscope. — **Nat′ure**, na′chur, *n.* Native character; inherent qualities, attributes, or endowments; kind; sort; character; species; established or regular course of things; existing system of things; the world of matter; the creation; universe; the personified sum and order of causes and effects; the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation; natural affection or reverence; adherence to what is natural, normal, or usual; a person of intelligence and character. — **Nat′ural**, nach′ur-al, *a.* Pert. to the constitution of a thing; according to nature; characteristic; conformed to the order of nature; normal; regular; having to do with the existing system of things; conformed to truth or reality; by impulses of natural appetite alone; illegitimate; bastard; pert. to, derived from, or formed by, the lower or animal nature merely. (*Mus.*) Pert. to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature. — *n.* An idiot. (*Mus.*) A character [thus, ♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it. — **Nat′uralist**, *n.* One who studies the natural history of animals; one who maintains the doctrines of naturalism. — **Nat′uraliza′tion**, *n.* Act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; state of being thus invested with citizenship. — **Nat′uralize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make natural or easy by custom and habit; to confer rights of a native citizen on; to receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to accustom, habituate, acclimate. — *v. i.* To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws. — **Nat′urally**, *adv.* According to nature, or to the usual course of things; without art or cultivation; spontaneously; without affectation.

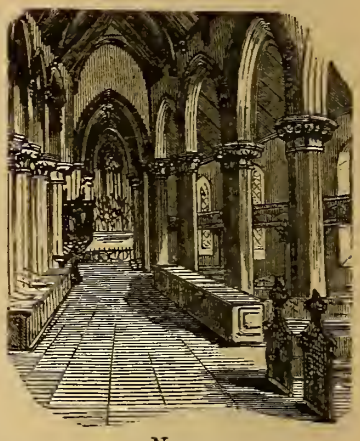
Natty, nat′tĭ, *a.* Neatly fine; smart; spruce.

Naught, **Nought**, nawt, *n.* Nothing. — *adv.* In no degree. — *a.* Of no value or account; worthless; bad; vile; naughty. — **Naught′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Orig. corrupt; wicked; mischievous; perverse, — said esp. of children. — **Naught′ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a naughty manner; perversely; corruptly. — **Naught′iness**, *n.*

Nausea, naw′she-ȧ, *n.* Seasickness; any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm. — **Nau′seate**, naw′she-āt, *v. i.* To become squeamish, feel disgust. — *v. t.* To affect with nausea, sicken; to reject with disgust, loathe. — **Nau′seous**, -shus, *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea. — **Nau′tical**, -tik-al, *a.* Pert. to seamen, or to the art of navigation; naval; marine; maritime. — **Nau′tilus**, -tĭ-lus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopodous mollusk, of several species, having a spiral, chambered shell and many slender cupless tentacles; the name is also applied to the shells of several different mollusca. A kind of diving bell, whose motions are controlled by the occupants. — **Na′val**, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or having to do with ships or a navy; nautical; marine; maritime. — **Na′vy**, -vĭ, *n.* A fleet of ships; a nation's ships of war, considered collectively, or the officers and men belonging to them. — **Nav′igate**, nav′ĭ-gāt, *v. i.* To journey by water, go in a ship, sail. — *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to steer, direct, or manage in sailing. — **Naviga′tion**, *n.* Act of navigating; science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another; navigable water; means of navigation; vessels; shipping. — **Nav′igable**, *a.* Admitting of being navigated. — **Nav′iga′tor**, *n.* One who is skillful in the art of navigation. — **Nav′vy**, -vĭ, *n.* Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation; hence, a laborer on other public works, esp. railroads.

Nautilus.

— **Nave**, -nāv, *n.* (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending fr. the choir to the principal entrance; the part between the wings or aisles.


Nave.

Nautch, nawch, *n.* In India, an exhibition of dancing by girls, generally courtesans.

Nave, nāv, *n.* Body of a church: see under NAUSEA.

Nave, nāv, *n.* The piece of wood, etc., in the center of a wheel, through which the axle passes: the hub. — **Na′vel**, -vl, *n.* A depression in the center of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything; middle.

Nay, na, *adv.* No; not this merely, but also; not only so. — *n.* Denial; refusal.

Nazarene, naz′a-rēn′, *n.* An inhabitant of *Nazareth;* one of the early converts to Christianity, — a term of contempt. — **Naz′arite**, -rīt, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Neap, nēp, *n.* The pole of a cart or wagon; a prop for the front of a cart, etc.

Neap, nēp, *a.* Low; scanty.

Neapolitan, ne-a-pol′ĭ-tan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the city of Naples.

Near, nēr, *a.* Not far distant; as, not distant in place, adjacent, neighboring; or, not distant in time; or, closely related; or, close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate; dear; or, close to anything followed or imitated; or, on the left of a team; serving to bring the object closer; immediate; direct; parsimonious; illiberal. — *adv.* At a little distance only, in place or time, manner or degree; almost; well-nigh; nearly. — *v. t.* [NEARED (nērd), NEARING.] To approach, come nearer. — *v. i.* To draw near, approach. — *prep.* Adjacent to; close by. — **Near′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* At no great distance; closely;

intimately ; pressingly ; almost ; in a parsimonious manner.

Neat, nēt, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. — *a.* Belonging to the bovine genus, as, *neat* cattle; also, pert. to such cattle.

Neat, nēt, *a.* Free from that which soils or disorders; clean; pleasing with simplicity; chaste; good in its kind; excellent; complete in character, skill, etc.; adroit; with all deductions made; net; tidy; trim; spruce. — **Net**, *a.* (*Com.*) Pure ; unadulterated ; clear of all charges, deductions, etc. — *v. t.* To gain or produce as clear profit.

Neb, neb, *n.* The nose; snout; mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; nib (of a pen).

Nebula, neb′u-lȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ, -le. (*Astron.*) A misty or cloud-like object in the distant heavens, often resolvable by the telescope into distinct stars. — **Neb′ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Cloudy ; hazy. (*Astron.*) Pert. to, or like, a nebula ; nebular. — **Nebulos′ity**, -los′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being nebulous. (*Astron.*) The faint, misty appearance surrounding certain stars.

Necessary, nes′es-sa-rĭ, *a.* Such as must be; inevitable; indispensable ; essential; acting from necessity or compulsion. — *n.* A thing indispensable to some purpose, — chiefly in pl. ; a privy ; water-closet. — **Neces′sity**, -ses′sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. ; pressing need; indigence; want; that which is necessary; a requisite, — chiefly in pl. ; irresistible force ; overruling power; fate; fatality. (*Metaph.*) Denial of freedom to voluntary action. — **Neces′sitate**, *v. t.* To make necessary or indispensable ; to force, compel. — **Neces′sitous**, -sĭ-tus, *a.* Very needy or indigent ; narrow ; destitute.

Neck, nek, *n.* The part of an animal's body connecting head and trunk; any part of an inanimate object corresponding to a neck ; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a fruit, as a gourd; esp., a narrow tract of land connecting larger tracts.

Necrology, ne-krol′o-jĭ, *n.* A register of deaths. — **Nec′roman′cy**, -sĭ, *n.* Art of revealing future events by pretended communication with the dead ; conjuration; enchantment; the black art, q. v., under BLACK. — **Necrop′olis**, *n.* A city of the dead ; cemetery ; graveyard.

Nectar, nek′tar, *n.* (*Myth.* & *Poet.*) The drink of the gods; the honey in certain flowers and plant glands; a sweet, pleasant, or delicious beverage. — **Nec′tarine**, -tar-in, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of peach, with a smooth rind. — **Nec′tary**, -ta-rĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The honey-gland of a flower.

Née, nȧ, *p. p.* Born, — used to denote the family name of a woman before her marriage.

Need, nēd, *n.* A state that requires supply or relief; urgent want; poverty; indigence; exigency; strait; extremity. — *v. t.* To be in want of, lack. [With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, and undergoes no change of termination in the 3d pers. sing. of the pres. tense.] — *v. i.* To be wanted, be necessary. — **Needs**, *adv.* Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably. — **Need′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Distressed by want of the means of living; necessitous. — **Need′less**, *a.* Having no need ; in want of nothing ; unnecessary; not requisite. — **Need′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of need ; needy; requisite.

Needle, ne′dl, *n.* A slender, pointed steel instrument with an eye, used in sewing ; a knitting-needle ; a magnetized bar of steel, resting on a pivot, in a compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth ; any slender pointed object ; a pointed crystal ; a sharp pinnacle of rock, etc. — *v. i.* To shoot into the form of needles. — **Nee′dleful**, -fụl, *n.* ; *pl.* -FULS. As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

Ne'er, nâr, *adv.* A contr. of *never*. — **Ne'er′-do-weel**, -wēl, *n.* A good-for-nothing; one who will never do good.

Nefarious, ne-fa′rĭ-us, *a.* Wicked in the extreme ; atrociously villainous; detestable; infamous; impious. — **Nega′tion**, *n.* Act of denying; denial ; statement of what a thing is not, or has not, etc. — **Neg′ative**, -tĭv, *a.* Implying or containing denial, negation, or refusal ; the opposite of affirmative or positive ; marked by absence of what is appropriate or expected ; having the effect of stopping or restraining. — *n.* A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden ; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a word that denies; veto; the relation of denial or opposition. (*Photog.*) A picture upon glass in which the lights and shadows are reversed, from which photographs, etc., may be printed. — *v. t.* [NEGATIVED (-tĭvd), -TIVING.] To disprove; to refuse to enact or sanction. — **Neglect′**, -lekt′, *v. t.* Not to treat with due attention; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc. ; to omit; to forbear to treat with attention or respect; to slight, overlook, disregard. — *n.* Omission of proper attention; state of being disregarded. — **Neglect′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of neglect; heedless; careless; inattentive; treating with neglect or slight ; indicating indifference. — **Neg′ligence**, -lĭ-jens, *n.* Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect; a negligent act. — **Neg′ligent**, *a.* Apt to neglect ; customarily neglectful; heedless ; remiss. — **Négligée**, neg′lĭ-zha′, *n.* An easy, unceremonious attire ; a long necklace, usually of red coral. — **Nego′tiate**, -shĭ-āt, *v. i.* To transact business ; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to treat with respecting a treaty, league, etc. — *v. t.* To arrange for; to settle by dealing and management ; to sell, pass. — **Nego′tiable**, *a.* Capable of being negotiated: transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person. — **Nego′tiation**, -shĭ-a′shun, *n.* Act of negotiating ; the transacting of business in traffic ; mercantile business ; trading ; the transaction of business between nations. — **Nei′ther**, ne′thẽr *or* ni′thẽr (see EITHER), *pron.* or *pronominal a.* Not either ; not the one or the other. — *conj.* Not either. — **Neu′ter**, nu′tẽr, *a.* Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither side; neutral; sexless. (*Gram.*) Of neither gender; neither male nor female ; neither active nor passive ; intransitive. (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils. — *n.* A person who takes no part in a contest ; a neutral ; the working bee, which is really an undeveloped female. (*Bot.*) A plant having neither stamens nor pistils. — **Neu′tral**, *a.* Not engaged on either side ; neuter ; indifferent ; neither very good nor bad; of medium quality. (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils. — *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. — **Neutral′ity**, -tral′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being neutral ; indifference ; a combination of neutral powers or states. — **Neu′tralize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render neutral. (*Chem.*) To destroy the effect of, render inert. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of. — **Nev′er**, *adv.* Not ever; not at any time ; in no degree; not in the least; not. — **Nev′ertheless′**, *adv.* Not the less ; notwithstanding ; in spite of that ; however ; at least ; yet.

Negro, ne′gro, *n.* ; *pl.* -GROES, -grōz. A black man; esp., one of a race having protruding lips and woolly hair, inhabiting a portion of tropical Africa. — **Ne′gress**, *n.* A black woman ; a female negro. — **Ne′groid**, *a.* Characteristic of or resembling the negro. — **Nig′ger**, *n.* A negro, — in contempt. — **Nigres′cent**, nĭ-gres′sent, *a.* Growing black ; changing to a black color.

Negus, ne′gus, *n.* A beverage made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice.

Neigh, nȧ, *v. i.* [NEIGHED (nād), NEIGHING.] To cry as a horse; to whinny. — *n.* The natural cry of a horse ; a whinnying.

Neighbor, nȧ′bẽr, *n.* One who lives near one; one entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness; one of the human race. — *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. — *v. t.* [NEIGHBORED (-bẽrd), -BORING.] To adjoin, border on, be near to. — **Neigh′borhood**, -hood, *n.* Quality or condition of being a neighbor; vicinity; adjoining district; a region whose inhabitants may be counted as neighbors; inhabitants living in the vicinity of each other. — **Neigh′boring**, *a.* Living or being near. — **Neigh′borly**, -bẽr-lĭ, *a.* Becoming a neighbor ; kind ; social ; friendly ; cultivating familiar intercourse.

Neither. See under NEFARIOUS.

Neogene, ne′o-jēn, *n.* (*Geol.*) A designation for the miocene and pliocene tertiary formations. — **Neol′ogy**, -ol′o-jĭ, *n.* Introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language; new doctrines, esp. in theology. — **Neolog′ical**, -loj′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to neol-

ogy ; employing new words. — **Neol′ogism**, -jizm, *n.* Introduction of new words or doctrines ; a new word, expression, or doctrine. — **Ne′ophyte**, -o-fīt, *n.* A new convert or proselyte ; a novice ; tyro.

Nephew, nef′u, *Eng. pron.* nev′u, *n.* A son of one's brother or sister. — **Nep′otism**, -tizm, *n.* Fondness for, or favoritism shown to, relations.

Nerve, nērv, *n.* Physical force or steadiness ; firmness of mind ; self-command ; courage. (*Anat.*) One of the fibers which establish communication between the parts of the body, and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia. (*Bot.*) One of the simple parallel veins or ribs of a leaf, etc. — *v. t.* [NERVED (nērvd), NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to. — **Nerv′ine**, -ĭn, *a.* (*Med.*) Quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* Nerve substance. (*Med.*) A medicine which acts upon the nerves. — **Nerv′ous**, -us, *a.* Possessing nerve ; strong ; vigorous ; manifestiug mental vigor ; pert. to, or seated in, the nerves ; full of nerves ; having the nerves weak or diseased ; easily agitated. — **Neural′gia**, nu-ral′jĭ-ą, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease, whose chief symptom is acute pain, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems to be seated in the nerve. — **Neural′gic**, -jik, *a.* Pert. to neuralgia. — **Neuro′ma**, -mą, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A tumor on a nerve. — **Neurop′ter**, *n.* One of an order of insects having 4 membranous, transparent wings, as the dragon-fly. — **Neurop′teral**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Neurot′ic**, *a.* Relating to, seated in, or useful in disorders of, the nerves. — *n.* A drug affecting primarily the functions of intellection, sensibility, or motility, — as aconite, alcohol, chloral, ether, digitalis, opium, etc. — **Neurot′omy**, -o-mĭ, *n.* Art or practice of dissecting the nerves ; an incised wound of a nerve.

Neuropter.
Caddis-fly (*Phryania*).

Nest, nest, *n.* The receptacle prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young; place in which eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid; a snug residence or situation ; a collection of boxes, cases, etc., of graduated size. — *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest. — *v. t.* To form a nest for. — **Nest′le**, nes′l, *v. i.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest ; to move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest. — *v. t.* To house, as in a nest ; to cherish, as a bird her young. — **Nest′ling**, nes′ling, *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Nest of Thistle-bird.

Net, net, *n.* A texture of twine, etc., with open meshes, arranged in various forms, for catching fish, birds, or beasts ; anything fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare; any fabric of open texture, as one to inclose the hair. — *v. t.* To make into a net, or net-work: to take in a net. — *v. i.* To form net-work. — **Net′ting**, *n.* A piece of net-work. — **Net′-work**, *n.* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and secured at the crossings.

Net, *a.* Unadulterate, clear of deduction.

Neth′er, neth′ĕr, *a.* Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part ; lower. — **Neth′ermost**, *a.* Lowest.

Nettle, net′tl, *n.* A plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation. — *v. t.* [NETTLED (-tld), -TLING.] To fret or sting, irritate or vex. — **Net′tle-rash**, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease resembling the effects of whipping with a nettle; urticaria.

Nettle.

Neuralgia, Neurotic, etc. See under NERVE.

Neuter, Neutral, Never, etc. See under NEFARIOUS.

New, nu, *a.* Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; of late origin ; lately manifested ; recently invented, discovered, or established as true ; strange; starting anew ; recommencing ; not ancient ; modern ; not worn out or defaced by use ; unaccustomed ; unfamiliar ; fresh from anything ; novel. — **New′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently; in a manner not existing before ; with a new form. — **New′ness**, *n.* State or quality of being new, or of being first known or introduced ; novelty ; innovation ; recent change ; want of practice or familiarity; different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration. — **News**, nūz, *n.* [Plural in form, but united with a verb in the sing.] Recent intelligence ; fresh information ; tidings ; iuformation of what has recently happened or of what was before unknown ; advice. — **News′mon′ger**, *n.* One who deals in news. — **News′paper**, *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, etc.

Newel, nu′el, *n.* (*Arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; the post at the angles and foot of a staircase.

Newt, nūt, *n.* A small water lizard ; an eft.

Next, nekst, *a.; superl.* of *nigh*. Nearest in place, time, degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; adjoining in a series. — *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

Nib, nib, *n.* Something small and pointed; a prong; esp. the bill or beak of a bird, or point of a pen. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nib; to point; to cut off the point of. — **Nip′ple**, -pl, *n.* The protuberance on the breast of females from which milk is drawn ; a teat, pap ; any small projection having a perforation, as that part of a gun-lock on which the cap is placed.

Nibble, nib′bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To eat slowly or in small bits. — *v. i.* To bite gently, or a little at a time. — *n.* A little bite, or seizing as if to bite.

Nice, nīs, *a.* Pleasing to the senses; esp. to the taste; agreeable; gratifying; wrought by a skillful workman; produced by an acute or fastidious mind; requiring to be daintily touched, discussed, or judged of ; refined; showing delicacy or refinement; distinguishing accurately or minutely ; over scrupulous or exact ; hard to please or satisfy ; scrupulously and minutely cautious; dainty; fine; precise; fastidious; squeamish ; finical. — **Nic′ety**, -e-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being nice ; daintiness, as, delicate management ; or, delicacy of perception; a minute distinction ; precision ; or, excess of delicacy ; fastidiousness ; a delicacy, — used in pl.

Niche.

Nicene, nī′sēn *or* nī-sēn′, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Nice, in Asia Minor, where the Nicene creed, a summary of Christian faith, was composed, A. D. 325.

Niche, nich, *n.* A cavity or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, etc.

Nick, nik, *n.* (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit of the waters; hence *Old Nick*, the devil.

Nick, nik, *n.* A notch cut into something; a score for keeping an account; a hit; the exact point or critical moment. — *v. t.* [NICKED (nikt), NICKING.] To cut in notches; to make nicks in, notch; to suit or fit into, as one nick or notch into another; to hit; to strike at the precise point or time; to gain an advantage over, cozen, defeat; to hit with a telling name or epithet.

Nickel, nik′el, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard grayish-white metal of considerable luster, very malleable and ductile: it is used in various alloys and in plating; in the U. S., a coin (1, 2, or 5 cents) made partly of nickel.

Nick′nack. Same as KNICKKNACK.

Nickname, nik′nām, *n.* A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity. — *v. t.* [NICKNAMED (-nāmd), -NAMING.] To give a name of reproach or familiarity to.

Nicotian, nĭ-ko′shan, *a.* Pert. to, or derived from tobacco. — **Nic′otin, -tine**, -tin, *n.* An oily, limpid, and highly poisonous liquid alkaloid yielded by tobacco.

Niece, nēs, *n.* A daughter of one's brother or sister.

Niggard, nig′gard, *n.* One meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *a.* Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious; miserly. — **Nig′gardly**, -lĭ, *a.* Meanly avaricious in dealing with others; cautiously avoiding profusion; penurious.

Nigger. See under NEGRO.

Nigh, ni, *a.* [NIGHER; NIGHEST or NEXT.] Not distant in place or time; near; not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied; adjacent; contiguous; intimate. — *adv.* In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events; almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to; not distant from.

Night, nīt, *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise; darkness; obscurity; ignorance; a state of affliction or distress; adversity; death; the time of the absence of life from nature. — **Night′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Done by night; done every night. — *adv.* By night; in the night; every night. — **Night′ingale**, -gāl, *n.* A small migratory bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa, which sings sweetly at night; philomel. — **Night′mare**, -mâr, *n.* A state of oppression during sleep, with horror, anxiety, and a desire to call for help, and a sense of pressure on the chest or stomach; incubus; any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence. — **Night′-shade**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, branching, annual plant, of several species, having very small white flowers, and round berries, and poisonous properties.

Nigrescent. See under NEGRO.

Nil, nil, *n.* Nothing, — a term used in canceling, in book-keeping, meaning to take no notice of that to which it refers. — **Ni′hilism**, ni′hil-izm, *n.* Nothingness; nihility; doctrine that nothing can be known. (*Russ. Politics.*) The socially destructive principles maintained by the organization of Nihilists, who disbelieve in any permanent improvement in the social condition or progress of man, and who constitute a secret revolutionary society, devoted to the destruction of the present form of government. — **Ni′hilist**, *n.* An advocate of, etc. — **Nihil′ity**, -hil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

Nimble, nim′bl, *a.* [-BLER, -BLEST.] Light and quick in motion; agile; brisk; prompt.

Nincompoop, nin′kum-pōōp, **Nin′kum**, *n.* A silly fool; blockhead; simpleton.

Nine, nīn, *a.* One more than 8, or one less than 10. — *n.* The sum of 5 and 4; a symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix; the players on one side in a game of base ball, 9 in number. — *The Nine.* The 9 Muses: see MUSE. — **Nine′fold**, *a.* Nine times repeated. — **Ninth**, *a.* Following the 8th and preceding the 10th; being one of 9 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 9; one of 9 equal parts. (*Mus.*) An interval containing an octave and a second; a chord consisting of the common chord, with the 8th advanced one note. — **Ninth′ly**, *adv.* In the 9th place. — **Nine′teen**, -tēn, *a.* Nine and ten. — *n.* The sum of 10 and 9; a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix. — **Nine′teenth**, *a.* Following the 18th and preceding the 20th; being one of 19 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 19; one of 19 equal parts; the next in order after the 18th. — **Nine′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* Nine times 10; one more than 89. — *n.* The sum of 9 times 10; a symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc. — **Nine′tieth**, -tĭ-eth, *a.* Next in order after the 89th; being one of 90 equal parts. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 90; one of 90 equal parts; the next in order after the 89th.

Ninny, nin′nĭ, *n.* A fool; simpleton; dolt.

Nip, nip, *v. t.* [NIPPED (nipt) less properly NIPT, NIPPING.] To catch or inclose and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges brought together; to pinch; to remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with 2 meeting edges of anything; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite, vex. — *n.* A seizing or closing in upon; a pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut, or a cutting off the end; a blast; destruction by frost; a biting sarcasm; taunt; a sip (esp. of intoxicating liquor). — **Nip′per**, *n.* One who or that which, etc.; a forc tooth of a horse; a small draught; sip; nip. *pl.* Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting. (*Naut.*) A number of yarns marled together, to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nippers.

Nipple. See under NIB.

Nisan, ni′san, *n.* The 1st month of the Jewish sacred year, answering to April, orig. called *Abib.*

Nisi, ni′si, *conj.* Unless; if not. [L.] — *Nisi prius.* (*Law.*) Unless before, — a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of civil causes.

Nit, nit, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Niter, -tre, ni′tēr, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste, — used in the manufacture of gunpowder, etc.; saltpeter. — **Ni′trate**, -trāt, *n.* A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base. — *Nitrate of silver.* A transparent crystalline substance obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid: when fused it becomes lunar caustic. — **Ni′tride**, -trid, *n.* A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, as with phosphorus, silicon, or one of the metals. — **Ni′tric**, *a.* Compounded of nitrogen and oxygen. See NITROUS. — *Nitric acid.* A powerful, corrosive acid, containing 5 equivalents of oxygen and 1 of nitrogen. — **Ni′trous**, -trus, **-trY**, -trĭ, *a.* Compounded of nitrogen with a smaller proportion of oxygen than in a *nitric* compound; pert. to, containing, producing, or like, niter. — *Nitrous oxide gas.* A gaseous oxide of nitrogen, used as an anesthetic, esp. by dentists; laughing gas. — **Ni′trogen**, -tro-jen, *n.* A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly 4-5ths of common air, and incapable of supporting life; azote. — **Ni′tro-glyc′erine**, -glis′ēr-in, *n.* A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures: it detonates when struck and explodes with great violence. The mixture of *nitro-glycerine* with silicious earth produces *dynamite* or *giant-powder;* with gunpowder, or with sawdust and nitrate of sodium or barium, *lithofracteur;* with gunpowder, *Colonia powder;* with sawdust, or with sawdust and nitrate of potassium and some other substances, *dualin;* with wood fiber, *lignose.*

No, no, *adv.* Nay, — a word of denial or refusal; not. — *n.*; *pl.* NOES, nōz. A refusal by use of the word *no;* a denial; a negative vote; one who votes in the negative. — **No**, *a.* Not any; not one; none. — **None**, nun, *a.* and *pron.* No one; not anything; no; not any. — **No′body**, -bod-ĭ, *n.* No person; no one; not anybody; a person of no importance. — **Noth′ing**, nuth′ing, *n.* Not anything; no thing; non-existence; nonentity; nihility; not anything of account, value, note, etc.; a trifle. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all. — **No′way, -ways**, -wāz, *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise. — **No′where**, *adv.* Not anywhere; not in any place or state. — **No′wise**, *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Noble, no′bl, *a.* [-BLER, -BLEST.] Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable; grand; magnificent; splendid; of exalted rank; of aristocratic or patrician family; sublime; great; eminent; stately; magnanimous; liberal; free. — *n.* A nobleman; peer;

a money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, worth about $1.61. — **Nobil'ity**, -bil'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The quality of being noble, as, dignity; greatness; elevation, superiority of mind and of quality; or, noble birth; patrician dignity; distinction by rank, station, and title; the aristocratic or patrician class; the peerage. — **No'bleman**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One of the nobility; a noble; peer. — **Nobless'**, **-blesse'**, -bles', *n.* The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. — **Nob**, *n.* A slang contr. of *nobleman*; a swell. — **Nob'by**, -bĭ, *a.* Stylish; modish; fashionable.

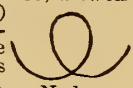
Nobody. See under NO.

Nocturn, nok'tĕrn, *n.* An act of religious service by night; one of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, designed to be used at such a night-service. — **Nocturne'**, -tĕrn', *n.* (*Painting.*) A night-piece, night-scene. (*Mus.*) A piece to be played as a serenade. — **Noctur'nal**, *a.* Pert. to, done, or occurring at night; seeking food at night.

Nod, nod, *v. i.* To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion; to make a slight bow in assent or salutation; to be drowsy. — *v. t.* To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with; to signify by a nod. — *n.* A bending forward of the upper part or top; quick downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, salutation, drowsiness, as a signal, etc.

Noddle, nod'dl, *n.* The head, — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Node, nōd, *n.* A knot; knob; protuberance; a swelling, as of a bone, tendon, etc. (*Astron.*) One of the points where 2 great celestial circles intersect each other, or the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary. (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem. (*Geom.*) The oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself. — **Nod'al**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, etc. — **Nodose'**, no-dōs', *a.* Having knots or swelling joints; knotted. — **Nod'ule**, nŏd'ūl, *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little knot or lump.


Node.

Nog, nog, *n.* A little pot; noggin; a kind of strong ale; a wooden pin or treenail; a timber brick. — **Nog'gin**, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup; a measure = 1 gill. — **Nog'ging**, *n.* A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.

Noise, noĭz, *n.* Sound of any kind; esp., over-loud, empty, confused, or senseless sound; loud or continuous talk; discussion; stir; outcry; clamor; din; uproar. — *v. i.* [NOISED (noizd), NOISING.] To sound loud. — *v. t.* To spread by rumor or report; to disturb with noise. — **Nois'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Making a noise, clamor, etc.

Noisome, noi'sum, *a.* Injurious to health; unwholesome; unsalubrious; destructive; offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid; noxious.

Nolle prosequi, nol'le-pros'e-kwi. (*Law.*) A phrase denoting that a plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

Nomad, -ade, nom'ad, *n.* One of a tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of game or pasture. — **Nome**, nōm, *n.* A province or political division, esp. of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt. — **Nom'archy**, nŏm'ar-kĭ, *n.* A nome; a province of modern Greece. — **Nomad'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, etc.; wandering.

Nome. See under NOMAD.

Nominal, nom'ĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to a name or term; verbal; existing in name only; not real or substantial. — **Nom'inalism**, -izm, *n.* The principles of nominalists. — **Nom'inalist**, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One of a sect of philosophers in the middle ages, who held that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only. — **Nom'inally**, *adv.* By name, or in name only. — **Nom'inate**, -nāt, *v. t.* To mention by name; to name; to appoint; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for office. — **Nomina'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; power of nominating. — **Nom'inative**, -tiv, *a.* Naming; designating, — said of a case of a noun. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The simple form (or case) of a noun which may be the subject of a verb. — **Nom'inee'**, -ne', *n.* One proposed for an office; one nominated for election to office. — **No'mencla'tor**, *n.* One who gives names to things. — **No'menclat'ure**, -kla'chur, *n.* A system of technical names in a particular branch of science; terminology.

Nonage, Nonagenarian, Nonagon, etc. See under NONES.

Nonage, non'āj, *n.* The time of life before a person becomes of age; minority. — **Non'-attend'ance**, -ans *n.* Failure to attend. — **Nonchalance**, naw'n-shä läns', *n.* Indifference; carelessness; coolness. — **Nonchalant**, -läns', *a.* Indifferent; careless; cool. — **Non-commis'sioned**, -mish'und, *a.* Not having a commission. — *Non-commissioned officer.* An officer of a rank below lieutenant; a warrant officer — **Non-commit'tal**, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged to any course. — **Non-compli'ance**, -ans, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance. — **Non com'pos, N. c. men'tis.** Lit., not of sound mind. — *n.* An idiot; lunatic. — **Non-conduct'or**, *n.* A substance which does not transmit or permit the passage of a substance, fluid, or force, as heat, electricity, etc., or which transmits it with difficulty. — **Non-conform'ist**, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church. — **Non-conform'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Neglect of conformity; esp., in Eng., refusal to unite with the established church in its worship. — **Non con'stat.** It is not clear, or does not appear. — **Non-content'**, *n.* (*British House of Lords.*) One who gives a negative vote. — **Non'descript**, -de-skript, *a.* Not hitherto described; novel; odd; abnormal; irregular. — *n.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal, or hardly classifiable. — **Nonen'tity**, -tĭ-tĭ, *n.* Non-existence; negation of being; a thing not existing; a person of no account; a nobody. — **Non-essen'tial**, -shal, *a.* Not essential. — *n.* A thing which, etc. — **Non est inven'tus.** Lit., he is not found. (*Law.*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county. — **Non-exist'ence**, *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity; a thing that has no being. — **Non-exist'ent**, *a.* Not having existence. — **Non-observ'ance**, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill. — **Nonpareil'**, -pa-rel', *n.* Something of unequaled excellence; a sort of apple; a small sugar-plum; a kind of narrow ribbon; a brilliantly colored singing bird, of the finch family; a printing type, in size between ruby and emerald.

☞ This line is printed in *nonpareil* type.

— *a.* Having no equal; peerless. — **Non'plus**, *n.* Insuperable difficulty; state of embarrassment; inability to say, do, or decide; puzzle. — *v. t.* [NONPLUSED (-plust), -PLUSING.] To puzzle, confound, put to a stand. — **Non pros.** (*Law.*) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute. — **Non'-pros**, *v. t.* [-PROSSED (-prost), -PROSSING.] To fail to prosecute. — **Non-res'idence**, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed. — **Non-res'ident**, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place. — *n.* One who does not reside in, or is not a resident of, a particular place, — applied esp., in Eng., to clergymen who live away from their cures; absentee. — **Non-resist'ance**, *n.* The principles or practice of a non-resistant: passive obedience. — **Non-resist'ant**, *a.* Making no resistance to power, oppression, or violence. — *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised; one who holds that wrong or violence should not be resisted by force. — **Non'sense**, *n.* That which is not intelligible, is not sense, or has no meaning; trifles; things of no importance. — **Nonsens'ical**, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish. — **Non seq'uitur**, -sek'wĭ-tĕr. Lit., it does not follow. (*Logic.*) An inference which does not follow from the premises. — **Non'suit**, -sūt, *n.* (*Law.*) A judgment against a plaintiff who is unable to prove or does not follow up his case. — *v. t.* To adjudge or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up.

Nonce, nons, *n.* The present occasion or purpose — in the phrase *for the nonce.*

None. See under NO.

Nones. nōnz, *n. pl.* (*Roman Calendar.*) The 7th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of

other months, — being the 9th day before the ides. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A season of prayer, orig. observed at the 9th hour = 3 P. M., afterwards changed to midday, whence *noon*, q. v. — **Non'age**, nŏn'āj, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A payment formerly made to the clergy of the 1-9th part of the movable goods of persons dying in their parishes. — **Non'agena'rian**, -je-na'-rĭ-an, *n.* One who is 90 years old. — **Non'agon**, *n.* (*Math.*) A polygon having 9 sides and 9 angles. — **Nonill'ion**, -yun, *n.* By the common, or French, notation, a thousand octillions, or 1 with 30 ciphers annexed; by Eng. notation, a million octillions, or 1 with 54 ciphers annexed. — **Nov'enary**, -e-na-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to the number 9. — **Noven'nial**, -nĭ-al, *a.* Done every 9th year. — **Novem'ber**, *n.* The 11th month of the year, — the 9th of the Roman year.

Non-essential, Nonpareil, Nonsuit, etc. See under NONAGE.

Noodle, nōō'dl, *n.* A simpleton; blockhead.

Noodle, nōō'dl, *n.* A thin strip of dough, made with eggs, rolled, cut in small pieces, and used in soup.

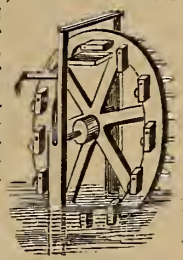
Nook, nŏŏk *or* nōōk, *n.* A corner; recess; secluded retreat.

Noon, nōōn, *n.* The middle of the day; midday; 12 o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy; culminating point. — *a.* Pert. to midday; meridional.

Noose, nōōz *or* nōōs, *n.* A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. — *v. t.* [NOOSED (nōōzt *or* nōōst), NOOSING.] To tie or catch in a noose, insnare.

Nor, nôr, *conj.* A negative connective or particle, introducing the 2d member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first; neither: and not.

Noria, no'rĭ-à, *n.* A Persian wheel, — a water wheel used in Spain, etc., for irrigating land, which is turned by the action of a stream against its floats, and raises water in pendent buckets to a trough at top.



Noria.

Norm, nôrm, *n.* A rule or authoritative standard; model; type. — **Nor'mal**, *a.* According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or regular form; ordinary; analogical. — *n.* A perpendicular. (*Geom.*) A straight line perpendicular to the tangent of a curve at any point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissas. — *Normal school.* A school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the education of teachers.

Norman, Norroy, Norse. See under NORTH.

North, nôrth, *n.* The direction opposite to the south. — *a.* Lying toward, or situated at the N. — *v. i.* To turn or move toward the N. — **North-east'**, *n.* The point between the N. and E., at an equal distance from each. — *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding from the N. E. — **North-east'erly**, *a.* Toward, or coming from, etc. — **North-east'ern**, *a.* Pert. to, being in, or in a direction to, the N. E. — **North-north-east, North-west**, etc. See COMPASS. — **North'er**, nôrth'-ēr, *n.* A wind or gale, from the N. — **North'erly, -ēr-lĭ**, *a.* Being toward the N.; northern; from the N. — *adv.* Toward the N.; in a northern direction; proceeding from a northern point. — **Nor'therliness**, *n.* — **North'ern**, *a.* Being in, near to, or in a direction toward, the N. — **North'erner**, *n.* A native or resident in the N. — **North'ernmost**, *a.* Situated at the point furthest N. — **North'ing**, *n.* (*Surv.* & *Nav.*) Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian. (*Astron.*) The distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward. — **North'most**, *a.* Northernmost. — **North'ward**, *a.* Being toward the N., or nearer to it than the E. and W. points. — **North'ward, -wards**, *adv.* Toward the N., or toward a point nearer to the N. than the E. and W. points. — **North'wardly**, *a.* Having a northern direction. — *adv.* In a northern direction. — **North'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One of the inhabitants of the N. of Europe; the ancient Scandinavians. — **Nor'man**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans. — **Norwe'gian**, -we'jan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Norway. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of, etc. — **Norse**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, ancient Scandinavia. — *n.* The language of, etc. — **Norse'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman. — **Nor'roy**, *n.* (*Her.*) The 3d of the 3 Eng. kings at arms, or provincial heralds: his jurisdiction is N. of the Trent.

Nose, nōz, *n.* The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell; power of smelling; scent: a projecting end or vent; a snout; nozzle. — *v. t.* [NOSED (nōzd), NOSING.] To smell, scent; hence, to track; to oppose to the face, affront. — *v. i.* To smell; to carry the nose high, strut; to pry officiously into what does not concern one. — **Nos'tril**, nŏs'tril, *n.* One of the 2 channels through the nose which give passage to the air we breathe, and to the secretions of the nose. — **Noz'zle**, -zl, *n.* The nose; snout; projecting vent of anything. — **Nuz'zle**, *v. i.* [-ZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To work with the nose, like swine in the mud; to go with the nose thrust out and down, like swine; to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle. — *v. t.* To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nostalgia, nos-tal'jĭ-á, *n.* Melancholy resulting from absence from one's home; homesickness.

Nostrum, nos'trum, *n.* A quack or patent medicine.

Not, not, *adv.* A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

Notable, Notary, etc. See under NOTE.

Notch, noch, *n.* A nick; indentation; a hollow cut in anything; a deep, close pass or defile. — *v. t.* [NOTCHED (nocht), NOTCHING.] To cut in small hollows; to place in a notch.

Note, nōt, *n.* A mark or token; visible sign; symbol; a sign to call attention, to point out something to notice, etc.; a memorandum; minute; a brief remark; annotation; comment, esp. at the side or foot of a page; a short letter; billet; a diplomatic paper; a paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; observation; notice; reputation; distinction. *pl.* A writing to be spoken from, being a synopsis or full text of what is to be said. (*Mus.*) A character to indicate the length of a tone; a musical sound; a tone. — *v. t.* To notice with care; observe, remark, heed; to record in writing; to denote, stand for, designate. — **Not'able**, *a.* Noticeable; evident; worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished. — *n.* A person, or thing, of note or distinction. — **Not'abil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being notable; a remarkable person or thing. — **No'tary**, -ta-rĭ, *n.* A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, certifies copies of documents, receives affidavits, protests bills of exchange, etc., — generally called a *notary public.* — **Nota'tion**, *n.* Act, practice, or method, of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters; esp., in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures or signs; the system of signs and characters so employed. — **No'tice**, -tis, *n.* Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance; intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation; warning; a writing containing formal, customary information; a critical review or remarks; respectful treatment; attention; heed; advice; news. — *v. t.* [NOTICED (-tist), NOTICING.] To take note of, pay attention to; to take public note of, remark upon, make observations on; to treat with attention and civilities. — **No'ticeable**, *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation; likely to attract observation. — **No'tifica'tion**, *n.* Act of notifying, giving notice, or making known; notice given in words, writing, or signs; the writing which communicates information: an advertisement, citation, etc. — **No'tify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make known, declare, publish; to give notice to. — **No'tion**, *n.* Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception; judgment; opinion; belief; a small article; trifling thing, — chiefly in pl. — **No'tional**, *a.* Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary; given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful. — **Noto'rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Generally known and talked of by the public; usually, known to disadvantage; conspicuous.

Nothing, etc. See under NO.

Notwithstanding, not-with-stand'ing, *prep.* Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from; in spite of; despite. — *adv.* or *conj.* This not obstructing or preventing; nevertheless; however.

Nought, nawt, *n.* Same as NAUGHT.

Noun, nown, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used as the designation of a creature or thing, etc.; a name; a substantive.

Nourish, nĕr'ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with nutriment; to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to comfort; to educate, instruct; to nurture, cherish, feed, provide, supply. — *v. i.* To promote growth. — **Nour'ishment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; nutrition; that which nourishes, repairs waste, or promotes growth; food; sustenance. — **Nurse**, nĕrs, *n.* One who takes care of a child or the sick; esp., one who suckles an infant not her own; one who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, etc. — *v. t.* [NURSED (nĕrst), NURSING.] To nourish, cherish, foster; to nourish at the breast, suckle; to tend (a sick person); to bring up, raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition. — **Nurs'ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Act of nursing; the apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children; a plantation of young trees; place where anything is fostered and growth promoted; that which forms and educates. — **Nurs'eryman'**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who has charge of a nursery. — **Nurs'ling**, *n.* One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant. — **Nurt'ure**, nĕr'chur, *n.* Act of nourishing or nursing; education; training; discipline; instruction; that which nourishes; food; diet. — *v. t.* [NURTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To feed; to bring or train up; to nourish, cherish, tend. — **Nu'triment**, -trĭ-ment, *n.* That which nourishes; food; aliment; that which promotes enlargement or improvement. — **Nu'trient**, -trĭ-ent, *n.* A substance which, etc. — **Nutri'tion**, -trish'un, *n.* Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life; nutriment. — **Nutri'tious**, -trish'us, *a.* Nourishing. — **Nu'tritive**, -trĭ-tiv, *a.* Nutrimental.

Novel, nov'el, *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; of a kind not before known; unusual; strange; new. — *n.* A fictitious narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, esp. of love. (*Law.*) A new or supplemental constitution. — **Nov'elette'**, -ct', *n.* A small novel. — **Nov'elist**, *n.* A writer of novels. — **Nov'elty**, -el-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being novel; newness; a new or strange thing. — **Nov'ice**, -is, *n.* One new in any business; a beginner; one newly received into the church. (*Eccl.*) One who has entered a convent, nunnery, etc., but has not taken the vow. — **Novi'tiate**, -vish'ĭ-āt, *n.* State or condition of being, etc.; time of probation in a religious house before taking the vows; a probationer, novice; place where novices live or are trained.

November, Novenary, Novennial, etc. See under NONES.

Novice, Novitiate. See under NOVEL.

Now, now, *adv.* At the present time; at this moment; in present circumstances; things being as they are.

Noway, Nowhere, Nowise. See under NO.

Noxious, nok'shus, *a.* Productive of injury or evil consequences; corrupting to morals; noisome; pernicious; baneful; unwholesome; hurtful.

Nozzle. See under NOSE.

Nubia, nu'bĭ-a, *n.* A network of wool worn as a headdress by ladies; a cloud.

Nucleus, nu'kle-us, *n.*; *E. pl.* -CLEUSES, *L. pl.* -CLEI. A kernel; a central mass or point about which matter is gathered, — both literally and figuratively. (*Astron.*) The body or head of a comet. — **Nu'cleate**, -kle-āt, *v. t.* To gather, as about a nucleus.

Nude, nūd, *a.* Bare; naked; uncovered. (*Law.*) Without consideration. — **Nu'dity**, -dĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being nude; nakedness; that which is naked; undraped or unclothed portion.

Nudge, nuj, *v. t.* [NUDGED (nujd), NUDGING.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation. — *n.* A significant push.

Nugatory, nu'ga-to-rĭ, *a.* Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant; inoperative; ineffectual.

Nugget, nug'get, *n.* A lump; mass, esp. of a precious metal.

Nuisance, nu'sans, *n.* That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation. (*Law.*) Something that produces inconvenience and damage.

Null, nul, *a.* Of no legal or binding force or validity; invalid; void; nugatory; of no significance. — **Nullifica'tion**, *n.* Act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; esp. a refusal, by a State, to permit the enforcement within its borders of a U. S. law. — **Nul'lify**, -lĭ-fĭ, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make void, render invalid, deprive of legal force or efficacy, abolish, abrogate, revoke, annul, repeal. — **Nul'lity**, -lĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being null or void; nothingness; anything void or of no efficacy.

Numb, num, *a.* Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; torpid; paralyzed; chill; motionless. — *v. t.* [NUMBED (numd), NUMBING.] To make torpid, deprive of the power of sensation or motion, benumb.

Number, num'bĕr, *n.* A single unit, considered as part of a series, or 2 or more of such units; a collection of many individuals; a multitude; numerousness; quantity regarded as made up by an aggregate of separate things; that which is regulated by count, as divisions of time or number of syllables; poetry, verse. (*Gram.*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one, expressed by a difference of the form of a word, — singular or plural. (*Math.*) Numerical value. See PHRENOLOGY. — *v. t.* [NUMBERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To reckon, ascertain the units of; to give or assign the number of; to reckon as one of a collection or multitude, enumerate, calculate, tell; to amount to, consist of. — **Num'bers**, *n.* The 4th book of the Pentateuch — containing the enumeration of the Hebrews. — **Num'berless**, *a.* Not admitting of being counted; innumerable. — **Nu'merable**, -mĕr-a-bl, *a.* — **Nu'meral**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, number; expressing or representing number. — *n.* A figure or character used to express a number. (*Gram.*) A word expressing number. — **Nu'merate**, *v. t.* (*Arith.*) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration. — **Numera'tion**, *n.* Act or art of numbering. (*Arith.*) Act or art of reading or writing numbers, esp. as expressed by the Arabic method. [Two systems of numeration are now in use, the English and the French: in the Eng. the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each denomination is a million times the one preceding; in the F. (which is used in the U. S.), the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding.] — **Nu'mera'tor**, *n.* One who numbers. (*Arith.*) The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken; in a vulgar fraction the number above the line; in decimal fractions, the number next following the decimal point, the denominator not being written: see FRACTION. — **Numer'ic, -ical**, -mĕr'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to, or denoting, number; expressed by numbers: the same in number; hence, identical. — **Nu'merous**, -mĕr-us, *a.* Being many; consisting of a great number of individuals; consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical.

Numismatic, nu-miz-mat'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to coins or medals. — **Numismat'ics**, *n.* Science of coins and medals. — **Numis'matol'ogy**, -tol'o-jĭ, *n.* Science of coins and medals, in their relation to history; numismatics. — **Num'mary**, -ma-rĭ, **-mular, -mulary**, -mu-la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to coin or money; pecuniary.

Nun, nun, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister or nunnery under a vow of perpetual chastity and seclusion from the world; a kind of small pigeon. — **Nun'nery**, -nĕr-ĭ, *n.* A cloister or house in which nuns reside.

Nuncio, nun'shĭ-o, *n.* A messenger; an embassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

Nuncupate, nun'ku-pāt, *v. t.* To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe; to declare orally (a will, etc.) — **Nuncupative**, nun-ku'- *or* nun'ku-pa'tiv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Publicly or solemnly declaratory; nominal; existing only in name; oral; not written.

Nunnery. See under NUN.

Nuptial, nup'shal, *a.* Pert. to marriage; done at a

wedding; constituting marriage. — *n.* Marriage; wedding, — now always in pl.

Nurse, Nursery, Nurture, etc. See under NOURISH.

Nut, nut, *n.* Fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; a small block containing a female screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt, etc.: see BOLT.— *v. i.* To gather nuts. — **Nut'meg**, *n.* The kernel of the fruit of a tree, a native of the Molucca islands, but cultivated in the E. Indies: it is aromatic, and is used in cookery.

Nut.

Nutria, nu'trĭ-â, *n.* (*Com.*) The fur of the coypu, a rodent quadruped resembling the beaver, found in Brazil. etc.

Nutrient, Nutriment. Nutrition, etc. See under NOURISH.

Nux vomica, nuks-vom'ĭ-kâ, *n.* A deadly poison, used in medicine, from which *strichnine* is made; the seed of a tree of the E. Indies, yielding *strychnine* and *nux vomica*.

Nuzzle. See under NOSE.

Nylghau, nil'gaw, *n.* A large, short-horned antelope, found in N. India: the males are of a slaty blue.

Nylghau.

Nymph, nimf, *n.* (*Myth.*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. A lovely young girl; a maiden. — **Nymph, Nymph'a**, -â, *n.* An insect in the pupa state; a chrysalis. — **Nymph'al, Nymphe'an**, *a.* Pert. to, appropriate to, or inhabited by, nymphs. — **Nymph'oma'nia**, -ma'nĭ-â, *n.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

O.

O, o, the 15th letter in the Eng. alphabet, has several different sounds, as heard in *odd, tone, or, other, do, wolf, actor*; when doubled, it has the 2 sounds heard in *moon* and *foot;* see key-line at foot of pages.

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object, also as expressive of pain, grief, surprise, desire, etc.

Oaf, ōf, *n.* A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another; a dolt; blockhead.

Oak, ōk, *n.* A valuable tree of many species; its wood.

Oakum, ōk'um, *n.* Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for calking seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc.

Oar, ōr, *n.* An instrument for rowing boats. — *v. i.* & *t.* [OARED (ōrd), OARING.] To row.

Oasis, o'a- *or* o-a'sis, *n.; pl.* -SES, -sēz. A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.

Oat, ōt, *n.;* chiefly in pl. A grassy plant, and its seed. — **Oat'en**, -n, *a.* Consisting of oat straw; made of oat-meal.— **Oat'-cake**, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats. — **-meal**, *n.* Meal made of oats.

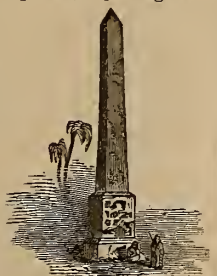
Oats.

Oath, ōth, *n.* A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred.

Obdurate, ob'du-rāt, *a.* Rendered hard; harsh; rugged; rough; hardened in feelings, esp. against moral influences; stubbornly and unfeelingly wicked; firm; unbending; unyielding; impenitent; callous.— **Ob'duracy, -racy**, -ra-sĭ, *n.* Inflexible persistence in sin; stubbornness.

Obedience, Obeisance, etc. See under OBEY.

Obelisk, ob'e-lisk, *n.* A 4-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. (*Print.*) A mark [thus, †], called also a *dagger*, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, as a note of censure, or to indicate that an expression is obsolete.


Obelisk.

Obese, o-bēs', *a.* Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

Obey, o-ba', *v. t.* [OBEYED (-bād), -BEYING.] To yield submission to, comply with the orders of, submit to the government of; to yield to the impulse, power, or operation of. — **Obe'dient**, -be'dĭ-ent, *a.* Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; dutiful; respectful; subservient; submissive; obsequious.— **Obe'dience**, -ens, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Obei'sance**, -ba'sans, *n.* A token of obedience or respect; a bow; courtesy. — **Obei'sant**, *a.* Showing willingness to obey; reverent; submissive.

Obfuscate, ob-fus'kāt, *v. t.* To darken; obscure, bewilder, confuse.

Obit, o'bit *or* ob'it, *n.* Death; decease; funeral solemnities; anniversary of a person's death; an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death. — **Obit'uary**, -u-a-rĭ, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person. — *n.* A biographical notice of one lately deceased.

Object, ob'jekt, *n.* That with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing; any visible or tangible thing; that which is sought or labored for or aimed at; end; aim; motive; final cause. (*Gram.*) That toward which an activity is considered to be directed. — **Object'**, *v. t.* To set before, bring into opposition; to present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be wrong. — *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument. — **Objec'tion**, *n.* Act of objecting; that presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument; exception; doubt; scruple. — **Objec'tionable**, *a.* Justly liable to objections. — **Object'ive**, -iv, *a.* Pert. to an object. (*Metaph.*) Pert. to, contained in, or being in the nature or position of, the object; outward; external; extrinsic, — opp to *subjective*. (*Gram.*) Pert. to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The objective case. The object-glass of a microscope. (*Mil.*) The objective point. — *Objective point.* (*Mil.*) A point to which the operations of an army are directed.

Objuration, ob-ju-ra'shun, *n.* A binding by oath.

Objurgate, ob'jĕr-gāt, *v. t.* To chide; reprove; reprehend. — **Objur'gatory**, -ga-to-rĭ, *a.* Designed to chide; culpatory.

Oblate, ob-lāt', *a.* (*Geom.*) Flattened or depressed at the poles. — **Obla'tion**, *n.* Anything offered in worship or sacred service; an offering; sacrifice.

Obligate, ob'lĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To bring under obligation; to bind (one's self) to any act of duty, etc., by a pledge. — **Obliga'tion**, *n.* Act of obligating or binding; that which obligates; the binding power of a promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; state of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness. (*Law.*) A bond with a condition annexed. — **Ob'ligatory**, -lĭ-ga-to-rĭ, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty.— **Oblige'**, o-blīj', *v. t.* [OBLIGED (-blījd'),

OBLIGING.] To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to bind by some favor rendered; to do a favor to, gratify, accommodate. — **Obli'ging**, *a.* Having the disposition to oblige or do favors; complaisant; courteous; kind.

Oblique, ob-lēk' *or* ob-līk', *a.* Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; inclined; not straight forward; indirect; underhand; not direct in descent; collateral. — *v. i.* [OBLIQUED (ob-lēkt' *or* ob-līkt'); OBLIQUING.] To deviate from a perpendicular line. (*Mil.*) To move forward, either to the right or left, by stepping sidewise. — *Oblique case.* (*Gram.*) Any case except the nominative. — **Obliq'uity**, -lik'wĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude; irregularity.

Obliterate, ob-lit'ēr-āt, *v. t.* To erase or blot out; efface; to destroy by time or other means.

Oblivion, ob-liv'ĭ-un, *n.* Act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness; an amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses. — **Obliv'ious**, -ĭ-us, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.

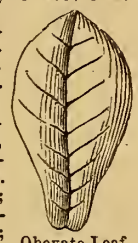
Oblong, ob'long, *a.* Having greater length than breadth. — *n.* A rectangular or other figure which is longer than it is broad.

Obloquy, ob'lo-kwĭ, *n.* Censorious speech; reproachful language; odium; censure; contumely; calumny; detraction.

Obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, *a.* Liable to censure; reprehensible; blameworthy; offensive; hateful; exposed; subject; answerable.

Oboe, o'bo-e, *n.* A portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

Obovate, ob-o'vāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.



Obovate Leaf.

Obscene, ob-sēn', *a.* Expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be expressed or exposed; immodest; unchaste; lewd; foul; offensive; disgusting; inauspicious; ill-omened. — **Obscene'ness**, **Obscen'ity**, -sen'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; ribaldry; impurity; lewdness.

Obscure, ob-skūr', *a.* Covered over; shaded; darkened; imperfectly illuminated; living in darkness; hidden; not much known or observed; remote from observation; humble, not easily understood; not clear, full, or distinct; dim; abstruse; difficult; mysterious; imperfect; defective. — *v. t.* [OBSCURED (-skūrd'), -SCURING.] To render obscure, darken, make less intelligible, legible, visible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. — **Obscura'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Obsequy, ob'se-kwĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES. -kwiz. A funeral solemnity, — chiefly in pl. — **Obse'quious**, -kwĭ-us, *a.* Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess.

Observe, ob-zērv', *v. t.* [-SERVED (-zērvd'), -SERVING.] To pay attention to, notice with care, regard with religious care, celebrate; to utter as a remark, say in a casual way; to comply with, obey. — *v. i.* To take notice, attend, comment. — **Observ'ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of observing or noticing with attention; tokens or marks of fidelity; that which is to be observed or attended to; rule of practice; performance of religious ceremonies, or formal service. — **Observ'ant**, *a.* Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; adhering in practice; carefully attentive; mindful; obedient; submissive. — **Observa'tion**, *n.* Act or power of taking notice; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything; that which is noticed; a remark; performance of what is prescribed; act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature. — **Observ'atory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* A place from which a view may be obtained; esp. a place for making observations on the heavenly bodies; a building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class of natural phenomena.

Obsolete, ob'so-lēt, *a.* No longer used; antiquated. (*Nat. Hist.*) Not very distinct; obscure. — **Obsoles'cent**, -les'sent, *a.* Going out of use; passing into desuetude. — **Obsoles'cence**, -sens, *n.* State of becoming obsolete.

Obstacle, ob'sta-kl, *n.* Anything that hinders progress; obstruction; impediment; difficulty.

Obstetric, ob-stet'rik, **-rical**, *a.* Pert. to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed. — **Obstet'rics**, *n.* Science of midwifery.

Obstinate, ob'stĭ-nāt, *a.* Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued or removed; stubborn; inflexible; firm; resolute; pinionated; refractory; perverse. — **Ob'stinacy**, -nă-sĭ, *n.* Unyielding fixedness in opinion or resolution; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy.

Obstreperous, ob-strep'ĕr-us, *a.* Attended by, or making a tumultuous noise; loud; clamorous.

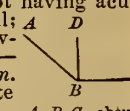
Obstruct, ob-strukt', *v. t.* To block up, stop up or close (a way or passage); to hinder from passing; to render slow; to bar, stop, check, clog, choke, impede, oppose. — **Obstruc'tion**, *n.* Act of, state of being, or that which, etc. — **Obstruct'ive**, -iv, *a.* Tending to obstruct; causing impediment. — **Ob'struent**, -stroō-ent, *a.* Blocking up; hindering. — *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage, esp. one of the natural passages in the body.

Obtain, ob-tān', *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd'), -TAINING.] To get hold of by effort, gain possession of, acquire; to attain, procure, win, earn. — *v. i.* To have a firm footing; to become prevalent or general.

Obtest, ob-test', *v. t.* To call to witness; to beseech, supplicate.

Obtrude, ob-trōōd', *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to offer with unreasonable importunity; to intrude. — *v. i.* To enter without right; to make an officious or importunate offer. — **Obtru'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Obtru'sive**, -siv, *a.* Disposed to obtrude; inclined to thrust one's self among others.

Obtund, ob-tund', *v. t.* To dull, blunt, deaden. — **Obtuse'**, -tūs', *a.* Not pointed or acute, applied to angles greater than a right angle; not having acute sensibility; dull; not sharp or shrill; obscure. — **Obtuse'-an'gled**, *a.* Having an obtuse angle: see TRIANGLE. — **Obtuse'ness**, *n.* — **Obtu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of making obtuse or blunt; state of being dulled or blunted.



A B C, obtuse angle; *D B C*, right angle.

Obverse, ob-vērs', *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. — *n.* The face of a coin having the principal image or inscription upon it. — **Obvert'**, *v. t.* To turn toward or downward.

Obviate, ob'vĭ-āt, *v. t.* To meet in the way; to prevent by interception; to clear the way of, remove. — **Ob'vious**, -vĭ-us, *a.* Open; exposed; liable: subject; easily discovered, seen, or understood: plain; clear; apparent.

Occasion, ok-ka'zhun, *n.* A falling, happening, or coming to pass; an occurrence, casualty, incident; a favorable opportunity; accidental cause; opportunity to use; incidental need; requirement. — *v. t.* [OCCASIONED (-zhund), -SIONING.] To give occasion to, cause incidentally. — **Occa'sional**, *a.* Pert. to or occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; casual; incidental; produced by accident; made on some special event. — **Oc'cident**, -sĭ-dent, *n.* The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west. — **Occident'al**, *a.* Situated in, or pert. to, the west; western; setting after the sun.

Occiput, ok'sĭ-put, *n.* (*Anat.*) The part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head. — opp. to *sinciput*. — **Occip'ital**, -sip'ĭ-tal, *a.* Pert. to the occiput.

Occlusion, ok-klu'zhun, *n.* Act of shutting up: state of being shut up; transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening; also, imperforation.

Occult, ok-kult', *a.* Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown. — **Occulta'tion**, *n.* Act of rendering, or state of being, occult. (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other heavenly body. — **Occult'ness**, *n.*

Occupy, ok'ku-pī, *v. t.* [-PIED (-pīd), -PYING.] To take or hold in possession. possess; to hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to cover; to employ, use; to employ, busy, — used reflexively; to follow as a business. — *v. i.* To hold possession, be an occupant, follow business, negotiate. — **Oc'cupant**, *n.* One who occupies; one who has the actual use or possession,

or is in possession, of a thing.— **Oc′cupancy**, -pan-sĭ, *n.* Act of taking or holding possession. — **Occupa′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which occupies the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; possession; tenure; use; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Occur, ok-kĕr′, *v. i.* [-CURRED (-kĕrd′), -CURRING.] To be found here and there; to appear; to meet or come to the mind. — **Occur′rence**, *n.* A coming or happening; any incident or single event.

Ocean, o′shun, *n.* The water considered as one vast body surrounding the land, — the sea; one of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided; an immense expanse.— **Ocean′ic**, -she-an′ik, *a.* Pert. to, found, or formed in, the ocean.

Ocelot, o′se-lot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat kind, found in Mexico.

Ocher, Ochre, o′kĕr, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of fine clay containing iron: the common colors are yellow and red.

Ocra. See OKRA.

Octagon, ok′ta-gon, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles. — **Octag′onal**, *a.* Having 8 sides and 8 angles. — **Octahe′dron**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid contained by 8 equal and equilateral triangles. — **Octahe′dral**, *a.* Having 8 equal faces or sides. — **Octan′gular**, -tan′gu-lĕr, *a.* Having 8 angles.— **Oc′tant**, **-tile**, -til, *n.* (*Geom.*) The 1-8th part of a circle. (*Astron.* & *Astrol.*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body 45°.— **Oc′tave**, *a.* Consisting of 8.— *n.* The 8th day after a church festival, the festival itself being included: the week immediately following a church festival. (*Mus.*) The 8th tone in the scale; the scale itself. The first 8 lines of a sonnet; a small cask of wine, — the 1-8th of a pipe. — **Octa′vo**, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make 8 leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one of such leaves. — *n.* A book composed of sheets folded so as to make 8 leaves; the size of a book thus composed. — **Octen′nial**, -nĭ-al, *a.* Happening every 8th year; lasting 8 years.— **Octill′ion**, -til′yun, *n.* By Eng. numeration, the number produced by involving a million to the 8th power, expressed by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; by the common or French method, a unit with 27 ciphers annexed. See NOTATION.— **Octo′ber**, *n.* The 10th month of the Julian year, containing 31 days.— **Octodec′imo**, -des′ĭ-mo, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make 18 leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one of such leaves. — *n.* A book composed of sheets folded so as to make 18 leaves; the size of a book thus composed.— **Octogenary**, ok-toj′e-na-rĭ *or* ok′to-je-na-rĭ, *a.* Of 80 years of age. — **Oc′togena′rian**, *n.* A person 80 years of age. — **Oc′topod**, *n.* A mollusk or insect having 8 feet or legs. — **Octo′pus**, *n.* A cuttlefish, having 8 arms attached to the head. — **Octoroon′**, -rōōn′, *n.* The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.— **Oc′tostyle**, -stīl, *n.* (*Arch.*) An edifice or portico adorned with 8 columns, or a range of 8 columns in front. — **Octosyl′lable**, -sil′la-bl, *n.* A word of 8 syllables. — **Oc′tosyllab′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Consisting of 8 syllables.— **Oc′tuple**, -pl, *a.* Eightfold.

Octahedron.

Ocular, ok′u-lĕr, *a.* Depending on, or perceived by, the eye. — **Oc′ulist**, *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eyes.

Od, ŏd *or* ōd, *n.* A force or natural power, supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies. — **Od′ic**, ŏd′- *or* ōd′-ik, *a.* Of or pert. to, etc. — **O′dyle**, -dil, *n.* Same as OD.

Odalisque, o′da-lisk′, *n.* A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan.

Odd, od, *a.* [ODDER, ODDEST.] Not paired with another; alone; left over, after a round number has been taken; remaining; having no great value; insignificant; not divisible by 2 without a remainder; not even; different from what is usual or common; peculiar; unsuitable or inappropriate; quaint; queer; whimsical; droll; comical.— **Odd′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being odd; singularity; queerness; that which is odd.— **Odd′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In an odd or queer manner; unevenly; strangely. — **Odd′ness**, *n.* — **Odds**, odz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* Difference in favor of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority; in games, points given by a stronger player to a weaker. — **Odd′-fel′low**, *n.* A member of a secret society, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Ode, ōd, *n.* A short, dignified poem or song, proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

Odic. See OD.

Odium, o′dĭ-um, *n.* Hatred; dislike; the quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness. — **O′dious**, -dĭ-us, *a.* Deserving hatred; causing disgust or hate; exposed to hatred; hated; abominable; loathsome; repulsive; unpopular.

Odontalgia, o-don-tal′jĭ-å, *n.* (*Med.*) Pain in the teeth; toothache.— **Odontol′ogy**, -tol′o-jĭ, *n.* (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Odor, o′dĕr, *n.* Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.— **Odorif′erous**, -if′ĕr-us, *a.* Giving scent; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent.— **O′dorous**, -us, *a.* Having or emitting an odor; esp., having a sweet odor; fragrant.

Odyle. See under OD.

Œcumenical, Œsophagus, etc. See ECUMENICAL, ESOPHAGUS, etc.

O'er, ōr, *prep.* & *adv.* Contr. for *over*.

Of, ov, *prep.* From, or out from; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing; belonging to; pert. or relating to; concerning. — **Off**, of, *a.* On the opposite or further side; most distant. — *adv.* From; away from, — denoting distance; or, separation, removal; or, departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving; or, opposite direction; the opposite side of a question. — *prep.* Not on. — *interj.* Away; begone.— **Off′-hand**, *a.* & *adv.* Without study or preparation. — **Off′al**, *n.* Waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use; carrion; putrid meat; refuse; rubbish. — **Off′ing**, *n.* That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot. — **Off′set**, *n.* A sprout or a shoot; a flat surface or terrace on a hill-side. (*Arch.*) A horizontal ledge on the face or at the foot of a wall. (*Surv.*) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point. A sum, account, or value set off against another, as an equivalent; anything given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off. — **Offset**, of-set′ *or* of′set, *v. t.* [-SET, -SETTING.] To set off, place over against, balance. — **Off′shoot**, *n.* That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, or the like. — **Off′spring**, *n.* A child or children; descendants, however remote, from the stock; issue; generation; progeny; posterity.

Offend, of-fend′, *v. t.* To displease, make angry; to shock, pain, annoy; to draw to evil, or hinder in obedience. — *v. i.* To commit a crime; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to take offense, be scandalized. — **Offense′, -fence′**, *n.* Act of offending, displeasing, or hurting; an open violation of law; that which offends, or excites anger; state of being offended; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; trespass; delinquency; fault; sin; affront; insult.— **Offen′sive**, -siv, *a.* Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; giving unpleasant sensations; causing evil or injury; used in attack; making the first attack. — *n.* State or posture of one who makes attack.

Offer, of′fĕr, *v. t.* [-FERED (-fērd), -FERING.] To bring to or before, present for acceptance or rejection, make a proposal to; to attempt, undertake; to present in prayer or devotion; to bid, as a price, reward, or wages; to manifest in an offensive way. — *v. i.* To present itself; to declare a willingness; to make an attempt. — *n.* Act of, or thing which, etc.; a proposal. — **Of′fering**, *n.* That which is offered, esp. in divine service; a sacrifice; oblation. — **Of′fertory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the mass; that part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. (*Ch. of Eng.*) The verses of Scripture near the beginning of the communion service, read while the alms are collecting.

Office, of′fis, *n.* Work to be performed for, or with

reference to, others; duty; esp., customary duty; a special duty, trust, or charge, conferred by authority and for a public purpose; that which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing; place in which public officers and others transact business; the company or corporation whose place of business is their office. *pl.* Apartments in which domestics discharge the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, etc. — **Of'ficer**, -fĭ-sẽr, *n.* One who holds an office; a magistrate. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers. — **Offi'cial**, -fish'al, *a.* Pert. to an office or public trust; derived from the proper office, officer, or authority. — *n.* One who holds an office; an officer. — **Offi'cially**, *adv.* By, or by virtue of, the proper authority. — **Offi'ciate**, -fish'ĭ-āt, *v. i.* To act as an officer in his office; to perform the appropriate official duties of another. — **Offi'cious**, -fish'us, *a.* Excessively forward in kindness; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern; impertinent; meddlesome.

Officinal, of-fis'ĭ-nal *or* -fĭ-si'nal, *a.* Used in a shop, or belonging to it; having a character or composition approved of by the college of medicine.

Offing, Offset, etc. See under Of.

Oft, oft, **Often,** of'n, *adv.* [Oftener, oftenest.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

Ogle, o'gl, *v. t.* [ogled (-gld), ogling.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or to attract notice. — *n.* A side glance or look.

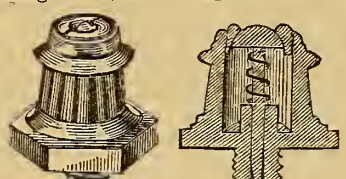
Oglio, o'lĭ-o *or* ōl'yo, *n.* Same as Olio.

Ogre, o'gẽr, *n.* An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings. — **O'gress,** *n.* A female ogre.

Oh, o, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, a wish, etc.

Ohm, ōm, *n.* The standard unit of electrical resistance; the resistance of a column of mercury one square millimeter in section and 106 centimeters in length.

Oil, oil, *n.* An unctuous liquid expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances. — *v. t.* [oiled (oild), oiling.] To smear, rub over, or anoint with oil. — **Oil'y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-ier, -iest.] Consisting of, or containing, oil; unctuous; resembling oil; fatty; greasy; smoothly subservient; compliant. — **Oil'iness,** *n.* — **Oil'cake,** *n.* A mass of compressed seeds, or other substance, from which oil has been extracted. — **-cloth,** *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, etc. — **-cup,** *n.* (*Mach.*) A cup at the top of a passage called an *oil-hole*, to supply a lubricater to machinery. — **-gas,** *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil. — **-man,** *n.* One who deals in oils. — **-stone,** *n.* A kind of whetstone. — **-well,** *n.* An artesian well yielding petroleum. — **O'leag'inous,** -aj'ĭ-nus, *a.* Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. — **O'leomar'garine,** -ga-rin, *n.* Artificial butter made from animal fat; butterine.



Oil-cup.

Ointment, oint'ment, *n.* An unguent.

Oker. See Ocher.

Okra, o'krà, **O'kro,** *n.* An annual plant, whose green pods are used for soups or pickles; gumbo.

Old, ōld, *a.* Not young; advanced far in years or life; not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; formerly existing; preëxisting or preceding; indefinitely continued in life; long practiced; skilled; experienced; long cultivated; worn out; decayed; antiquated; bad; mean, — used as a term of reproach; old-fashioned; as of old; very gay.

Oleander, o-le-an'dẽr, *n.* An evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers.

Oleaster, Oleaginous, Oleomargarine, etc. See under Oil.

Olfactive, ol-fak'tiv, **-tory,** -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or having the sense of, smelling. — **Olfac'tory,** *n.* An organ of smelling; the sense of smell.

Oligarchy, ol'ĭ-gärk'ĭ, *n.* Government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few persons. — **Ol'igarch,** *n.* One of those who constitute an oligarchy. — **Ol'igarch'al, -ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Olio, o'lĭ-o *or* ōl'yo, *n.* A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; medley. (*Mus.*) A collection of various pieces. — **Ollapodrida,** ol'lá-po-dre'dà, *n.* A mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables; any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

Olive Tree.

Olive, ol'iv, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree cultivated in Asia and S. Europe, for its fruit; the fruit from which olive oil is expressed. The color of the olive, a color composed of violet and green.

Olympiad, o-lim'pĭ-ad, *n.* A period of 4 years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, — the 1st being 776 B. C. — **Olym'pian,** -pĭ-an, **-pic,** *a.* Pert. to Olympus; also to the town of Olympia, and to the games there celebrated.

Omega, o'meg-à *or* o-meg'à, *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω), as Alpha, A, is the first.

Omelet, om'e-let *or* om'let, *n.* A kind of fritter made chiefly of eggs.

Omen, o'men, *n.* Sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; presage; augury. — *v. t.* [omened (-mend), omening.] To indicate as likely to occur, augur; to predict, foretell. — **Om'inous,** -ĭ-nus, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, an omen; foreshowing good, auspicious; foreboding evil, inauspicious.

Omentum, o-men'tum, *n.* (*Anat.*) The caul; a fatty membranaceous covering of a portion of the bowels, attached to the stomach.

Omer, o'mẽr, *n.* A Hebrew measure, the 1-10th of an ephah.

Ominous, etc. See under Omen.

Omit, o-mit', *v. t.* To let fall, leave out, drop; to pass by, neglect. — **Omis'sion,** -mish'un, *n.* Act of leaving out; neglect or failure to do something required by propriety or duty; that omitted.

Omnibus, om'nĭ-bus, *n.* A large four-wheeled carriage, to carry many people. — **Omnifa'rious,** -rĭ-us, *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. — **Omnif'erous,** -ẽr-us, *a.* All-bearing; producing all kinds. — **Omnip'arous,** -a-rus, *a.* Producing all things; omniparient. — **Omnip'otent,** *a.* Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful; having unlimited power of a particular kind. — **Omnip'otence, -tency,** *n.* — **Omnipres'ent,** *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous. — **Omnipres'ence,** *n.* Ubiquity. — **Omnis'cient,** -nish'ent, *a.* Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things; all-knowing; all-searching; all-seeing. — **Omnis'cience,** -nish'ens, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Omniv'orous,** -o-rus, *a.* All devouring; eating everything indiscriminately.

On, on, *prep.* At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; toward and to the upper surface of; upon; by means of; with; in addition to; besides; at or near, — indicating relative position; in dependence or reliance upon; at or in the time of; toward; for; at the peril of, or for the safety of; by virtue of; with the pledge of; to the account of; in consequence of, or following; in reference or relation to. — *adv.* Forward; in progression; onward; forward, in succession; in continuance; without interruption; adhering; attached to the body. — **On'to,** -tōō, *prep.* On the top of; upon; on. — **On'ward,** *a.* Advanced or advancing; increased; improved. — *adv.* Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance. — **On'wards,** *adv.* Same as Onward. — **On'set,** *n.* A violent attack, esp. the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy, fort, etc.; charge; storming; onslaught. — **On'slaught,** -slawt, *n.* Attack; aggression; assault.

Onanism, o'nan-izm, *n.* Self-pollution; masturbation.

Once. See under One.

On dit, awn-de'. Lit., they say; it is said. — *n.* A rumor; flying report. [F.]

One, wun, *a.* Being but a single unit, or entire being

or thing, and no more; single; individual; denoting a person conceived or spoken of indefinitely, — used as an indefinite pronoun or adjective (having, as a pronoun, a plural, *ones*); pointing out a contrast, — used as a correlative adjective; constituting a whole; undivided; united; single in kind; the same; a common. — **Once**, wuns, *adv.* At one time; on one occasion; at one former time; formerly; as soon as. — **On'ly**, ōn'lĭ, *a.* One alone; single; alone in its class; by itself; distinguished above all others; pre-eminent. — *adv.* In one manner, or for one purpose alone; solely; singly; merely; barely.

Onerary, Onerous. See under ONUS.

Onion, un'yun, *n.* A biennial plant; its bulbous root, used as an article of food.

Only. See under ONE.

Onset, Onto, Onward, etc. See under ON.

Onus, o'nus, *n.* The burden. — **On'erous**, ŏn'ĕr-us, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive. — **On'erary**, -ĕr-a-rĭ, *a.* Designed for carrying burdens.

Onyx, o'niks, *n.* A stone (chalcedony, etc.) consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos.

Oölite, Oölogy, etc. See under OVUM.

Oolong, ōō'long, *n.* A variety of black tea possessing the flavor of green tea.

Ooze, ōōz, *v. i.* [OOZED (ōōzd), OOZING.] To flow gently, percolate. — *v. t.* To cause to flow forth gently, cause to percolate; to drop, shed, distill. — *n.* Soft mud or slime; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan-vat. — **Ooz'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Miry; resembling ooze.

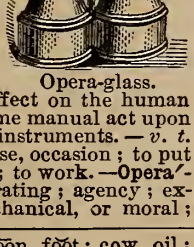
Opacity. See under OPAQUE.

Opal, o'pal, *n.* A mineral consisting of silex in what is called the soluble state, and usually a small quantity of water: the *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors, and is esteemed as gem. — **Opal-esce'**, -pal-es', *v. i.* [-ESCED (-est'), -ESCING.] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal. — **Opal-es'cence**, -es'sens, *n.* A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

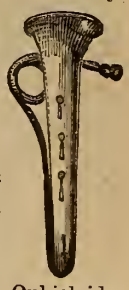
Opaque, o-pāk', *a.* Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; dark; obscure. — **Opaque'ness, Opac'ity**, -pas'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.

Ope, ōp, Open, o'pn, *a.* Free of access; not shut up; not closed; free to be used, visited, read, etc.; not private; public; not drawn together or contracted; expanded; without reserve; not concealed or secret; exposed to view; candid; ingenuous; sincere; artless; not frozen up; not cold or frosty; not settled or adjusted; not balanced or closed; not blinded or obscured; not deaf; not unwilling to hear; listening; free to be discussed; easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth. — *n.* Open country or space. — *v. t.* [OPENED (o'pnd), OPENING.] To make open, render free of access, unclose, unlock, remove any fastening from; to bring to view, exhibit, interpret, explain, disclose; reflexively, to speak without reserve; to enter upon, begin, commence. — *v. i.* To unclose, be parted; to begin to appear; to commence, begin. — **O'pening**, *n.* A place which is open; breach; aperture; beginning; commencement. — **O'penly**, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy; without reserve or disguise; plainly.

Opera, op'ĕr-ȧ, *n.* A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, etc.; the score of a musical drama; house where operas are exhibited. — **Operat'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. or appropriate to the opera. — **Op'era-glass**, *n.* A short telescope of low power, usually with a tube and glasses for each eye, for use in theaters, etc.; a lorgnette. — **Op'era-bouffe'**, -bōōf', *n.* A comic opera. — **Op'erate**, *v. i.* To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to produce an appropriate physical effect; to exert moral influence. (*Med.*) To take appropriate effect on the human system (*Surg.*) To perform some manual act upon a human body, usually with instruments. — *v. t.* To produce as an effect; to cause, occasion; to put into or to continue in operation; to work. — **Opera'tion**, *n.* Act or process of operating; agency; exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; method of working; effect brought about by a definite plan. (*Math.*) Some transformation to be made upon quantities, indicated by rules or symbols. (*Surg.*) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body. — **Op'erative**, -a-tiv, *a.* Having power of acting; exerting force; efficient in work; efficacious. — *n.* A laboring man; artisan; workman in manufactories. — **Op'era'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, operates. (*Surg.*) One who performs some act upon the human body. — **Op'erose'**, -ōs', *a.* Wrought with labor; laborious; tedious; wearisome.


Opera-glass.

Ophidian, o-fid'ĭ-an, *n.* An animal of the snake family. **O'phiol'ogy**, -fĭ-ol'o-jĭ, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of serpents. — **Ophicleide**, of'ĭ-klīd, *n.* A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind. — **O'phioman'cy**, -fĭ-o-man'sĭ, *n.* Art of divining or predicting events by serpents.


Ophicleide.

Ophthalmia, etc. See under OPTIC.

Opiate. See under OPIUM.

Opinion, o-pin'yun, *n.* A mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on probable evidence; judgment of persons or their qualities; esp., favorable judgment, good esteem. (*Law.*) The formal decision of a judge, umpire, counselor, etc. — **Opin'ionated**, *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion. — **Opin'ionative**, -tiv, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions. — **Opine'**, o-pīn', *v. i.* [OPINED (-pīnd'), OPINING.] To think, suppose. — **Opin'iative**, -ya-tiv, *a.* Very stiff in adherence to one's opinion; founded on mere opinion: fancied.

Opium o'pĭ-um, *n.* The inspissated juice of the white poppy, — a narcotic drug. — **O'piate**, -pĭ-āt, *n.* Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep or repose; a narcotic; that which induces rest or inaction. — *a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest or inaction; soporific; lulling; quieting.

Opodeldoc, o-po-del'dok, *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

Opossum, o-pos'sum, *n.* An Amer. marsupial quadruped.

Opossum.

Opponent, op-po'nent, *a.* Inclined to oppose; adverse; antagonistic; situated in front; opposite. — *n.* One who opposes, esp., in a disputation or controversy. (*Academic Usage.*) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, disting. from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it. Adversary; antagonist; opposer. — **Oppo'nency**, -sĭ, *n.* Proposition of objections to a thesis.

Opportune, op-por-tūn', *a.* Present at a proper time; recurring at a suitable occasion; timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed; proper. — **Opportu'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* Fit or convenient time; occasion; convenience; occurrence.

Oppose, op-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To set opposite; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance, hinder, defeat, or prevent effect; to resist; to compete with, strive against; to resist effectually, combat, withstand, deny, obstruct. — *v. i.* To act adversely; to make objection or opposition in controversy. — **Op'posite**, -zit, *a.* Standing or situated in front; facing; contrasted with; hostile; adverse; mutually antagonistic; inconsistent. — *n.* One who opposes; that which is contrary. — **Opposi'tion**, -zish'un, *n.* State of being opposed; repugnance; contrariety; act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance; that which opposes; an obstacle; the collective body of opposers; the party that opposes the existing administration. (*Astron.*) The situation of 2 heavenly bodies 180° apart. — **Opposi'tionist**, *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party. — **Oppos'itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Oppress, op-pres', *v. t.* [-PRESSED (-prest'), -PRESS-

ING.] To press down; to treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly; to sit or lie heavy upon. — **Oppres'sion**, -presh'un, *n.* Act of, state of being, or that which, etc.; sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind; hardship; cruelty; burden. — **Oppress'ive**, -iv, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; proceeding from a design to oppress; overwhelming; cruel; unjust; tyrannical; overpowering.

Opprobrium, op-pro'brĭ-um, *n.* Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain. — **Oppro'brious**, -brĭ-us, *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.

Oppugn, op-pūn', *v. t.* [-PUGNED (-pūnd'), -PUGNING.] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition. — **Oppugn'er**, *n.* — **Oppug'nancy**, -pug'nan-sĭ, *n.* Act of oppugning; resistance.

Optative, op'ta-tiv, *a.* Expressing desire or wish. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A mode of the verb expressing desire. — **Op'tion**, -shun, *n.* Power of choosing; right of choice; exercise of the power of choice; election; preference; power of wishing; wish. (*Stock Exchange.*) Liberty of selling or of buying stock at a certain price, and at a given future time; time allowed to either buyer or seller for the delivery of stock. — **Op'tional**, *a.* Left to one's wish; depending on choice; involving an option, or power of choice. — **Op'timism**, -mizm, *n.* The doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. — **Op'timist**, *n.* One who holds, etc.

Optic, op'tik, *n.* An organ of sight; an eye. — **Op'tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to vision or to the organ of sight, or to the science of optics. — *Optic nerves.* The 2d pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, and are the nerves of sight: see EYE. — **Op'tics**, *n.* Science of the nature and properties of light, and the phenomena of vision. — **Opti'cian**, -tish'an, *n.* One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments. — **Ophthal'mia**, of-thal'mĭ-ă, **Oph'thalmy**, -mĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball. — **Ophthal'mic**, *a.* Pert. to the eye.

Option, etc. See under OPTATIVE.

Oriflamme.

Opulent, op'u-lent, *a.* Having a large estate; wealthy; affluent. — **Op'ulence**, *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

Or, ôr, *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative: it corresponds to *either*, and in poetry is sometimes used for *either*: it is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words.

Or, ôr, *n.* (*Her.*) The yellow or gold color represented on an escutcheon by small dots. — **Or'i-flamb**, **-flamme**, ŏr'ĭ-flam, *n.* The ancient royal standard of France, — a red silk flag, cut at the edge into flame-shaped strips, and borne on a gilded lance. — **O'riel**, -rĭ-el, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large bay or recessed window, as in a hall, chapel, etc. — **O'riole**, -rĭ-ol, *n.* A singing bird allied to the thrushes, having a golden or yellow plumage mixed with black. — **Or'molu'**, -mo-lōō', *n.* A kind of brass, made to resemble gold by using less zinc and more copper than in ordinary brass. — **O'roide**, -roid, *n.* An alloy, resembling gold. — **Or'piment**, -pĭ-ment, *n.* Trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow color, and used in dyeing. — **Or'ris**, ŏr'ris, *n.* A kind of gold or silver lace; a pattern worked in gold or silver lace.

Oriel.

Oral, o'ral, *a.* Pert. to, or uttered by, the mouth; spoken, not written. — **O'rally**, *adv.* By mouth. — **Or'acle**, ŏr'a-kl, *n.* The answer of a pagan god to an inquiry respecting some affair of importance: the deity supposed to give the answer, also the place where it was given; revelations delivered by God to prophets; the entire sacred Scriptures; one who communicates a divine command; an angel; prophet; any person reputed uncommonly wise; a wise sentence or decision of great authority. — **Orac'ular**, *a.* Pert. to an oracle; uttering oracles; like, or of the nature of, an oracle; positive; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous. — **Ora'tion**, *n.* An elaborate discourse, treating an important subject in a dignified manner, — applied chiefly to discourses on special occasions, and to academical declamations; harangue; address; speech. — **Or'ator**, ŏr'a-tẽr, *n.* A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; esp. one distinguished for his eloquence. (*Law.*) One who prays for relief; a petitioner; a plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery. — **Orato'rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to an orator or to oratory. — **Orator'ical**, -tŏr'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, an orator; rhetorical; eloquent; flowery; florid. — **Orator'ically**, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner. — **Orato'rio**, -to'rĭ-o, *n.* (*Mus.*) A sacred composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, etc., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures; an oratory. — **Or'atory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* The art of an orator; art of effective public speaking; a chapel for private devotions. — **Or'ison**, -ĭ-zun, *n.* A prayer or supplication. — **Or'ifice**, -ĭ-fis, *n.* The mouth of a tube, pipe, etc.; an aperture, opening. — **O'rotund'**, -ro-tund', *n.* A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, particularly full, clear, and ringing in tone. — *a.* Ringing and musical. — **Os'citate**, -sĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To gape with sleepiness, yawn. — **Os'citant**, *a.* Yawning; sleepy; drowsy. — **Os'citancy**, -tan-sĭ, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Os'culate**, -ku-lāt, *v. t.* and *i.* To kiss. (*Geom.*) To touch, as one curve another, or as 2 curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact. — **Oscula'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Geo n.*) Contact of curves. — **Os'culant**, *a.* Adhering closely. (*Classification.*) Intermediate in character, or on the border between two groups. — **Os'culatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to kissing. (*Geom.*) Capable of oscultation. — *n.* A picture of Christ or the Virgin, to be kissed by priest or people.

Orange.

Orange, or'enj, *n.* A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit. — *a.* Of the color of an orange: see LIGHT. — **Or'angeade'**, -ād', *n.* A drink made of orange-juice, corresponding to *lemonade*. — **Or'angery**, -an-jẽr-ĭ, *n.* A plantation or nursery of orange trees.

Orang-outang, o-rang'ōō-tang', *n.* A large monkey, closely resembling man.

Orang-outang.

Oration, Orator, etc. See ORAL.

Orb, ôrb, *n.* A body of a round form; one of the celestial spheres; the eye; a circle; orbit; a revolving circular body; wheel; globe; sphere. — **Orbed**, ôrbd, **Orbic'ular**, *a.* Resembling, or having the form of, an orb; spherical; globular. — **Orbic'ularly**, *adv.* Spherically. — **Orbic'ulate**, *a.* In the form of an orb. — **Orb'it**, *n.* (*Astron.*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution. (*Anat.*) The cavity in which the eye is situated: see SKELETON. (*Ornith.*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Orchard, ôr'chẽrd, *n.* An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.

Orchestra, ôr'kes- *or* ôr-kes'trà, **Or'chester**, **-tre**, -kes-tẽr, *n.* The space in a theater between stage and audience; a band of instrumental musicians.

Orchil, ôr′kil, **-chil′la**, -kil′lȧ, *n.* Same as ARCHIL.

Orchis, ôr′kis, **Or′chid**, -kid, *n.* A perennial terrestrial or epiphytal plant of unnumbered species, many of which bear flowers of great beauty, and singular in form: it is found all over the world.

Orchis.

Ordain, etc. See under ORDER.

Ordeal, ôr′de-al, *n.* An ancient form of trial, by lot, fire, water, etc., to determine guilt or innocence; severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

Order, ôr′dẽr, *n.* Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession; a sound or proper condition; normal state; customary mode of procedure; regular government; general tranquillity; a regulation; standing rule; a particular injunction; command; mandate; necessary measures or care; a commission to make purchases or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money; a number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position; esp., a rank or class in society; a privileged or dignified grade; a class of men so closely linked together that they form a separate class in the community. (*Episc. Ch.*) The rank of deacon, priest, or bishop, — often used in pl. (*Arch.*) One of the 5 principal methods recognized by the ancients for ornamenting the columns of an edifice (Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: see CAPITAL). (*Zoöl.*) One of the well-marked divisions of a class, including families and genera. (*Bot.*) A group of allied individuals, more comprehensive than a genus. (*Rhet.*) The placing of words and members in a sentence so as to contribute to force, beauty, and clearness of expression. — *v. t.* [ORDERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To put in order, reduce to methodical arrangement, adjust; to manage, regulate; to command, direct, bid. — *v. i.* To give direction. — **Or′derly**, -dẽr-lĭ, *a.* Conformed to order; methodical; regular; observant of order, method, or rule; quiet; peaceable; well-regulated; systematic; regular; methodical; being on duty. — *adv.* According to due order; regularly. — *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing orders or rendering service. — **Ordain′**, -dān′, *v. t.* [-DAINED (-dānd′), -DAINING.] To set in order, regulate, establish; to appoint, decree, enact; to set apart for an office, esp., to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions. — **Or′dina′tion**, *n.* Act of ordaining; esp., the act of setting apart to an office in the Christian ministry; state of being ordained or appointed; tendency. — **Or′dinal**, -dĭ-nal, *a.* Indicating the established order or succession. — *n.* A number noting order; a book containing the service prescribed in the Eng. church, for the ordination of deacons, etc. — **Or′dinance**, -dĭ-nans, *n.* An ordaining or establishing by authority; appointment; a rule established by authority; a statute; law; edict; decree; rescript. (*Eccl.*) An established rite or ceremony. — **Ord′nance**, *n.* Heavy weapons of warfare, — cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery. — **Or′donnance**, -don-nans, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. — **Or′dinary**, -dĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* According to established order; methodical; regular; of common rank; usual; of little merit; plain; not handsome. — *n.* (*Civil Law.*) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (*Eng. Law.*) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (*Am. Law.*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate. A dining-room where there is a fixed price for the meal; meal furnished at such a dining-room. (*Naval.*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. (*Her.*) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines. — **Or′dinarily**, *adv.* According to established rules; commonly; usually; on the average.

Ordure, ôrd′ūr, *n.* Dung; excrements; feces.

Ore, ōr, *n.* The compound of a metal and some other substance (as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic), by which its properties are disguised or lost.

Oread, o′re-ad, *n.* A mountain nymph.

Organ, ôr′gan, *n.* An instrument by which an action is performed, or object accomplished; part of a living being, capable of a special function, essential to the life or well-being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, etc.; a medium of communication between one person or body, and another. (*Mus.*) An instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys. — **Or′ganist**, *n.* One who plays on an organ. — **Organ′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to an organ or its structure; consisting of, containing, or produced by the organs; instrumental. — **Or′ganism**, *n.* A structure composed of or acting by means of organs; an organized being. — **Or′ganize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To furnish with organs; to arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation. — **Or′ganiz′able**, *a.* — **Or′ganiza′tion**, *n.* Act of organizing; state of being organized; the relations included in such a state or condition; that which is organized; an organism.

Orgy, ôr′jĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -GIES, -jiz, — usually in the pl. The ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Bacchus; drunken revelry; nocturnal carousals.

Oriel. See under OR, *n.*

Orient, o′rĭ-ent, *a.* Rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright; shining; of superior quality; perfect. — *n.* The eastern horizon; the East; the countries of Asia. — **Orient′al**, *a.* Pert. to, proceeding from, or situated in, the orient. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. — **O′rienta′tion**, *n.* Process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings; tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis; an aspect or fronting to the east.

Orifice. See under ORAL.

Oriflamb, -flamme. See under OR, *n.*

Origin, ŏr′ĭ-jin, *n.* First existence or beginning of anything; that from which anything primarily procecds; commencement; rise; source; derivation; cause. — **Orig′inal**, -rij′ĭ-nal, *n.* Origin; source; that which precedes all others of its class; archetype; an original work of art, manuscript, text, etc.; the precise language employed by a writer; a person of marked peculiarity. (*Nat. Hist.*) The stock of a series of living forms, in which a variety is considered to have originated; one who has new and striking ideas. — *a.* Pert. to the origin or being; preceding all others; first in order; not translated; employed by the author; having power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; before unused or unknown; new. — **Orig′inal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc. — **Orig′inally**, *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning; at first; by the first author; at the time of formation. — **Orig′inate**, -nāt, *v. t.* To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence. — *v. i.* To have origin; to begin to exist or act.

Oriole. See under OR, *n.*

Orion, o-rī′un, *n.* (*Astron.*) A large and bright constellation, crossed by the equinoctial line.

Orison. See under ORAL.

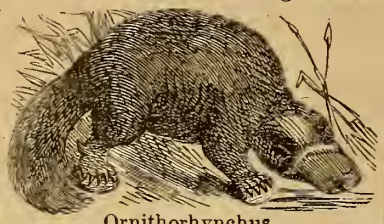
Orlop, ôr′lop, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed.

Ormolu. See under OR, *n.*

Ornament, ôr′na-ment, *n.* That which embellishes; decoration. — *v. t.* To make beautiful or furnish with embellishments; to adorn, deck, beautify. — **Ornament′al**, *a.* Serving to ornament. — **Or′namenta′tion**, *n.* Act or art of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented; that which ornaments. — **Or′nate**, -nāt, *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

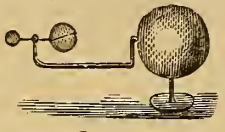
Ornithology, ôr-nĭ-thol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the form, structure, and habits of birds. — **Or′nitholog′ic, -log′ical, -loj′ik-al**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Ornithol′ogist**, *n.*

One skilled in, etc.— **Ornith′ichnite**, -ik-nīt, *n.* (*Paleon.*) The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone. — **Or′nithorhynch′us**, -thō-riŋk′-us, *n.* An Australian mammal of the shape and size of the otter, with a beak like a duck's and paws webbed and formed for swimming; duck-billed platypus.



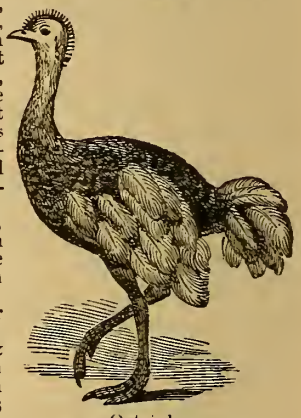
Ornithorhynchus.

Orography, o-rog′ra-fĭ, *n.* An account of mountains.
Oroide. See under OR, *n.*
Orotund. See under ORAL.
Orphan, ôr′fan, *n.* A child bereaved of both father and mother; also, a child who has but one parent living.— *a.* Bereaved of parents.— **Or′phanage**, -ej, *n.* State of being an orphan; an asylum for orphans.
Orrery, ŏr′re-rĭ, *n.* A piece of apparatus to illustrate the relative size, positions, orbits, etc., of the bodies of the solar system.



Orrery.

Orris, ŏr′ris, *n.* A European species of iris, whose root has an agreeable odor, resembling violets.
Orris, *n.* Gold and silver lace. See under OR, *n.*
Orthodox, ôr′tho-doks, *a.* Sound in the Christian faith, — opp. to *heretical;* according with the doctrines of Scripture.— **Or′thodox′y**, -ĭ, *n.* Soundness of faith; belief in the doctrines taught in the Scriptures; consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines.— **Orthodrom′ics, Or′thodrom′y**, -ĭ, *n.* Art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle. — **Or′thoëpy**, -tho-e-pĭ, *n.* Art of uttering words with propriety; correct pronunciation of words. — **Orthoëp′ic**, -ical, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Orthoëp′ically**, *adv.* — **Or′thoëpist**, *n.* One skilled in orthoëpy. — **Orthog′onal**, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular; at right angles. — **Orthog′raphy**, -ra-fĭ, *n.* Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage; spelling; the part of grammar which treats of this subject. (*Geom.*) Delineation of an object by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object; an elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions.
Ortive, ôr′tiv, *a.* Of, or relating to, the time or act of rising, as of a star; eastern.
Ortolan, ôr′to-lan, *n.* A European singing bird, about the size of the lark, esteemed delicious food.
Oryx, o′riks, *n.* A variety of S. African antelope; the gemsbok; the Egyptian antelope of N. Africa and S. Asia.
Osage-orange, o′sāj-or′enj, *n.* An ornamental tree, resembling the mulberry, having an orange-like fruit, and used as a hedge plant.
Oscillate, os′sil-lāt, *v. i.* To move backward and forward, vibrate, swing, sway.
Osculate. See under ORAL.
Osier, o′zhēr, *n.* A species of willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets.
Osmanli, oz′man-lĭ, *n.; pl.* -LIS, -liz. A Turkish official, — so called fr. *Osman*, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia; less properly, a native Turk.
Osmium, oz′mĭ-um, *n.* A gray-colored, brittle metal, found with platinum, whose oxide has a disagreeable smell.
Osprey, -prey. See under OSSEOUS.
Osseous, os′se-us *or* osh′us, *a.* Composed of, or resembling, bone; bony. — **Os′sifica′tion**, *n.* Change, process of changing, or state of being changed into a bony substance.— **Os′sifrage**, -frāj, **Os′pray**, -prey, -pra, *n.* A long-winged eagle, living on fish, which it takes by darting upon them when near the surface of the water.— **Os′selet**, -se-let, *n.* A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. — **Os′sify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone. — *v. i.* To become bone or bony. — **Osteol′ogy**, -ol′o-jĭ, *n.* That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones.
Ostent, os′tent *or* os-tent′, *n.* Appearance; air; manner; show; manifestation; token; a portent. — **Osten′sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest; apparent.— **Osten′sibly**, *adv.*— **Os′tenta′tion**, *n.* Act of making an ambitious display; pretentious parade; pomp; vaunting; boasting. — **Os′tenta′tious**, -shus, *a.* Fond of excessive or offensive display; pretentious; boastful; showy; gaudy.
Osteology, etc. See under OSSEOUS.
Osteopathy, os′te-ŏp′á-thĭ, *n.* A system of medical treatment based upon the theory that diseases are chiefly due to mechanical interference with bodily functions and may be remedied by manipulation. — **Os′teopath.** A physician who practices osteopathy.
Ostler. Same as HOSTLER.
Ostracean, os-tra′shan, *n.* One of a family of bivalve shell-fish, of which the oyster is the type.
Ostracize, os′tra-sīz, *v. t.* [-CIZED (-sīzd), -CIZING.] To exile by ostracism, banish from society, put under ban. — **Os′tracism**, -sizm, *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose influence gave umbrage to them. Expulsion; separation.
Ostrich, os′trich, *n.* A bird of Africa and Arabia, nearly 10 feet high, having a long neck, stout, long legs, with only 2 toes, and short wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers: it is remarkable for its speed, and for swallowing bits of metal or stone to aid in digestion.



Ostrich.

Ostrogoth, os′tro-goth, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, distng. fr. the *Visigoths*, or western Goths.
Otalgia, etc. See under OTIC.
Other, uth′ĕr, *pron.* & *a.* Different from that which has been specified; additional; second of two; not this, but the contrary; opposite. — **Oth′erwise**, *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects.
Otic, o′tik, *a.* Pert. to, of, or for the ear; auricular.— **Otal′gia**, -tal′jĭ-á, **Otal′gy**, -tal′jĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Pain in the ear. — **Otoscope**, o′to- *or* ot′o-skōp, *n.* An instrument for examining the condition of the ear.
Otiose, o′shĭ-ōs′, *a.* Being at ease; indolent.
Ottar, ot′tar, *n.* A highly fragrant oil obtained from the petals of some flowers, esp. of the rose,— written also *attar, otto.*
Otter, ot′tĕr, *n.* A carnivorous aquatic animal of several species, feeding on fish.
Ottoman, ot′to-man, *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, the empire of Turkey. — *n.; pl.* -MANS. A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back, orig. used in Turkey.
Ouch, owch, *n.* A bezel, or socket, in which a precious stone or seal is set; a carcanet or ornament of gold.
Ought, awt, *n.* See AUGHT.
Ought, awt, *v. imperfect.* Is fit; behooveth; is proper or necessary; should,— used impersonally.
Ounce, owns, *n.* A weight = 1-12th lb. troy, and 1-16th lb. avoirdupois.
Ounce, owns, *n.* A carnivorous animal, of N. India and Persia, resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail.
Our, owr, *possessive pronoun.* Pert., or belonging, to us. [When the noun is not expressed, *ours* (not *our*) is used.] — **Ours**, owrz, *possessive* of WE. — **Ourself′**, *pron.; pl.* -SELVES, -selvz′. We; us, — used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in pl.; myself; also, we, us, — used reciprocally, chiefly in the regal or formal style, and generally in singular.

Ousel, Ouzel, o͞o′zl, *n.* A bird of several species, of the thrush family.

Water-ousel.

Oust, owst, *v. t.* To take away, remove; to eject, turn out. — **Oust′er,** *n.* A putting out of possession; dispossession; ejection; disseizin.

Out, owt, *adv.* Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line, — opp. to *in* or *within*; — used in special senses; as, abroad, not at home; in a state of disclosure or discovery; not in concealment or secrecy; in a state of extinction or destitution, in want or debt, with deficiency or loss; not in office or employment; in public, on display, etc.; to the end, completely; in an open or free manner, audibly or perceptibly, vividly or forcibly; not in the hands of the owner; in error or mistake, in a wrong position or opinion; in a puzzle, at a loss; uncovered, with clothes torn; away, off, — used as an exclamation; at the end of a game or of some definite part of it. — *n.* One who, or that which, is without; esp. one out of office; a place or space outside of, or around; an angle projecting outward; an open space. (*Print.*) An omission in setting up copy. — **Out′er,** *a.* On the outside; further or more remote; external. — **Out′ermost,** *a.* On the extreme external part; remotest from the midst. — **Out′ward,** *a.* Forming the superficial part; external; exterior; extrinsic; adventitious; tending to the exterior part; visible; apparent; carnal; corporeal. — **Out′ward, -wards,** *adv.* To the outer parts; from a port or country; to some foreign region. — **Out′wardly,** *adv.* Externally. — **Outbal′ance,** *v. t.* To outweigh, exceed in weight or effect. — **Outbid′,** *v. t.* To go beyond in the offer of a price. — **Out′bound,** *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port. — **Out′break,** *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; violent manifestation. — **Out′breaking,** *n.* Act of, or that which, etc. — **Out′burst,** *n.* A breaking or bursting out. — **Out′cast,** *n.* One cast out or expelled; an exile; a degraded person; a vagabond. — **Out′come,** *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence. — **Out′cry,** *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress; noisy opposition or detestation; clamor; noise; vociferation; sale at public auction. — **Outdare′,** *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond; surpass in daring. — **Outdo′,** *v. t.* [*imp.* -DID; *p. p.* -DONE; -DOING.] To excel; to surpass. — **Outdoor′,** *a.* Being without the house. — **Outdoors′,** *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out of doors. — **Outface′,** *v. t.* To face or look out of countenance; to brave. — **Out′fit,** *n.* A fitting out or equipment, as of a ship or person for a voyage; an allowance for the payment of expenses connected with any special service or duty. — **Outgen′eral,** *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. — **Outgo′,** *v. t.* [*imp.* -WENT; *p. p.* -GONE; -GOING.] To go beyond, go faster than; to surpass, excel; to circumvent, overreach. — **Out′go,** *n.* Outlay; expenditure, — opposite of *income*. — **Outgrow′,** *v. t.* [-GREW; *p. p.* -GROWN; -GROWING.] To surpass in growth; to become too large to make use of, or too old or infirm to exhibit. — **Out′growth,** *n.* Growth to excess; that which has grown out or proceeded from anything; result. — **Outland′ish,** *a.* Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous; clownish. — **Outlast′,** *v. t.* To last longer than; exceed in duration. — **Out′law,** *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. — **Out′lawry,** -rĭ, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Out′lay,** *n.* A laying out or expending; that which is laid out; expenditure. — **Out′let,** *n.* Place or the means by which anything is let out; passage outward; an exit. — **Out′line,** *n.* The line which marks the outside of a figure; contour; a sketch; delineation of a figure without shading; a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc. — *v. t.* To draw the exterior line of; to draw in outline, sketch, delineate. — **Outlive′,** *v. t.* To live beyond, survive. — **Out′look,** *n.* Act of looking out; watch; place from which one looks out; a watch-tower; view obtained by one looking out; prospect; sight. — **Out′lying,** *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design: remote; on the exterior or frontier. — **Outmarch′,** *v. t.* To march faster than; to leave behind. — **Outmeas′ure,** *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent. — **Outnum′ber,** *v. t.* To exceed in number. — **Out′port,** *n.* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade. — **Out′post,** *n.* (*Mil.*) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army; the troops at such a station. — **Outpour′,** *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse. — **Out′put,** *n.* (*Iron and Coal trade.*) The quantity of metal yearly produced by the furnaces, or of coal from the pits. — **Outrank′,** *v. t.* To take precedence of, or be superior to, in rank; to rank. — **Outreach′,** *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond. — **Outride′,** *v. t.* To ride faster than. — *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. — **Out′rider,** *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage. — **Out′rigger,** *n.* (*Naut.*) Any projecting spar or timber for extending ropes, sails, etc.; a projection at the side of a boat, to sustain a row-lock; a racing boat, thus equipped. — **Out′right,** *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once; instantly; completely; utterly. — **Outrun′,** *v. t.* [-RAN; *p. p.* -RUN; -RUNNING.] To exceed in running; to exceed in degree, quality, etc.; to surpass. — **Outsail′,** *v. t.* To sail faster than. — **Outsell′,** *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales, or in the prices of things sold; to bring, or be sold for, a higher price. — **Out′set,** *n.* First entrance on any business; beginning. — **Outshine′,** *v. t.* To excel in luster or excellence. — **Out′side,** *n.* The external part of a thing; that which is superficial; exterior; externality; part or place which lies beyond an inclosure; furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; the utmost; one who, or that which, is without. — *a.* On the outside; exterior; external; pert. to, or denoting, the extreme or furthest limit, as to extent, quality, etc. — as, the *outside* price. — **Out′sid′er,** *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, etc., spoken of. — **Out′skirt,** *n.* Border; outpost; suburb. — **Outspok′en,** *a.* Speaking freely or openly; candid; frank. — **Outspok′enness,** *n.* — **Outspread′,** *v. t.* To extend, spread. — **Outstand′,** *v. i.* To project outward from the main body; to stand or remain beyond the proper time; to be unpaid, as a debt, etc. — **Outstare′,** *v. t.* To face down, browbeat. — **Outstretch′,** *v. t.* To stretch or spread out, expand. — **Outstrip′,** *v. t.* To outrun, advance beyond, leave behind. — **Outtalk′,** *v. t.* To overpower by talking, exceed in talking. — **Outval′ue,** *v. t.* To exceed in price or value. — **Outvie′,** *v. t.* To exceed, surpass. — **Outvote′,** *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given, defeat by plurality of suffrages. — **Outwalk′,** *v. t.* To walk faster than, leave behind in walking. — **Out′wall,** *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress. — **Outwear′,** *v. t.* [*imp.* -WORE; *p. p.* -WORN; -WEARING.] To last longer than, surpass or exceed in duration. — **Outweigh′,** *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, influence, or importance. — **Outwit′,** *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem, overreach, frustrate by superior ingenuity. — **Outwork′,** *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWORKED or OUTWROUGHT; *p. p.* -WROUGHT; -WORKING.] To surpass in work or labor. — **Out′work,** *n.* (*Fort.*) A part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch. — **Out′-build′ing, -house,** *n.* A structure separated from, or subordinate to, the main house. — **-Her′od,** -hĕr′ud, *v. t.* To excel in resemblance to Herod;

to surpass in atrocity, violence, or cruelty. —**-of-door′**, *a.* Outdoor; out of the house; in the open air. —**-of-doors′**, *adv.* Outdoors. —**-of-the-way′**, *a.* Different from the ordinary way or fashion; uncommon; singular; inaccessible; inconvenient.

Outrage, owt′rāj, *v. t.* [-RAGED (-rājd), -RAGING.] To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough treatment of any kind, abuse; to commit a rape upon. —*n.* Injurious violence offered to persons or things; gross injury; affront; insult; abuse. —**Outra′geous**, -jus, *a.* Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding the limits of reason or of decency; violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; enormous.

Outré, o͞o′tra′, *a.* Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; fantastic; bizarre.

Ouzel. Same as OUSEL.

Oval, Ovary, etc. See under OVUM.

Ovation, o-va′shun, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A lesser triumph allowed to a commander for a victory; an extraordinary and spontaneous expression of popular homage.

Oven, uv′n, *n.* An arched place, for baking, heating, or drying any substance; any structure, which may be heated for baking or like uses; esp. a chamber in a stove.

Over, o′vēr, *prep.* Across; from side to side,—implying a moving either above the thing, or on the surface of it; above, in position; above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value; above in authority; upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent; in a state of watchfulness with respect to; during the whole time; above the top of; covering. —*adv.* From side to side; on the opposite side; from one to another by passing: from one country to another, by passing; above the top; more than the quantity assigned; throughout; from beginning to end; completely. —*a.* Upper; covering, —chiefly in composition. —*n.* In cricket, a change of ends in bowling and of the position of fielders. [*Over* is much used in composition, with the signification of spreading, so as to come from above, as in *overcast, overflow;* or above, as to *overhang;* or turning, so as to reverse the surface or sides, as in *overturn;* or, more generally, beyond a limit, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact, overcome.*] —**O′verabound′**, -a-bownd′, *v. i.* To abound more than enough. —**Overact′**, *v. t.* To act or perform to excess. —*v. i.* To act more than is necessary. —**O′veralls**, *n. pl.* A kind of loose trowsers worn over others to protect them from being soiled. —**Overarch′**, *v. t.* To cover with an arch. —*v. i.* To hang over like an arch. —**Overawe′**, *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence. —**O′verbal′ance**, *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance. —**O′verbal′ance**, *n.* Excess of weight or value. —**Overbear′**, *v. t.* To bear down, repress, subdue, overwhelm, suppress. —**Overbear′ing**, *p. a.* Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress by insolence or effrontery. —**Overbid′**, *v. i.* [*imp.* -BADE; *p. p.* -BID or -BIDDEN; -BIDDING.] To bid or offer more than an equivalent. —**O′verboard′**, *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board. —**Overbuild′**, *v. t.* and *i.* To build in excess of the demand. —**Overbur′den**, *v. t.* To load with too great weight.

— **Overcast′**, *v. t.* To cover with gloom, cloud, darken; to rate too high; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge, sew over and over. —**Overcharge′**, *v. t.* To load with too heavy a charge or weight; to burden, oppress, cloy; to make too great a charge of, or against, as on an account. (*Mil.*) To fill with too much powder and ball, as a gun. —**O′vercharge′**, *n.* An excessive load, burden, or charge. —**Overcloud′**, *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds, becloud. —**O′vercoat**, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; great-coat; top-coat. —**Overcome′**, *v. t.* To get the better of, subdue, vanquish, defeat, beat, surmount. —*v. i.* To gain the superiority. —**Overcost′ly**, *a.* Very or unduly costly; extravagantly expensive.

— **Overdo′**, *v. t.* To do or perform too much; to oppress by too much action or labor, harass, fatigue; to boil, bake, or roast too much. —*v. i.* To labor too hard, do too much. —**O′verdose′**, *n.* Too great a dose. —**Overdraw′**, *v. t.* To draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books (of a bank, etc.); to exaggerate. —**Overdrive′**, *v. t.* and *i.* To drive too hard or beyond strength. —**Overdue′**, *a.* Due and more than due; past the time of payment.

— **Overfeed′**, *v. t.* To feed to excess. —**Overflow′**, *v. t.* To flow over, spread over, as water, inundate; to overwhelm, cover, as with numbers. —*v. i.* To run over, swell and ruu over the brim or banks; to be abundant, abound. —**O′verflow′**, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance. —**Overflow′ing**, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness. —**Overfreight′**, *v. t.* To load too heavily, fill with too great quantity or numbers.

— **Overgrow′**, *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage; to grow beyond, rise above. —*v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

— **Overhang′**, *v. t.* To impend or hang over: to jut or project over. —*v. i.* To jut over. —**Overhaul′**, *v. t.* To turn over and examine; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs. (*Naut.*) To gain upon in a chase, overtake. —**Overhead′**, *adv.* Aloft: above; in the zenith or ceiling; in the story or upon the floor above. —**Overhear′**, *v. t.* To hear more than was intended or proper, hear by accident.

— **Overis′sue**, *n.* An issuing to excess; an issuing (of notes, etc.) beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants.

— **Overjoy′**, *v. t.* To make excessively joyful.

— **Overla′bor**, *v. t.* To harass with toil; to execute with too much care. —**Overlade′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -LADED; *p. p.* -LADEN; -LADING.] To load with too great a cargo or other burden. —**O′verland′**, *a.* Made or performed upon or across the land. —**Overlap′**, *v. t.* or *i.* To extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

— **Overlay′**, *v. t.* To lay over, spread over, cover completely; as, to occupy fully; or, to conceal with a superficial covering; or, to smother with a close covering or by lying upon; or, to stretch above and across, so as to unite the two sides of. —**Overleap′**, *v. t.* To leap over, pass from side to side by leaping.

— **O′verleath′er**, *n.* The leather which forms the upper part of a shoe; upper-leather. —**Overlie′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -LAY; *p. p.* -LAIN; -LYING.] To lie over or upon something. —**Overload′**, *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo. —**Overlook′**, *v. t.* To look over or beyond as from an elevated position; as, to view from a high place; or, to afford an elevated prospect of; or, to inspect, review, go over and survey the whole; or, to look beyond, so that what is near by is not perceived, pass by; or, to refrain willingly from noticing, excuse, pardon; or, to look over the shoulder of.

— **Overmas′ter**, *v. t.* To overpower, subdue, govern. —**Overmatch′**, *v. t.* To be too powerful for, conquer, suppress by superior force. —**O′vermatch′**, *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. —**Overmeas′ure**, *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely. —**O′vermeas′ure**, *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed; surplus. —**Overmuch′**, *adv.* In too great a degree. —*n.* More than sufficient.

— **O′vernight′**, *n.* The night following yesterday, or the previous evening. —*adv.* During the night previous; yesterday night; last night.

— **Overpass′**, *v. t.* To pass over, neglect, disregard; to go over, cross; to omit. —**Overpay′**, *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due; to reward beyond the price or merit. —**O′verplus**, *n.* That which remains after a supply; surplus. [*over* and L. *plus*, more.] —**Overply′**, *v. t.* To ply to excess, exert with too much vigor. —**Overpoise′**, *v. t.* To exceed in weight, out-weigh. —**O′verpoise′**, *n.* Preponderant weight.

— **Overpow′er**, *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be withstood; to vanquish by force, defeat, crush, overwhelm, subdue.

— **Overrake′**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as a ship, —said of the waves when they break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea. —**Overrate′**, *v. t.* To rate at too much, estimate at a value beyond the truth. —**Overreach′**, *v. t.* To reach beyond in any direction, extend beyond; to get the better of by cunning or sagacity; to cheat. —*v. i.* To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot,—said of horses. —**Overreach′-**

er, *n.* — **Override′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -RODE; *p. p.* -RIDDEN, -RODE, -RID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERRIDING.] To ride beyond the strength of the horse; to ride too far, or beyond, outride; to trample down, and hence to set aside or annul. — **Overrule′**, *v. t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to control in such a way as to bring to pass events not contemplated by the human agent. (*Law.*) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against. — **Overrul′ing**, *p. a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; prevailing; predominant; governing. — **Overrun′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -RAN; *p. p.* -RUN; -RUNNING.] To run or spread over in a prolific manner, or in excess; to grow all over; to overcome by an invasion; to subdue, oppress. (*Print.*) To change the arrangement of (types) and carry those of one line or page into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns or lines; to extend beyond the previous length of (a line, etc.) by the insertion of new matter. — *v. i.* To become excessive or superabundant, overflow. (*Print.*) To extend beyond its due length. — **Oversee′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -SAW; *p. p.* -SEEN; -SEEING.] To inspect so as to direct and control; to superintend, overlook. — **Overseer′**, *n.* A superintendent; supervisor. — **Oversell′**, *v. t.* To sell for a higher price than, go to a higher rate. (*Stock Exchange.*) To sell beyond one's ability to deliver. — *Oversold market.* A market in which stocks have been sold "short" to such an extent that it is difficult to procure them for delivery. — **Overset′**, *v. t.* To turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; to subvert, overthrow. — **O′verset′**, *n.* An upsetting; ruin; overturn. — **Oversew′**, -sō′, *v. t.* To sew over and over, overcast. — **Overshade′**, *v. t.* To cover with shade, render dark or gloomy. — **Overshad′ow**, *v. t.* To throw a shadow or shade over; to shelter, protect. — **O′vershoe**, *n.* A shoe of India-rubber, or other water-proof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture. — **Overshoot′**, *v. t.* To shoot beyond, as a mark; to pass swiftly over. — *Overshot wheel.* A wheel whose circumference is covered with buckets, and which is turned by water which flows upon the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight only. See WATER-WHEEL. — **O′versight**, *n.* Watchful care; an overlooking; omission; a being overlooked; escape; neglect; mistake; error. — **Oversleep′**, *v. t.* To sleep beyond or by. — **Overspread′**, *v. t.* To spread over, cover over; to scatter over. — **Overstate′**, *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. — **Overstay′**, *v. t.* [-STAYED or -STAID, -STAYING.] To stay longer than, stay beyond the limits of. — **Overstep′**, *v. t.* To step over or beyond, exceed. — **Overstrain′**, *v. t.* To strain to excess, make too violent efforts.

— **Overtake′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -TOOK; *p. p.* -TAKEN; -TAKING.] To come up with, catch; to come upon, take by surprise. — **Overtask′**, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. — **Overthrow′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -THREW; *p. p.* -THROWN; -THROWING.] To throw over, turn upside down; to ruin, defeat utterly, demolish, prostrate, subvert, beat, rout. — **O′verthrow′**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; ruin; defeat; discomfiture; downfall. — **O′vertone**, *n.* (*Mus.*) In a body or instrument producing musical sounds, one of the tones emitted (due to higher orders of vibration) over and above its fundamental tone: such tones are also called *harmonics.* — **Overtop′**, *v. t.* To rise above the top of; to go beyond, transcend, surpass, excel; to make of less importance by superior excellence; to obscure. — **Overtrade′**, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond one's means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community. — **Overturn′**, *v. t.* To turn or throw from a basis or foundation; to subvert, ruin, destroy; to overpower, conquer. — **O′verturn′**, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow; prostration; revolution; ruin.

— **Overval′ue**, *v. t.* To value excessively.

— **Overween′**, *v. i.* To be too high, favorable, or flattering, in one's estimate or judgment; to be arrogant in one's thoughts or claims. — **Overween′ingly**, *adv.* — **Overweigh′**, -wā′, *v. t.* To exceed in weight, outweigh, preponderate, outbalance. — **O′verweight′**, *n.* Weight over and above what is required; preponderance. — **Overwhelm′**, *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath something that covers or encompasses the whole; to immerse and bear down, crush, submerge, drown, subdue. — **Overwhelm′ingly**, *adv.* — **Overwork′**, *v. i.* and *t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* -WORKED or -WROUGHT; OVERWORKING.] To work beyond the strength; to tire. — **O′verwork′**, *n.* Work done beyond the amount stipulated, or beyond usual hours; excessive or exhausting labor.

Overt, o′vērt, *a.* Open to view; public: apparent. (*Law.*) Not covert, manifest. — **O′verture**, -vēr-chur, *n.* Something offered for consideration; a proposal; offer; a topic or resolution, formally proposed for consideration by a proper person or committee. (*Mus.*) A composition, for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.

Ovicular, Ovoid, etc. See under OVUM.

Ovine, o′vīn, *a.* Pert. to sheep; consisting of sheep.

Ovum, o′vum, *n.*; *pl.* O′VA, -vă. (*Anat.*) The egg of a human female or any viviparous animal. — **O′val**, *a.* Having the shape or figure of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical. — *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse. — **O′vate**, -vāt, **O′vated**, *a.* Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest. — **Ova′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Consisting of eggs. — **Ova′rium**, *n.*; *pl.* -RIA, -rĭ-ă. Same as OVARY. — **O′vary**, -va-rĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the ovules, and in the course of development becomes the fruit. (*Anat.*) The organ of a female animal in which eggs are formed. — **Ovic′ular**, *a.* Pert. to an egg. — **O′viduct**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet. — **O′viform**, *a.* Having the form or figure of an egg. — **O′void**, -void, **Ovoid′al**, *a.* Oviform. — **O′volo**, -vo-lo, *n.* (*Arch.*) A round molding, the quarter of a circle: see MOLDING. — **Ovip′arous**, -a-rus, *a.* Producing eggs, from which young are hatched after separation from the parent, — opp. to *viviparous.* — **Ool′ogy**, o-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the coloring, size, shape, number, etc., of eggs. — **O′ölite**, -līt, *n.* (*Geol.*) A variety of limestone consisting of round grains of the size of the eggs of fish.

Oval.

Ovary. (*Bot.*)

Owe, o, *v. t.* [OWED (ōd), OWING.] To be indebted to; to be obliged or bound to pay; to be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for. — *v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of. — **Ow′ing**, *p. a.* Required by moral obligation to be paid; due; ascribable to, as the cause; imputable, as to an agent.

Owl, owl, *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous bird, of short, stout form, large head and eyes, and uttering a howling or hooting cry. — *v. i.* [OWLED (owld), OWLING.] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade, — fr. its being practiced chiefly in the night.

Barn Owl.

Own, ōn, *a.* Belonging to, or exclusively to; peculiar, — usually following a possessive pronoun, to emphasize the idea of ownership. — *v. t.* [OWNED (ōnd), OWNING.] To hold as property, have a legal or rightful title to. — **Own′er**, *n.* One who owns; a rightful proprietor. — **Own′ership**, *n.* Proprietorship; just or legal title.

Own, ōn, *v. t.* To acknowledge the possession of; to avow as one's own, confess, admit, recognize.

Ox, oks, *n.*; *pl.* OXEN, oks′n. The male of the bovine

genus of quadrupeds, esp. when castrated and fully grown.

Oxalis, oks′a-lis, *n.* Wood-sorrel, a genus of plants having an acid taste. — **Oxal′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, contained in, or obtained from, sorrel. — **Ox′ide**, -id, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties. — **Ox′idate**, *v. t.* To convert (metals and other substances) into an oxide by combination with oxygen. — **Oxida′tion**, *n.* Operation or process of, etc. — **Ox′idize**, -īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert into an oxide, oxidate. — **Ox′ygen**, -ĭ-jen, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, possessing strong chemical affinities: its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation: it serves to support life, and forms about 22 per cent. of the atmosphere: by composition with hydrogen, it forms water. Bleaching powder. — a manufacturing term. — **Ox′ytone**, -ĭ-tōn, *a.* Having an acute sound. — *n.* An acute sound. (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Oyer, o′yēr, *n.* (*Law.*) The hearing, as of a deed, bond, etc. — *Oyer and Ter′miner.* A court constituted by a commission to hear and determine criminal causes.

Oyster, ois′tēr, *n.* A bivalve mollusk, usually found on gravel or sand, or adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in shallow salt water, or in the mouths of rivers: the common species is extensively used for food. — **Oys′ter-plant**, *n.* A plant, whose root, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify.

Ozone, o′zōn, *n.* Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.

P.

P, pe, the 16th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *part, pap.*

Pabulum, pab′u-lum, *n.* Means of nutriment; food; fuel. — **Pab′ular**, *a.* Pert. to, or affording, food.

Pacation, Pace. See under PACIFY.

Pace, pās, *n.* A step; esp., the space included between the two feet in walking, usually estimated at 2.5, but sometimes at 3.3 feet; manner of walking; gait; degree of celerity in walking; a mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble. — *v. i.* [PACED (pāsd), PACING.] To go, walk; to go at a pace, walk slowly; to move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble. — *v. t.* To walk over with measured steps; to measure by steps or paces.

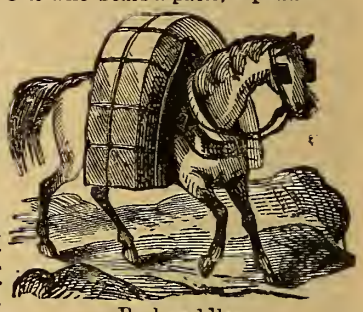
Pacha, Pachalic. See PASHA.

Pachisi, pā-che′zĭ, **Par′chesi**, *n.* A game, orig. of India, resembling backgammon.

Pachyderm, pak′ĭ-dĕrm, *n.* A non-ruminant hoofed animal, disting. for the thickness of its skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, etc. — **Pachyderm′atous**, -a-tus, *a.* Pert. to a pachyderm; thick skinned.

Pacify, pas′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To appease (wrath, passion, or appetite); to restore peace to, tranquilize, calm, still, quiet, soothe, allay, compose. — **Pacif′ic, -ical**, *a.* Suited to make or restore peace; attended or characterized by peace; mild; conciliatory; tranquil; peaceable. — **Pacification**, pa-sif′ĭ- *or* pas′ĭ-fĭ-ka′shun, *n.* Act of pacifying; reduction to a peaceful state; reconcilement. — **Pacificator**, pa-sif′ĭ- *or* pas′ĭ-fĭ-ka′tēr, *n.* One who, or that which, pacifies; a peace-maker, etc. — **Pacif′icatory**, -ĭ-ka-to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. — **Paca′tion**, *n.* Act of appeasing.

Pack, pak, *n.* A bundle or bale; esp., a bundle made up to be carried on the back; a burdensome load; a number or quantity of connected or similar things, as, a set of playing cards; or, a number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together; or, a number of persons united in a bad design or practice; a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — *v. t.* [PACKED (pakt), PACKING.] To make up into a bundle or bale; to assemble and compact together; to fill or load, make full, stow away within; to put together (cards) in such a manner as to secure the game unfairly; to bring together fraudulently for some unjust end; to send off, dispatch; to envelop in numerous coverings, esp. when surrounded with a wet sheet. (*Mech.*) To render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials. — *v. i.* To form things into bundles; to admit of stowage or compression into a smaller space, or so as to form a compact mass; to unite in bad measures, join in collusion; to depart in haste. — **Pack′-horse**, *n.* A horse to carry burdens. — **-man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who bears a pack; a peddler. — **-sad′dle**, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are borne. — **-staff**, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. — **-thread**, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels. — **Pack′age**, *n.* Act or style of packing; a bundle; pack or packet; bale; a charge for packing goods. — **Pack′et**, *n.* A small pack or package; a vessel employed in conveying dispatches, passengers, or goods on fixed days of sailing. — *v. t.* To make up into a packet or bundle; to send in a packet or dispatch-vessel. — *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel.



Pack-saddle.

Packwax. See PAXWAX.

Pact, pakt, **Pac′tion**, *n.* An agreement; league; compact; covenant. — **Pac′tional**, *a.* By way of agreement. — **Pacti′tious**, -tish′us, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

Pad, pad, *n.* A foot-path; road; an easy-paced horse; a highwayman; foot-pad. — *v. t.* To travel; tread; tramp; to tread or beat smooth or level. — *v. i.* To travel slowly or leisurely; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

Pad, pad, *n.* Anything flattened or laid flat; a package of blotting paper; a soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance; a measure for fish. — *v. t.* To stuff with padding. (*Calico Printing.*) To imbue equally with a mordant. — **Pad′ding**, *n.* Act or process of making a pad; impregnation of cloth with a mordant; material for stuffing a saddle, garment, etc.; literary matter of inferior value used to fill a book, newspaper, etc.

Paddle, pad′dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To toy with hands or fingers; to beat water with the hands or feet; to propel a boat with a paddle. — *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle. — *n.* A short oar with a broad blade; the blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon; a short, broad blade resembling that of an oar; one of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel; a small gate in sluices or lock-gates; a paddle-shaped foot, as of the sea-turtle, etc.

Paddock, pad′dok, *n.* A large toad or frog. — **Pad′dock-stool**, *n.* A mushroom; toadstool.

Paddock, pad′dok, *n.* A small inclosure under pasture, adjoining a stable.

Paddy, pad′dĭ, *n.* In India, rice in the husk.

Padlock, pad′lok, *n.* A movable lock having a semicircular link jointed at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt.—*v. t.* [PADLOCKED (-lokt), -LOCKING.] To fasten with a padlock; to stop, shut, confine.

Padlock.

Paduasoi, pad′u-ȧ-soi′ *or* pad′u-soi; *n.* A particular kind of silk stuff.

Pæan, pe′an, *n.* A song of rejoicing, among the ancients, in honor of Apollo; a loud and joyous song; song of triumph.

Pæony. See PEONY.

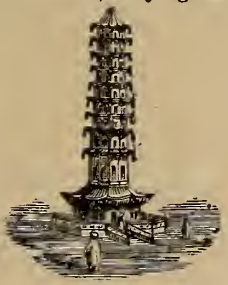
Pagan, pa′gan, *n.* One who worships false gods; one who is not Christian, Mohammedan, nor Jew; a heathen; idolater.—*a.* Pert. to the worship or worshipers of false gods; heathen.

Page, pāj, *n.* A youth or attendant on a nobleman or wealthy person; a boy that waits on the members of a legislative body.

Page, pāj, *n.* One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.—*v. t.* [PAGED (pājd), PAGING.] To mark or number the pages of.

Pageant, paj′ant *or* pa′jant, *n.* Something showy, without stability or duration; a spectacle for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public; an exhibition; display; pomp; finery.—**Pag′eantry**, -rĭ, *n.* Pompous spectacle; show.

Pagoda, pa-go′dȧ, *n.* A temple in the E. Indies and China, in which idols are worshiped; a gold or silver coin, formerly current in Hindostan, varying in value fr. about $1.75 to $2.18.



Pagoda.

Pail, pāl, *n.* An open vessel of wood, tin, etc., with a bail, for water, milk, or other liquids.—**Pail′ful**, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain, pān, *n.* Punishment suffered or denounced; an uneasy sensation or ache in animal bodies, of any degree; bodily distress; suffering; *pl.* the throes or distress of travail or childbirth; uneasiness of mind; mental distress.—*v. t.* [PAINED (pānd), PAINING.] To afflict with uneasy sensations; to render uneasy in mind, disquiet, afflict, grieve, torment, torture.—**Pain′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness or distress; requiring labor or toil; difficult; distressing; grievous; arduous.—**Pain′less**, *a.* Free from pain; relieved from pain or trouble.—**Pains**, *n.* Care; trouble.—**Pains′taker**, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person.—**Pains′taking**, *a.* Carefully laborious; sparing no pains.—*n.* Careful and conscientious exertion; labor.

Painim, **Paynim**, pa′nim, *n.* A pagan; infidel.

Paint, pānt, *n.* A substance used in painting; pigment; coloring matter for the face.—*v. t.* To apply paint to, color; to represent by means of colors or hues; to describe vividly, delineate, image, depict, portray, describe.—*v. i.* To practice the art of painting; to color one's face with intent to beautify it.—**Paint′er**, *n.*—**Paint′ing**, *n.* Act or employment of laying on colors; art of representing natural objects on a plane surface, by means of colors; also, vivid description in words; thing painted; a picture.

Painter, pānt′ẽr, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to anything.

Pair, pâr, *n.* Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; a thing in 2 parts, as scissors, forceps, etc.; man and wife; a couple; brace; set.—*v. i.* [PAIRED (pârd), PAIRING.] To join in pairs, mate, couple; to suit; fit, as a counterpart.—*v. t.* To unite in couples, form a pair of.

Pajamas, pȧ-jä′mȧz, *n. pl.* Orig., in India, loose drawers or trousers; also, a suit consisting of drawers and a loose upper garment for wear in the dressing room and during sleep.

Palace, pal′es, *n.* A magnificent house of an emperor, king, etc.—**Pala′tial**, pa-la′shal, *a.* Pert. to a palace; magnificent.—**Pal′atine**, -tin, *a.* Pert. to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace.—*n.* A count palatine.—**Palat′inate**, -ĭ-nāt, *n.* The province or seigniory of a palatine.—**Pal′adin**, -ȧ-din, *n.* A distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

Palankeen, **-quin**, pal′an-kēn′, *n.* A covered carriage used in the East, borne on the shoulders of men.

Palanquin.

Palate, pal′āt, *n.* (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth: its fixed portion is called the *hard palate*, and the membranous, muscular curtain continuous with its posterior margin, the *soft palate*. The seat or power of taste; relish; taste; mental relish; intellectual taste.—**Pal′atable**, -a-ta-bl, *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.—**Pal′atal**, *a.* Pert. to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate.—*n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.—**Pal′atine**, -tin, **Palat′ic**, *a.* Pert. to the palate.

Palatial, Palatine. See under PALACE.

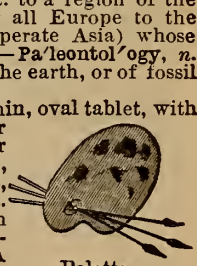
Palaver, pa-lä′vẽr, *n.* Idle talk; flattery; a conference or deliberation.—*v. t.* or *v. i.* [PALAVERED (-vẽrd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALAVERING.] To hold a palaver; to use idle, deceitful talk; to flatter.

Pale, pāl, *a.* Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white; of a faint luster; whitish; wan; pallid; dim.—*v. i.* [PALED (pāld), PALING.] To turn pale, lose luster.—*v. t.* To make pale.—**Pal′lid**, păl′lĭd, *a.* Pale; wan.—**Pal′lor**, *n.* Paleness; pallidness.

Pale, pāl, *n.* A pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket; an inclosing boundary; limit; fence; space inclosed; inclosure; limited territory. (*Her.*) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the 2 edges, and occupying 1-3d of it.—*v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.—**Pal′ing**, *n.* Pales in general; a fence formed with pales; an inclosure.—**Pal′isade′**, păl′ĭ-sād′, *n.* (*Fort.*) A strong stake, whose lower end is set firmly in the ground, the other sharpened; a fence formed of such stakes.—*v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify with, etc.

Palearctic, pa-le-ärk′tik, *a.* Pert. to a region of the eastern hemisphere (including all Europe to the Azores; Iceland, and all temperate Asia) whose fauna form a distinct class.—**Pa′leontol′ogy**, *n.* Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossil remains of such life.

Palette, pal′et, *n.* (*Paint.*) A thin, oval tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter mixes his pigments; a broad, thin knife, for mixing pigments, medicines, etc.—**Pal′let**, *n.* (*Paint.*) A palette. A wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, gilders, etc. A lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receives the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance-wheel: see ESCAPEMENT. (*Mus.*) A valve between the wind-chest of an organ and the mouth of a pipe.



Palette.

Palfrey, pawl′frĭ, *n.* A saddle-horse; a small horse suitable for ladies.

Pali, pä′le, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists of Burmah, Siam, Ceylon, etc.,—a dialect of Sanskrit.

Palilogy, pa-lil′o-jĭ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Repetition of a word or part of a sentence for greater energy.—**Pal′impsest**, -imp-sest, *n.* A parchment, paper, etc., which has been written upon twice, the first writing hav-

ing been erased. — **Pal′inode**, -ĭ-nōd, *n.* A song repeated a second time; a satirical song retracting a former one; a recantation.

Paling, Palisade, etc. See under PALE, *n.*

Pall, *n.* A detent. Same as PAWL.

Pall, pawl, *n.* A cloak; mantle; a consecrated scarf-like vestment composed of white wool, and embroidered with crosses; a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral. (*Eccl.*) A piece of stiffened linen, to cover the chalice. — *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest. — **Pall′-bear′er**, *n.* One who attends the coffin at a funeral. — **Pal′liate**, păl′lĭ-āt, *v. t.* To cover with excuse, soften by favorable representations, cloak, hide, extenuate; to reduce in violence, lessen, abate, mitigate. — **Pal′lia′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; extenuating circumstances; concealment of the worst features of an offense; mitigation or abatement (of disease, etc.). — **Pal′liative**, *a.* Serving to extenuate; relieving (pain or disease). — *n.* That which, etc.

Pall, pawl, *v. i.* [PALLED (pawld), PALLING.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid. — *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid; to make spiritless, dispirit, depress; to satiate, cloy.

Palladium, pal-la′dĭ-um, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy; something that affords defense and safety. (*Chem.*) A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure.

Pallet, *n.* A tool, valve, etc. See under PALETTE.

Pallet, pal′let, *n.* A small or rude bed.

Palliate, Palliation, etc. See under PALL, *n.*

Pallid, Pallor, etc. See under PALE, *a.*

Pallmall, pel-mel′, *n.* An old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch; the mallet used; place where the game was played.

Palm, päm, *n.* The inner part of the hand; a lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (4, sometimes 3, inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (8½ inches); the broad, triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms; the broad part of an antler; an instrument used by sail-makers to force a needle through canvas. (*Bot.*) A perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud; a leaf of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; a token of success or triumph. — *v. t.* [PALMED (pämd), PALMING.] To conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud. — **Pal′mate, -mated**, *a.* Hand-shaped; having a membrane between the toes, so that the feet make a hand-like impression, — as in web-footed birds. — **Pal′miped**, -mĭ-ped, *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed, as a water-fowl. — *n.* A swimming bird. — **Pal′ma Chris′ti**, pal′mă-kris′ti, **Palm′crist**, päm′-krist, *n.* (*Bot.*) The castor-oil plant, — so called fr. its hand-shaped leaves.

Palmate Leaf.

Pal′mary, Palm′y, päm′ĭ, *a.* Worthy of the palm; preëminent; superior; chief. — **Palm′er**, päm′ĕr, *n.* One who palms or cheats; one who visited the Holy Land and its sacred places, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof; an incessant pilgrim. — **Palm′er-worm**, *n.* A kind of hairy worm, — loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which wander like a palmer, and devour leaves and herbage. — **Palmet′to**, pal-, *n.* A species of dwarf palm growing in the W. Indies and Southern U. S.; a kind of palm called also the cabbage-tree. — **Palmif′erous**, -ĕr-us, *a.* Bearing palms. — **Palm′-Sun′day**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter, — so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, palm branches being strewn in the way.

Palmetto.

Palp, palp, *n.* (*Entom.*) A jointed, sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to some part of the head in many insects, etc.; a feeler. — **Pal′pable**, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; plain; obvious. — **Pal′pitate**, -pĭ-tāt, *v. i.* To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; pulsate violently; flutter. — **Palpita′tion**, *n.* A beating of the heart; esp., a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

Palsgrave, pawlz′grāv, *n.* A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace; a count palatine. — **Pals′gravine**, -vēn′, *n.* Consort or widow of a palsgrave.

Palsy, pawl′zĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, of sensation, and of voluntary motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* [PALSIED (-zid), -SYING.] To destroy a function of, paralyze.

Palter, pawl′tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To act in an insincere or false manner; trifle; haggle. — **Pal′try**, -trĭ, *a.* [-TRIER; -TRIEST.] Destitute of worth; characterized by meanness; contemptible; pitiful; mean; vile.

Pampano, pam′pa-no, *n.* A food fish found along the Atlantic coast from New York to Brazil.

Pampas, pam′păz, *n. pl.* Vast plains in southern Buenos Ayres, in S. Amer.

Pamper, pam′pĕr, *v. t.* [-PERED (-pĕrd), -PERING.] To feed to the full; gratify inordinately; glut.

Pamphlet, pam′flet, *n.* A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound.

Pan, pan, *n.* A shallow, open dish or vessel; the part of a flint-lock which holds the priming; the skull; brain-pan; cranium; the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water. — *v. i.* and *t.* To show, as gold in a miner's pan; to develop, turn out — with *out*.

Pan, pan, *n.* (*Myth.*) The Arcadian god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and fowling: he is usually represented as half man and half goat. — **Pande′an**, *a.* Pert. to Pan. — *Pandean pipes.* A syrinx; an ancient wind instrument made of reeds joined side by side, said to have been invented by Pan. — **Pan′ic**, *n.* A sudden fright, esp. one without real or sufficient cause. — *a.* Extreme or sudden, imaginary, and causeless, — said of fright.

Pan.

Panacea, pan-a-se′ă, *n.* A remedy for all diseases. — **Pan′creas**, pan′- or pan′kre-as, *n.* (*Anat.*) A gland in the abdomen, beneath the stomach, which pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion; the sweetbread. — **Pancreat′ic**, -at′ik, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Pan′dect**, *n.* A treatise containing the whole of any science. *pl.* The digested code of Roman civil law of Justinian. — **Pandem′ic**, *a.* Incident to a whole people; epidemic. — **Pandemo′nium**, -mo′nĭ-um, *n.* The great hall of demons or evil spirits; hell. — **Panegyr′ic**, -e-jĭr′ik, *n.* An oration in praise of some person or achievement; encomium; eulogy. — **Panegyr′ic, -ical**, *a.* Containing eulogy; encomiastic. — **Panegyr′ist**, *n.* A eulogist; encomiast. — **Pan′egyrize**, -e-jĭ-rīz, *v. t.* [-RIZED (-rīzd), -RIZING.] To praise highly. — *v. i.* To bestow praises. — **Pan′oply**, -o-plĭ, *n.* Armament; a full suit of defensive armor. — **Panora′ma**, -rä′mă, *n.* A complete view in every direction a picture exhibited by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator. — **Panoram′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to or like, etc.; comprehensive. — **Pan′theism**, -the-izm, *n.* Doctrine that nature, or the universe conceived of as a whole, is God. — **Pan′theist**, *n.* One who holds to

pantheism.—**Pantheist′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, founded in, or leading to, pantheism.—**Pantheon,** pan-the′-*or* pan′the-un, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the gods; a work treating of all the divinities worshiped by a people; the whole body of divinities worshiped.—**Pan′tograph, -to-graf,** *n.* An instrument for copying on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale.—**Pantograph′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, or performed by, etc.—**Pantog′raphy, -ra-fĭ,** *n.* General description; entire view of an object.—**Pantol′ogy, -o-jĭ,** *n.* A work of universal information.—**Pan′tomime, -mīm,** *n.* One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking; a theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.—**Pantomim′ic, -ical, -mĭm′ik-al,** *a.* Pert. to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.—**Pasig′raphy,** pa-sig′ra-fĭ, *n.* A system of writing to be understood and used by all nations.

Pantograph.

Panada, pa-na′dà, **-na′do, -nade′, -nād′,** *n.* Bread boiled in water and sweetened.—**Pan′ic, Pan′icgrass, Pan′nicle,** -nĭ-kl, *n.* A plant of the genus *Panicum;* oatmeal.—**Pan′nier,** -yĕr, *n.* Orig., a bread-basket; a wicker basket for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse; a frame-work to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses. (*Arch.*) A corbel, q. v.—**Pan′try,** -trĭ, *n.* A closet for keeping bread, provisions, etc.—**Pant′ler,** *n.* The household officer in charge of the pantry.

Panama, pan-a-mä′, *n.* A hat made of the undeveloped leaf of a dwarf screw-palm of S. Amer.

Pancreas, Pandect, Pandemonium, etc. See under PANACEA.

Pander, pan′dĕr, *n.* A male bawd; a pimp; procurer; one who ministers to the evil passions of another.—*v. t.* [PANDERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To procure the gratification of the lust of.—*v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts, or minister to the evil designs of others.

Pandour, -door, pan′dōor, *n.* A Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service.

Pane, pān, *n.* A distinct patch, piece, or compartment; esp., a square plate of glass; a square piece of cloth in a garment for ornament.—**Pan′el,** păn′el, *n.* (*Arch.*) A compartment, usually with raised margins, as in wainscotings, doors, etc. (*Masonry.*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. (*Painting.*) A thin board on which a picture is painted. (*Law.*) A schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; the whole jury.—*v. t.* [PANELED (-eld), -ELING.] To form with panels.—**Pan′icle,** -ĭ-kl, *n.* (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence, in which the cluster is much and irregularly branched, in a branched raceme, as in oats.

Panicle.

Panegyric, etc. See under PANACEA.

Pang, pang, *n.* A momentary and violent pain; a throe; agony; anguish; distress.

Panic, *n.* A fright. See under PAN, the god.

Panic-grass, Pannicle, Pannier, etc. See under PANADA.

Panoply, Panorama, etc. See under PANACEA.

Pansy, pan′zĭ, *n.* A plant and flower; the garden violet, heart's-ease.

Pant, pănt, *v. i.* To breathe quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp; to be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing; to palpitate, or throb, as the heart, in terror, etc.—*v. t.* To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp out.—*n.* A quick breathing; gasp; violent palpitation of the heart.

Pantagraph. See PANTOGRAPH, under PANACEA.

Pantaloon, pan′ta-lōōn′, *n.* A ridiculous character in Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes; one of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from waist to heel,—in pl.: trousers.—**Pan′talet′,** *n.* One of a pair of loose drawers worn below the knee by children and women,—chiefly in pl.

Pantheism, Pantheon, etc. See under PANACEA.

Panther, pan′thĕr, *n.* A fierce, dark-colored leopard of Asia and Africa; the Amer. tiger, a feline mammal of several species, including the catamount, cougar, jaguar, etc.

Pantler, Pantry. See under PANADA.

Pantofle, pan-tōō′fl, *n.* A slipper.

Pantograph, Pantomime, etc. See under PANACEA.

Panym. See PAINIM.

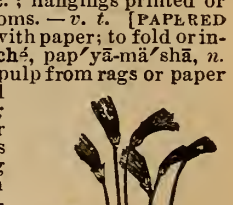
Pap, pap, *n.* A nipple of the breast; teat; soft food for infants, made with bread softened with water or milk; nourishment.—*v. t.* To feed with soft food.

Papa, pä-pä′, *n.* Father,—a word used by children.—**Pa′pal,** *a.* Pert., relating to, or proceeding from the pope of Rome; popish.—**Pa′palize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make papal.—*v. i.* To conform to popery.—**Pa′pacy,** -sĭ, *n.* Office and dignity of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom; the popes collectively.—**Pa′pist,** *n.* An adherent of the pope; a Roman Catholic.—**Papist′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, etc.; popish.—**Pa′pistry,** -rĭ, *n.* The doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome; popery.

Papaverous, pa-pav′ĕr-us, *a.* Resembling the poppy.

Papaw, pa-paw′, *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit; a tree growing in the western and southern U. S., and producing a sweet, edible fruit; the fruit itself.

Paper, pa′pĕr, *n.* A thin, flexible substance, made of rag pulp, vegetable fiber, etc., in sheets for writing or printing on, to be used in wrapping, etc.; a sheet or piece of such substance; a printed or written instrument; a writing; a newspaper; journal; notes or bills of exchange; bank-notes, etc.; hangings printed or stamped for the walls of rooms.—*v. t.* [PAPERED (-pĕrd), -PERING.] To cover with paper; to fold or inclose in paper.—**Papier-maché,** pap′yā-mä′shā, *n.* A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mold.—**Papy′rus,** *n.; pl.* -RI. A species of reed or flag from which the ancients made a material for writing upon; a manuscript written on rolls of papyrus.—**Papyr′ograph,** -pĭr′o-graf, *n.* A machine for printing fac-simile impressions from manuscripts.


Papyrus.

Papescent. See under PAP.

Papilionaceous, pa-pil′yo-na′-shus, *a.* Resembling the butterfly. (*Bot.*) Having a winged corolla, somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea.

Papilla, pa-pil′là, *n.; pl.* -LÆ, -le. (*Anat.*) One of the minute elevations of the surface of the skin, tongue, etc., containing terminations of sensory nerves, etc.—**Pap′illary,** -il-la-rĭ, **Pap′illose,** -il-lōs, **Papillous,** pap′il- *or* pa-pil′lus, **Pap′ulous,** -u-lus, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ; pimpled; warty.

Papillote, pap′il-lōt, *n.* One of the small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

Papist, Papistry, etc. See under PAPA.

Papoose, Pappoose, pap′pōōs, *n.* Name of the N. Amer. Indians for a child.

Pappose, pap-pōs′, **Pap′pous,** -pus, *a.* Downy, as the seeds of dandelions, thistles, etc.

Papyrus, Papyrograph. See under PAPER.

Par, pär, *n.* State of equality; value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value or other commercial paper; equality of condition or circumstances.—**Par′ity,** păr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

Parable, par′a-bl, *n.* A fable or allegorical relation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.—**Parab′ola,** -o-là, *n.; pl.* -LAS, -làz. (*Geom.*) A curve, one of the conic sections, formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides: any

point in the curve is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix;* any curve having an infinite branch, without having a rectilineal asymptote. — **Parabol'ic, -ical,** *a.* Expressed by parable or allegorical representation. (*Geom.*) Having the form or nature of a parabola; generated by the revolution of a parabola. — **Parabol'ically,** *adv.* By way of parable; in the form of a parabola.

Parabola.

Parachronism, pa-rak'ro-nizm, *n.* An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is made later than it was in reality.

Parachute.

Parachute, par'a-shōōt, *n.* A contrivance in the form of an umbrella, to prevent the too rapid motion of anything dropped from a height.

Paraclete, par'a-klēt, *n.* One called to aid or support; the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor, — applied to the Holy Spirit.

Parade, pa-rād', *n.* Pompous exhibition; assembly of troops for inspection, etc.; military display; ground where such display is held; a spectacle; ostentation; show. — *v. t.* To show off, make a spectacle of; to array or marshal in military order. — *v. i.* To go about for show, or in military procession; to assemble in military order.

Paradigm, par'a-dim, *n.* (*Gram.*) An example of a verb, noun, etc., conjugated, declined, compared, etc., in all its different forms of inflection.

Paradise, par'a-dīs, *n.* (*Script.*) The garden of Eden. A place of bliss; heaven.

Paradox, par'a-doks, *n.* A sentiment or proposition seemingly absurd or contradictory, yet true in fact.

Paraffine, par'af-fin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, translucent substance, obtained from distillation of tar, petroleum, etc., resembling spermaceti, and used for making candles, etc.

Paragoge, par-a-go'je, *n.* (*Gram.*) The addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, as, *without-outen* for *without.*

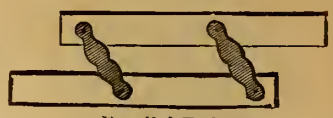
Paragon, par'a-gon, *n.* A model or pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection.

Paragraph, par'a-graf, *n.* The character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, noted by the mark [¶], or, more usually, by indentation of the first line; a short passage; notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper.

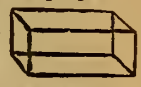
Paraleipsis, par-a-līp'sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A pretended or apparent omission.

Parallax, par'al-laks, *n.* (*Astron.*) The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

Parallel, par'al-lel, *a.* (*Geom.*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or tendency; continuing a resemblance through many particulars; equidistant; like; similar. — *n.* A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; one of the circles upon a globe, parallel to the equator, and marking the latitude; conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; a comparison made; counterpart. (*Mil.*) A wide trench, affording besieging troops a covered communication between their various batteries and approaches. (*Print.*) A sign of reference [thus ‖], used to direct attention to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page. — *v. t.* [PARALLELED (-leld), -LELING.] To cause to be parallel; to be equal to, resemble in all essential points. — *Parallel motion.* (*Steam Eng.*) A contrivance for connecting the piston and pump-rods with the working-beam, so as to convert the circular motion of the beam into the rectilinear motion of the rods, and preserve the parallelism of the rods with the axes of their cylinders. See STEAM-ENGINE. — *P. ruler.* An instrument for drawing parallel lines, consisting of movable parts, whose edges are always parallel. — **Par'allelism,** -izm, *n.* State of being parallel; comparison; resemblance. (*Hebrew Poetry.*) The expression, in 2 poetic lines, of the same sentiment, with slight modifications. — **Parallel'ogram,** *n.* (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal. — **Parallel'ogram'mic, -mical,** *a.* Having the properties of, etc. — **Parallel'opi'ped, -pi'ped, -pip'edon, -pip'e-don,** *n.* (*Geom.*) A regular solid, the faces of which are 6 parallelograms, the opposite ones being parallel, and equal to each other.


Parallel Ruler.

Parallelogram.


Parallelopiped.

Paralysis, pa-ral'ī-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Loss of voluntary motion, with or without loss of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy. — **Paralyt'ic, -ical, -lit'ik-al,** *a.* Affected with, or inclined to paralysis. — **Paralyt'ic,** *n.* A person affected with palsy. — **Paralyze,** par'a-līz, *v. t.* [-LYZED (-līzd), -LYZING.] To affect with paralysis or palsy; to palsy.

Paramount, par'a-mownt, *a.* Superior to all others; of highest rank, dignity, or value; principal; pre-eminent; chief. — *n.* The highest in rank or order; the chief.

Paramour, par'a-mōōr, *n.* A lover of either sex; a wooer or a mistress, — formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one; a kept mistress; concubine.

Parapet, par'a-pet, *n.* A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an attack from the front; a breast-work; a breast-wall, on the edge of a bridge, roof, etc. See CASEMATE, CASTLE.

Paraphernalia, par'a-fēr-na'lī-a, *n. pl.* Articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage; goods of a wife beyond her dowry; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Paraphrase, par'a-frāz, *n.* A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free translation into the same or another language. — *v. t.* [PARAPHRASED (-frāzd), -PHRASING.] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude. — *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply.

Paraquet, Paraquito. See under PARROT.

Parasite, par'a-sīt, *n.* A trencher friend; hanger on; dependent companion and flatterer; toady. (*Bot.*) A plant that grows and lives on another. (*Zoöl.*) An animal which lives on or in some other animal, as lice, etc. — **Parasit'ic, -ical, -sīt'ik-al,** *a.* Of the nature of a parasite, fawning; living on or deriving nourishment from, some other living thing.

Parasol, par'a-sol, *n.* A small umbrella to defend the face from the sun's rays.

Parboil, pär'boil, *v. t.* [-BOILED (-boild), -BOILING.] To boil in part, cook partially by boiling.

Parbuckle, pär'buk-l, *n.* (*Naut.*) A purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted. — *v. t.* [PARBUCKLED (-ld), -LING.] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ, pär'se, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) The Fates, q. v.

Parcel, pär'sel *or* pär'sl, *n.* Any mass or quantity; a collection; lot; a bundle; package; packet. (*Law.*) A part; portion; piece. — *a.* and *adv.* Part or half; in part. — *v. t.* [PARCELED (-seld), -CELING.] To divide and distribute by parts or portions.

Parcener, pär'se-nēr, *n.* (*Law.*) A co-heir; 1 of 2 or more persons, to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one estate. — **Par'cenary,** -se-na-rī, *n.* Joint occupation of an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to 2 or more persons; co-heirship.

Parch, pärch, *v. t.* [PARCHED (pärcht), PARCHING.] To burn the surface of, scorch; to shrivel with heat. — *v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt.

Parchesi. See PACHISI.

Parchment, pärch'ment, *n.* The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

Pard, pärd, *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.

Pardon, pär′dn, *v. t.* [-DONED (-dnd), -DONING.] To refrain from exacting as a penalty; to suffer to pass without punishment, discharge from liability to penalty; to absolve, excuse, acquit, forgive.—*n.* Remission of penalty; release of an offense, or of the exposure of the offender to suffer a penalty; forgiveness.

Pare, pâr, *v. t.* [PARED (pârd), PARING.] To cut or shave off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to diminish by little and little.—**Par′ing**, *n.* Thing pared off; the rind; the cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

Paregoric, par′e-gor′ik, *a.* Mitigating; assuaging pain. —*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; camphorated tincture of opium.

Parent, pâr′ent, *n.* A father or mother; that which produces; cause; source; origin; creator. — **Par′entage**, -ej, *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position; extraction; birth. — **Parent′al**, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, parents; tender; affectionate.

Parenthesis, pa-ren′the-sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. A word or sentence inserted, by way of comment or explanation, within another sentence,—usually inclosed within curved lines, but sometimes within dashes. (*Print.*) The sign of a parenthesis, thus ( ).—**Parenthet′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, expressed in, using, or containing, parentheses. — **Parenthet′ically**, *adv.*

Parget, pär′jet, *n.* (*Arch.*) Plaster for lining chimney flues or covering the walls of rooms.—*v. t.* To plaster (walls, etc.).

Parhelion, par-hē′lĭ-un *or* -hēl′yun, *n.*; *pl.* -HELIA, -hē′lĭ-ȧ *or* -hēl′yȧ. A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

Pariah, pā′- *or* pā′rĭ-ȧ, *n.* One belonging to the lowest class in parts of India; an outcast; one contemned by society.

Parian, pa′rĭ-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea; a fine porcelain clay, used for making statuettes, etc.,—so called fr. its resemblance to Parian marble.

Parietal, pa-rī′e-tal, *a.* Pert. to a wall, to buildings, or the care of them. (*Anat.*) Pert. to the walls of a cavity or the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull: see SKELETON.

Paring. See under PARE.

Parish, par′ish, *n.* The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, whose inhabitants belong to the same church; in the U. S., any religious or ecclesiastical society; in Louisiana, a territorial division corresponding to *counties* in some States, and to *townships* in others.—*a.* Of, or relating to, a parish; employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish; maintained by the parish.—**Parish′ioner**, -un-ēr, *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.—**Paro′chial**, -kĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to a parish.

Parity. See under PAR.

Park, pärk, *n.* A large tract of ground kept for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, ornament, or recreation. (*Mil.*) The space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, when brought together; a group of cannon or of wagons.—*v. t.* [PARKED (pärkt), PARKING.] To inclose in a park; to bring together in a park, or compact body.

Parley, pär′lĭ, *v. i.* [-LEYED (-lid), -LEYING.] To confer with another on some point of mutual concern, esp. with an enemy.—*n.* Mutual discourse; a conference between antagonists.—**Par′lance**, -lans, *n.* Conversation; discourse; phrase; form of speech.—**Par′liament**, -lĭ-ment, *n.* The legislative assembly of the 3 estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the legislature in some of the British dependencies; the supreme council in Sweden; one of the judicial courts of France, before the Revolution.—**Par′liamenta′rian**, -a′rĭ-an, *n.* An adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I. —**Parliament′ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, enacted or done by, parliament; according to the established usages of legislative bodies.—**Par′lor**, -lēr, *n.* A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation; a reception-room for visitors, etc. —**Parol′**, **-role′**, pa-rōl′, *n.* (*Law.*) Oral declaration; word of mouth. Word of honor; plighted faith; esp. (*Mil.*) a promise to fulfill certain stated obligations; a countersign given to those who inspect or direct the guards.—*a.* Oral; not written. [Written *parol* in the legal sense, *parole*, in the others.]

Parochial. See under PARISH.

Parody, par′o-dĭ, *n.* A kind of poetical composition, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.—*v. t.* [PARODIED (-did), -DYING.] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque in verse.

Parol, Parole. See under PARLEY.

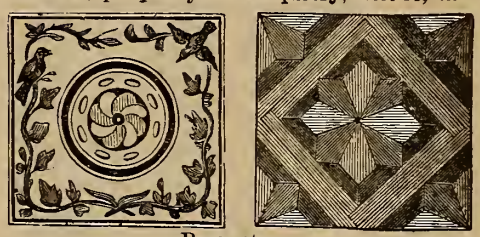
Paronomasia, par′o-no-ma′zhĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; punning.—**Paron′ymous**, -ĭ-mus, *a.* Having the same derivation; allied grammatically; also having a similar sound, but differently written, and of different meaning, as *hair* and *hare*.—**Par′onym**, -o-nim, *n.* A paronymous word.

Paroquet. See under PARROT.

Parotid, pa-rot′id, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the salivary glands situated near the ear.—*a.* Pert. to, etc.

Paroxysm, par′oks-izm, *n.* (*Med.*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease that has decided remissions or intermissions. Any sudden and violent action; convulsion; fit.—**Paroxys′mal**, -iz′mal, *a.* Marked by, pert. to, or caused by, etc.

Parquet, par-kā′ *or* -kĕt′, **-quette′**, -ket′, *n.* A body of seats on the floor of a theater nearest the orchestra; also the whole lower floor of a theater, behind the orchestra; parquetry.—**Par′quetry**, -ket-rĭ, *n.* A



Parquetry.

species of joinery, consisting of inlaid work, generally of different colors, used esp. for floors.

Parr, pär, *n.* A small fish, common where salmon breed,—supposed to be young salmon.

Parrakeet. See under PARROT.

Parricide, par′rĭ-sīd, *n.* One who murders his father or mother; murder of any one to whom reverence is due.—**Parricid′al**, *a.* Pert. to, or committing, parricide.

Parrot, par′rut, *n.* A climbing bird, of many species, often of brilliant color, having a fleshy tongue, and a short, hooked bill, toothed above: it is found in tropical regions, esp. of S. Amer., and can be taught to repeat words.—**Par′aquet′**, **-oket′**, **-ket′**, **Par′rakeet′**, **-kēt′**, **Par′aqui′to**, **-ke′to**, *n.* A small bird, allied to the macaw, but having the cheeks wholly feathered.

Parrot.

Parry, par′rĭ, *v. t.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To ward off, prevent; to avoid, shift off, evade.—*v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something.

Parse, pärs, *v. t.* [PARSED (pärst), PARSING.] (*Gram.*) To analyze and describe grammatically (a sentence).

Parsee, pär′se *or* pär-se′, *n.* One of the Indian adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; a fire-worshiper; Guebcr.

Parsimony, pär′sĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* Closeness in expending money; excessive economy; frugality; illiberality. —**Parsimo′nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Exhibiting parsimony; frugal to excess; avaricious; niggardly; miserly; penurious.

Parsley, pärs′lĭ, *n.* A plant, whose leaves are used in cookery, and its root as an aperient medicine.

Parsnip, pärs′nip, *n.* A plant, of which one species, the common parsnip, has a white, spindle-shaped root, of aromatic flavor, used for food; the root itself.

Parson, pär′sn, *n.* The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; a clergyman. — **Par′sonage**, -sn-ej, *n.* The house and glebe belonging to a parish, and appropriated for the use of the minister of a church.

Part, pärt, *n.* One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole; an equal constituent portion; an organic or essential element; organ; *pl.* constituents of character or capacity, taken collectively; qualities; faculties; talents; quarters; regions; districts; *sing.* share; lot; concern; interest; side; party; action; allotted duty; appropriated office; character appropriated to one in a play, etc. (*Mus.*) One of the different melodies of a harmonic composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony. — *v. t.* To divide, separate into pieces; to distribute, share, allot; to disunite, sunder; to stand between (combatants). — *v. i.* To be broken or divided into pieces; to go asunder, take leave; to become removed, separate, leave. — **Part′ing**, *n.* Act of dividing; a division or separation; thing divided. — **Part′ly**, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree. — **Partake′**, -tāk′, *v. i.* [*imp.* -TOOK; *p. p.* -TAKEN; -TAKING.] To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to participate; to have something of the properties, nature, or office; to be admitted. — *v. t.* To have a part in; to share. — **Par′tial**, -shal, *a.* Affecting a part only; not total or entire; biased to one party; not indifferent; inclined to favor unreasonably; strongly inclined; fond. — **Partial′ity**, -shĭ-al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being partial; special fondness. — **Partic′ipate**, -tis′ĭ-pāt, *v. i.* To have a share in common with others; to take a part, partake, share. — **Partic′ipa′tion**, *n.* Act or state of sharing with others; act or state of receiving, having, or taking part of or in something. — **Partic′ipant**, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part. — *n.* One who, etc. — **Partic′ipa′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Capable of participating. — **Partic′ipa′tor**, -tēr, *n.* One who, etc. — **Par′ticiple**, -tĭ-sĭ-pl, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and so called because it partakes of the properties of an adjective and of a verb. — **Particip′ial**, -sip′ĭ-al, *a.* Having the nature and use of, or formed from, a participle. — **Par′ticle**, -tĭ-kl, *n.* A minute part or portion of matter; an atom; jot; any very small portion or part. (*Gram.*) A word that is never inflected. — **Partic′ular**, -tik′u-lar, *a.* Relating to a part or portion of anything, or to a single person or thing; clearly distinguishable from others of its kind; possessing some eminent quality; worthy of special regard; special; separate; individual; entering into details; minute; exact; specific; precise; circumstantial; hard to suit: precise; difficult. (*Law.*) Containing a part only; holding a particular estate. (*Logic & Metaph.*) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension. — *n.* A single point, or circumstance; a distinct or minute part; detail; specialty. — **Partic′ular′ity**, -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being particular; distinctiveness; specialty: minuteness in detail; that which is particular, as, individual characteristic, peculiarity; or, special circumstance, minute detail; or, something of special or private concern or interest. — **Partic′ularize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), IZING.] To mention in particulars, enumerate in detail. — *v. i.* To be attentive to particulars. — **Par′tisan′**, -tĭ-zan′, *n.* An adherent to a party or faction. (*Mil.*) The commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare; a member of such a corps. — *a.* Adherent to a party or faction. (*Mil.*) Engaged in irregular warfare on outposts. — **Parti′tion**, -tish′un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; division; separation; that which divides or separates; esp., an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, etc., from another. — *v. t.* [PARTITIONED (-und), -IONING.] To divide into shares; to divide into distinct parts by walls. — **Part′ner**, *n.* A partaker; associate; joint owner. (*Law.*) An associate in any business or occupation: a member of a partnership. One who dances with another; a husband or wife; consort. — **Part′nership**, *n.* State of being a partner; participation with another; association of persons for the prosecuting of any business; a firm or house; company; society; combination. — **Par′ty**, -tĭ, *n.* A number of persons, united by some tie, as disting. fr., or opp. to, others: as, a number of persons united in opinion, and aiming to influence the general action; a faction; or, an assembly, esp., a social assembly; or, a part of a larger company sent together on some duty, esp., (*Mil.*) a small number of troops dispatched upon some special service; one who takes a part with others; a participator; one who takes part in a lawsuit, as plaintiff or defendant; a single person, as distinct from or opposed to another; a person; individual.

Parterre, pär-târ′, *n.* An ornamental arrangement of beds or plots in a flower-garden.

Partisan, Partner, etc. See under PART.

Partisan, -zan, pär′tĭ-zan′, *n.* A kind of halberd; truncheon; staff.

Partridge, pär′trij, *n.* A grouse-like bird, of several species, having the feet bare: it is of gray color, mottled with brown, and is found in Europe, Asia, and N. Africa: no bird of this genus is found in Amer., but the name is applied to the Amer. quail and the ruffed grouse.

Parturient, pär-tu′rĭ-ent, *a.* Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young. — **Parturi′tion**, -rish′un, *n.* Act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young; delivery.

Party, etc. See under PART.

Parvenu, pärv′nōō′, *n.* An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Paschal, pas′kal, *a.* Pert. to the passover, or to Easter.

Pasha, Pacha, pa-shaw′ *or* pā′shá, **Pashaw′**, *n.* A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw. — **Pasha′lic**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pasigraphy. See under PANACEA.

Pasquin, pas′kwin, *n.* A mutilated statue dug up at Rome, near the shop of a cobbler so named, who was remarkable for his gibes: on this statue were pasted satiric papers; hence, a lampoon. — **Pas′quinade′**, -kwin-ād′, *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing. — *v. t.* or *i.* To satirize.

Pass, pás, *v. i.* [PASSED (pást), PASSING.] To go, move, be transferred from one point, state, or condition to another; to undergo transition; to circulate; to be current, gain reception; to have current value or reputation, be regarded; to go by, move athwart one, cross one's path, one's observation, etc.; to elapse, be spent; to happen, take place; to disappear, vanish, depart from life, die; to be ratified or accepted; to receive legislative or executive sanction, be enacted; to bear inspection, do well enough, answer; to go unheeded or neglected, proceed without hindrance; to go beyond bounds, surpass, be in excess; to make a lunge or pass, as in fencing; to thrust. — *v. t.* In simple, proper, transitive senses: to go by, beyond, over, through, etc.; or, to spend, live through; hence, to undergo, suffer; or, to omit, make no note of, disregard; or, to transcend, surpass, excel, exceed; or, to be carried through (a body having power to accept or reject), be accepted or ratified by, receive the legislative or official sanction of; in causative senses, to cause to move or go, send, transfer or transmit, deliver, make over; or, to utter, pronounce, make orally; or, to accomplish, achieve; or, to carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; esp., to give legal or official sanction to, ratify, enact; or, to give currency to; or, to cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; to pay regard to, take notice of, care. — *n.* A passage; way; esp., a narrow and difficult way: a document entitling one to pass, or to go and come; a passport; ticket of free transit or free admission. (*Fencing.*) A thrust; push. A movement of the hand over or along anything; state of things; condition; conjuncture. — **Pass′able**, *a.* Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, etc.; such as may be suffered to pass; current; tolerable; admissible; mediocre. — **Pas′sage**, -sej, *n.* Act of passing; motion from point to point; a going by, over, or through; esp. a journey, as by water, car-

riage, etc.; travel; or, fare; or, decease, death; way or course through or by which one passes; road; a room giving access to other apartments; a hall; event; anything which has happened; incident; separate part or portion of something continuous; esp., part of a book or text; extract; act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; enactment; a pass or encounter. — **Pas'sant**, *a.* (*Her.*) Walking, — applied to an animal on a shield, which appears to walk leisurely. [F.] — **Pas'senger**, -sen-jẽr, *n.* A passer or passer-by; a traveler, esp. by some established conveyance. — **Pass'ing**, *adv.* Exceedingly; surpassingly. — **Past**, *p. a.* Not present or future; gone by; ended; accomplished. — *n.* That which is, etc., esp. time. — *adv.* By. — *prep.* Further than; beyond the reach or influence of; beyond in time or position; after. — **Pass'over**, *n.* A feast of the Jews, commemorating the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites; the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover. — **Pass'port**, *n.* A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from belligerents; a document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting one therein named to pass from place to place; a safe-conduct; a license to import or export contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties: that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance. — **Pas'time**, *n.* That which makes time pass agreeably; entertainment; amusement; diversion; sport. — **Pas'sim**, *adv.* Here and there; everywhere.

Lion *passant*.

Passerine, pas'sẽr-in, *a.* Pert. to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong.

Passible, etc. See under PASSION.

Passim, **Passing**, etc. See under PASS.

Passion, pash'un, *n.* A suffering or enduring; the suffering or crucifixion and death of the Savior; capacity for emotion; strong feeling prompting to action; anger; wrath; love; fondness; eager desire; controlling inclination; the object of love, fondness, ardent inclination, etc. — **Pas'sionate**, -āt, *a.* Easily moved to anger; showing passion; moved to strong feeling, love, desire, etc. — **Pas'sible**, pas'sĭ-bl, *a.* Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents. — **Passibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Pas'sive**, -siv, *a.* Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; incapable of the appropriate excitement or emotion; inert; quiescent; enduring; patient.

Past, etc. See under PASS.

Paste, pāst, *n.* A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk; dough prepared for pie-crust, etc.; a fine kind of glass used in imitating precious stones; an adhesive cement, made of flour, etc.; an elastic confection. — *v. t.* To unite, cement, or fasten, with paste. — **Paste'board**, *n.* A stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together. — **Past'y**, pāst'ĭ, *a.* Like paste. — *n.* A meat-pie made with paste. — **Pat'ty**, păt'tĭ, *n.* A little pie. — **Pat'typan**, *n.* A pan to bake patties in. — **Pas'try**, pās'trĭ, *n.* Articles of food made chiefly of paste, as pies, tarts, cake, etc.

Pastel, pas'tel, *n.* A colored crayon; a plant affording a blue dye; the coloring matter obtained from it. — **Pas'til**, -til, **Pastille'**, -tēl', *n.* (*Pharmacy.*) A small cone made of aromatic substances to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room; an aromatic or medicated lozenge.

Pastern. See under PASTOR.

Pasteurism, pas-tẽr'izm, *n.* A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur, a French scientist, for preventing certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with an attenuated virus of gradually increasing strength. — **Pasteur'iza'tion**, pās-tẽr'i-zā'shun, *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, by exposure to a temperature of 140° F., thus killing the contained germs. — **Pasteur'ize**, *v. t.* To subject to pasteurization, to treat by pasteurism.

Pastime. See under PASS.

Pastor, pās'tẽr, *n.* A shepherd; a minister of the gospel having charge of a church and congregation. — **Pas'toral**, *a.* Pert. to shepherds, to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. — **Pas'torate**, -āt, **-ship**, *n.* Office or rank of pastor. — **Past'ure**, pās'chur, *n.* Grass for the food of cattle; ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, etc. — *v. t.* [PASTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food. — *v. i.* To take food by eating grass from the ground; to graze. — **Past'urage**, -chur-ej, *n.* The business of feeding or grazing cattle; land appropriated to grazing; grass for feed. — **Pas'tern**, -tẽrn, *n.* The part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof: see HORSE.

Pastry, etc. See under PASTE.

Pat, pat, *a.* Exactly suitable as to time, place, or purpose; fit; convenient. — *adv.* Precisely at the proper time; seasonably; fitly.

Pat, pat, *n.* A tap; a light, quick blow with the fingers or hand. — *v. t.* To strike gently, tap. — **Pat'ter**, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To strike as falling drops of water or hail. — *v. t.* To cause to strike in drops; to spatter, sprinkle; to repeat (prayers, etc.) in a muttering manner. — *n.* A quick succession of small sounds.

Pat, pat, *n.* A small mass or lump.

Patch, pach, *n.* A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; anything resembling such a piece of cloth; a small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to heighten beauty; a small piece of ground; a plot. — *v. t.* [PATCHED (pacht), PATCHING.] To mend by sewing on a piece; to mend with pieces, repair clumsily; to adorn (the face) with a patch; to put together of ill-assorted parts; to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way.

Pate, pāt, *n.* The head; top of the head.

Patent, pa'tent *or* pat'ent, *a.* Open; expanded; evident; manifest; apparent. (*Bot.*) Spreading. Open to public perusal, — said of a document conferring some right or privilege, as, letters *patent;* appropriated by letters patent; restrained from general use. — **Pat'ent**, *n.* A letter patent, or letters patent; a writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To secure the exclusive right of to a person. — **Pat'entee'**, -ē', *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent. — **Pat'en**, *n.* The plate on which the consecrated bread in the Eucharist is placed. — **Pat'era**, -ẽr-å, *n.*, *pl.* -RÆ, -re. An ancient saucer-like vessel. — **Patel'la**, pa-tel'lå, *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ, -le, *E. pl.* -LAS, -låz. (*Anat.*) The knee-pan: see SKELETON.

Paternal, pa-tẽr'nal, *a.* Pert. to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; derived from a father; hereditary. — **Pater'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* The relation of a father to his off-spring; fatherhood; origination or authorship. — **Pa'ter nos'ter**, *n.* The Lord's Prayer. — **Pa'triarch**, -trĭ-ärk, *n.* The father and ruler of a family, — applied to heads of families in ancient, esp. Biblical, history. (*Eastern Churches.*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops. — **Patriarch'al**, **-ic**, *a.* Belonging, relating to, or possessed by, patriarchs; subject to a patriarch. — **Patriarch'ate**, -āt, *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch; residence of a patriarch. — **Patri'cian**, -trish'an, *a.* Pert. or appropriate to a person of high birth; senatorial; noble. — *n.* A person of high birth or old family. — **Patris'tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to the ancient fathers of the Christian church. — **Pat'ricide**, -rĭ-sīd, *n.* The murder or murderer of a father; parricide. — **Pat'rimony**, -rĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors; a church estate or revenue. — **Patrimo'nial**, *a.* Pert. to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors. — **Pat'ronym'ic**, -nim'ik, *n.* A name derived from an ancestor; a modification of the father's name borne by the son. — **Pa'triot**, -trĭ-ot, *n.* One who loves his country, and zealously supports it and its interests. — *a.* Devoted to the welfare of one's country; patriotic. — **Patriot'ic**, *a.* Full of patriotism; actuated by love of one's country. — **Pa'triotism**, -izm, *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of country. — **Patois**, pat-wŏ', *n.* An uncultivated idiom; a provincial form of

speech. — **Pa′tron**, -trun, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. One who countenances, supports, or protects; an advocate; defender. — **Pat′ronage**, păt′run-ej, *n.* Special countenance or support; guardianship, as of a saint. — **Pat′ronize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To act as patron toward, support, favor; to assume the air of a superior and protector toward. — **Pat′tern**, *n.* An original or model proposed for imitation; archetype; exemplar; a specimen; sample; instance; a quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment; figure or style of ornamental execution. (*Founding.*) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal. — *v. t.* [PATTERNED (-tĕrnd), -TERNING.] To make in imitation of some model; to copy; to serve as an example to be followed.

Path, păth, *n.*; *pl.* PATHS, păthz. A way, course, or track, on which anything moves, or has moved; road; route; passage; esp., a narrow way beaten by the foot; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

Pathos, pa′thos, *n.* That which excites emotions and passions, esp. tender emotions; pathetic quality. — **Pathet′ic**, *a.* Affecting the tender emotions, as pity or grief; moving, touching. — **Pathol′ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) That part of the science of medicine which treats of the nature, causes, and symptoms of diseases.

Patient, pa′shent, *a.* Suffering with meekness and submission; calmly submissive; persevering; expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty. — *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; a diseased person under medical treatment. — **Pa′tience**, -shens, *n.* Quality of being patient; suffering of afflictions, pain, provocation, etc., with unruffled temper; act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent; perseverance; resignation. — **Pat′ible**, păt′ĭ-bl, *a.* Sufferable; endurable; tolerable.

Patin. See PATEN, under PATENT.

Patois, Patriarch, Patrician, Patriot, etc. See under PATERNAL.

Patrol, pa-trōl′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A marching round of a guard in the night, to secure the safety of a place. Persons who go the rounds for observation. — *v. i.* [PATROLLED (-trōld′), -LING.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes, as a guard. — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry. — **Pat′ten**, *n.* A clog or wooden sole, mounted on an iron ring, to raise the feet above the wet. (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column. — *v. i.* To walk on pattens.

Patron, Pattern, etc. See under PATERNAL.

Patter. See under PAT, a tap.

Patty, etc. See under PASTE.

Paucity, paw′sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Fewness; smallness of number or of quantity; scarcity.

Pauline, paw′līn, *a.* Pert. to, derived from, or like St. Paul or his writings.

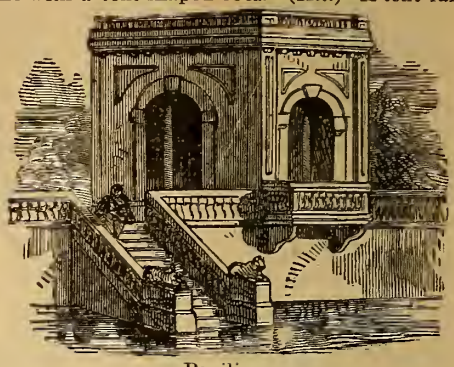
Paunch, pawnch *or* pänch, *n.* The belly and its contents; abdomen; first and largest stomach of a ruminant quadruped.

Pauper, paw′pĕr, *n.* A poor person; esp., one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance; one supported by public provision. — **Pau′perize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To reduce to pauperism.

Pause, pawz, *n.* A temporary stop or rest; cessation; suspense; hesitation; a mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point. (*Mus.*) A character, thus [𝄐], placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time; a hold. — *v. i.* [PAUSED (pawzd), PAUSING.] To make a short stop, cease for a time; to be intermitted, stay, wait, delay, hesitate, demur.

Pave, pāv, *v. t.* [PAVED (pāvd), PAVING.] To cover with a pavement of stone, brick, etc.; to prepare the way for, facilitate the introduction of. — **Pav′er, pav′ĕr, -ier, -ior**, -yĕr, *n.* One who lays a pavement. — **Pav′ing, Pave′ment**, *n.* A floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient road or footway.

Pavilion, pa-vil′yun, *n.* A temporary movable habitation; a tent; canopy. (*Arch.*) A turret, projecting apartment, or isolated ornamented building, esp one with a tent-shaped roof. (*Mil.*) A tent raised



Pavilion.

on posts. — *v. t.* [PAVILIONED (-yund), -IONING.] To furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.

Paw, paw, *n.* The foot of beasts of prey having claws: the hand, — in contempt. — *v. i.* [PAWED (pawd), PAWING.] To scrape with the fore foot. — *v. t.* To handle with the paws; to handle awkwardly or coarsely; to scrape with the fore foot.

Pawl, pawl, *n.* (*Mech.*) A short, movable bar, to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, etc.; a catch, click, detent, or rachet.

Pawn, pawn, *n.* Goods, chattels, or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed; a pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. — *v. t.* [PAWNED (pawnd), PAWNING.] To deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake, wager. — **Pawn′bro′ker**, *n.* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods.

Pawn, pawn, *n.* A common man, or piece of the lowest rank, in chess.

Pawpaw. See PAPAW.

Pax, paks, *n.* (*R. Cath. Ch.*) A small plate of gold, silver, etc., with the image of Christ on the cross on it, formerly kissed by the people, after the service, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace*.

Pax.

Paxwax, paks′waks, **Paxywaxy**, paks′ĭ-waks′ĭ, *n* A strong, stiff cartilage running along the neck of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse.

Pay, pa, *v. t.* [PAID (pād), PAYING.] To discharge one's obligations to, make due return to, compensate, requite; to retort or revenge upon; to punish; to discharge (a debt or obligation) by giving or doing that which is due; to render duly. — *v. i.* To recompense, make payment or requital; to be remunerative or profitable. — *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; compensation; recompense; payment; hire. — **Payee′**, -ē′, *n.* The person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid. — **Pay′er**, *n.* One who pays; the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder. — **Pay′ment**, *n.* Act of paying; thing paid; reward; requital; sometimes, deserved chastisement. — **Pay′able**, *a.* Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.

Pay, pa, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To cover (the bottom of a vessel, a seam, mast, yard, etc.), with a water-proof composition of tar, tallow, resin, etc.

Paynim. Same as PAINIM.

Pea, pe, *n.*; *pl.* PEAS, pēz (used when a definite number is referred to), or PEASE, pēz (used when an in-

definite quantity or bulk is spoken of). A leguminous plant and its fruit, of many varieties, cultivated for food. — **Pea′nut**, *n.* A leguminous plant, which ripens its seed under ground; also its seed-vessel and seed; the earth-nut; ground-nut. — **Peas′-cod**, *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea.

Peace, pēs, *n.* A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose; freedom from war; exemption from, or cessation of hostilities; absence of civil disturbance; public tranquillity; quietness of mind or conscience; a state of reconciliation; concord. — **Peace′able**, *a.* Free from war, tumult, commotion, or quarrel; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome; undisturbed by anxiety or excitement; tranquil; quiet; serene; mild; still. — **Peace′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Possessing peace; not disturbed by war or commotion; pacific; mild.

Peach, pēch, *n.* A tree and its fruit, of many varieties, growing in warm or temperate climates.

Peach, pēch, *v. t.* To impeach; to accuse of crime, inform against. — *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice.

Peacock, pe′kok, *n.* The male of a gallinaceous fowl, about the size of the turkey, having long rump feathers, capable of being erected, and each marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colors are arranged. — **Pea′-fowl**, *n.* The peacock or peahen. — **Pea′hen**, *n.* The female of, etc. — **Pea′chick**, *n.* The young of, etc.

Peacock.

Peajacket, pe′jak′et, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, etc.

Peak, pēk, *n.* A point; the end of anything that terminates in a point; the sharp top of a hill or mountain. (*Naut.*) The upper, outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard; extremity of the yard or gaff. — *v. t.* [PEAKED (pēkt), PEAKING.] (*Naut.*) To raise to a position perpendicular or nearly so.

Peal, pēl, *n.* A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc.; a set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung upon a set of bells. — *v. i.* [PEALED (pēld), PEALING.] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

Pean. See PÆAN.

Pea-nut. See under PEA.

Pear, pâr, *n.* A tree of many varieties and its fruit.

Pearl, pẽrl, *n.* A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of mollusks, esp. of the pearl oyster; also, nacre or mother of pearl, esp. when made into buttons, etc.; something very precious: a jewel; something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. (*Print.*) A printing type, in size between agate and diamond (this book is printed in Pearl type). — **Pearl′y**, -ɪ, *a.* Containing, abounding with, or resembling, pearls or nacre; clear; pure; iridescent. — **Pearl′ash**, *n.* A carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes, — named from its pearly color.

Peasant, pez′ant, *n.* One whose business is rural labor; esp., one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries; countryman; rustic; hind. — **Peas′antry**, -rɪ, *n.* The body of peasants; rustics.

Peas-cod. See under PEA.

Peat, pēt, *n.* A substance resembling turf, consisting of vegetable matter in various stages of decomposition, often dried and used for fuel.

Peba, pe′bȧ, *n.* A kind of armadillo of S. Amer.

Pebble, peb′bl, *n.* A small, roundish stone; a stone rounded by the action of water; transparent and colorless rock-crystal. — **Peb′bly**, -blɪ, *a.* Full of or abounding with pebbles.

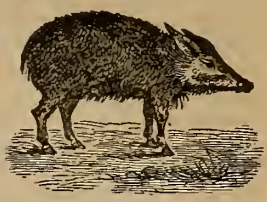
Peba.

Pecan, pe-kan′ *or* pe-kawn′, **Peca′na**, -kä′nȧ, *n.* A species of N. Amer. hickory, and its fruit.

Pecary. See PECCARY.

Peccant, pek′kant, *a.* Sinning; criminal; morbid; corrupt; not healthy. — **Pec′cancy**, -kan-sɪ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; offense. — **Pec′cadil′lo**, *n.* A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

Peccary, pek′ka-rɪ, *n.* A pachyderm about the size and shape of a small hog, but having a white ring around the neck: they are found fr. Arkansas to Brazil.


Peccary.

Peck, pek, *n.* The 1-4th of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts; a great deal, as, to be in a *peck* of troubles.

Peck, pek, *v. t.* [PECKED (pekt), PECKING.] To strike with the beak; to delve or dig with anything pointed, as with a pick-ax; to pick up with the beak; to strike with small and repeated blows. — *v. i.* To make strokes with a beak, or something like a beak.

Pectinal, pek′tɪ-nal, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a comb. — *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. — **Pec′tinate, -na′ted**, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Resembling the teeth of a comb.

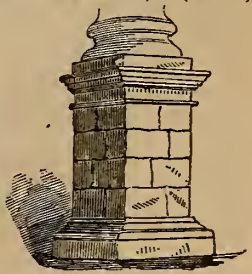
Pectinate Leaf.

Pectoral, pek′to-ral, *a.* Pert. to the breast; relating to diseases of the chest. — *n.* A breastplate; esp., a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high priest. (*Ichth.*) A pectoral fin: see FIN. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Peculate, pek′u-lāt, *v. i.* To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle. — **Pecula′tion**, *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement. — **Pec′ula′tor**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Pecul′iar**, pe-kūl′yär, *a.* Pert. solely or especially to, or characteristic of, one person or thing; not general; appropriate; particular; individual; special; especial; unusual; strange. — *n.* Exclusive property. (*Eng. Canon Law.*) A particular parish or church having jurisdiction within itself, and exemption from that of the bishop's court. — **Peculiar′ity**, -yăr′ɪ-tɪ, *n.* Quality of being peculiar; appropriateness; individuality; that which is peculiar; particularity. — **Pecul′iarize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To appropriate, make peculiar. — **Pecul′iarly**, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly; unusually; especially. — **Pecun′iary**, -kūn′ɪ-a-rɪ *or* -kūn′ya-rɪ, *a.* Relating to money, or to wealth or property; consisting of money.

Pedagogue, ped′a-gog, *n.* A teacher of children; schoolmaster; one who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits; a pedant. — **Ped′ant**, *n.* One who makes a display of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge. — **Pedant′ic, -ical**, *a.* Suiting or resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning. — **Ped′antry**, -rɪ, *n.* Vain ostentation of knowledge.

Pedal, pe′dal, *a.* Pert. to a foot. — **Pedal**, ped′al, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lever. acted on by the foot, as in the piano-forte to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes. — **Ped′estal**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc. — **Pedes′trian**, -des′trɪ-an, *a.* Going, or performed on foot. — *n.* One who walks or journeys on foot. — **Ped′icel**, -ɪ-sel, *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle. — **Pedun′cle**, -dunk′l, *n.* (*Bot.*) The stem that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.


Pedestal.

Pedant, etc. See under PEDAGOGUE.

Peddle, ped′dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To go from place to place and retail goods; to hawk; to be busy about trifles. — *v. t.* To retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk. — **Ped′dler, -lar, -ler**, *n.* A hawker; traveling trader. — **Ped′dlery**, -dlĕr-ĭ, *n.* The trade of, or goods sold by, a peddler.

Pedestal, Pedestrian, Pedicel, etc. See under PEDAL.

Pedigree, ped′ĭ-gre, *n.* Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

Pediment, ped′ĭ-ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) The triangular or arched ornamental facing over a portico, door, windows, etc.

Pediment.

Pedlar, Pedler. See under PEDDLE.

Pedobaptism, pe-do-bap′tizm, *n.* The baptism of infants or of children. — **Pedobap′tist**, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

Peduncle. See under PEDAL.

Peek, pēk, *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly, or through a crevice, or with eyes half closed.

Peel, pēl, *v. t.* [PEELED (pēld), PEELING.] To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay, decorticate; to strip by drawing or tearing off (the skin of an animal, bark of a tree, etc.). — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin or rind. — *n.* The skin or rind of anything.

Peel, pēl, *v. t.* To plunder, pillage.

Peel, pēl, *n.* A wooden shovel with long handle, used by bakers; an instrument used by printers, etc., in hanging up wet sheets.

Peen, pēn, *n.* The pointed or wedge-shaped end of a hammer-head, opposite to its face, used in working metal, stone, etc.

Peep, pēp, *v. i.* [PEEPED (pēpt), PEEPING.] To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look slyly, through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed. — *n.* The cry of a chick; chirp; first outlook or appearance; sly look. — **Peep′er**, *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird; one who looks out slyly; a spy; the eye.

Peer, pēr, *n.* One of the same rank, quality, endowments, etc.; an equal; match; mate; a comrade; companion; associate; a nobleman. — **Peer′ess**, -es, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady. — **Peer′age**, *n.* Rank or dignity of, etc.; the body of peers. — **Peer′less**, *a.* Having no equal; matchless; superlative.

Peer, pēr, *v. i.* [PEERED (pērd), PEERING.] To look narrowly, curiously, or sharply; to peep, pry.

Peevish, pē′vish, *a.* Habitually fretful; easily vexed or fretted; expressing discontent and fretfulness; querulous; petulant; cross; testy; captious; discontented.

Peg, peg, *n.* A wooden nail or pin. — *v. t.* [PEGGED (pegd), -GING.] To fasten with pegs; to confine, restrict, restrain, or limit.

Pekoe, pē′ko *or* pek′o, *n.* A kind of black tea.

Pelagian, pe-la′jĭ-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of the 4th cent. who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works. — **Pela′gianism**, -izm, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

Amer. White Pelican.

Pelerine, pel′e-rēn, *n.* A lady's long cape, with ends coming down before.

Pelf, pelf, *n.* Money; riches; wealth, — esp. something ill gotten or worthless.

Pelican, pel′ĭ-kan, *n.* A large web-footed waterfowl, having an enormous bill, to which is attached a pouch for holding fish; a chemical glass vessel, or alembic, with a tubulated head, from which 2 crooked beaks pass out, and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit.

Pell, pel, *n.* A skin or hide; a roll of parchment. — **Pelisse′**, pe-lēs′, *n.* A silk robe or habit worn by ladies. — **Pel′icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* A thin skin, film, or crust. — **Pelt**, *n.* The skin of a beast with the hair on; an undressed hide. — **Pelt′-mong′er**, -mun′gĕr, *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides. — **Pelt′ry**, -rĭ, *n.* Skins with the fur on them; furs; a worthless or refuse object.

Pellet, pel′let, *n.* A little ball.

Pell-mell, pel-mel′, *adv.* In utter confusion; with disorderly mixture.

Pellucid, pel-lu′sid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; translucent; clear.

Pelt, *n.* A skin. See under PELL.

Pelt, pelt, *v. t.* To strike with missiles (stones, etc.); to use as missiles. — *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.

Peltate Leaf.

Peltate, Pel′tated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a shield, — said of a leaf or other organ having the stalk inserted at or near the center.

Peltry. See under PELL.

Pelvis, pel′vis, *n.* (*Anat.*) The bowl-shaped, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, inclosing the lower part of the abdominal cavity.

Pemmican, pem′mĭ-kan, *n.* Meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun; or dried, pounded, mixed with melted fat and dried fruit, and compressed into bags.

Pen, pen, *n.* A small inclosure for beasts or fowls; fold; sty; coop. — *v. t.* [PENNED (pend) or PENT; PENNING.] To confine in a small inclosure or narrow place. — **Pent**, *p. p.* or *a.* Shut up; closely confined.

Pen, pen, *n.* An instrument used for writing with ink; a writer. — *v. t.* [PENNED (pend), PENNING.] To write; to compose and commit to paper. — **Pen′craft**, *n.* Penmanship; chirography; art of composition; authorship. — **Pen′knife**, -nīf, *n.* A pocket knife, — orig. a knife for making quill pens. — **Pen′man**, *n.* One who uses the pen; one who writes a good hand; an author. — **Pen′manship**, *n.* Use of the pen in writing; art of writing; manner of writing; chirography. — **Pen′nate**, -nāt, **-nated**, *a.* Winged; plume-shaped. — **Pen′nant**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small flag; banner; a long, narrow piece of bunting carried at the mast-head; a rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked. — **Pen′non**, *n.* A wing; pinion; a pennant (flag).

Pennant.

Penal, pē′nal, *a.* Pert. to punishment; enacting or threatening, incurring, or inflicting, punishment. — **Pen′alty**, pĕn′al-tĭ, *n.* Penal retribution; punishment for offense; forfeiture; fine. — **Pen′ance**, -ans, *n.* Suffering imposed or submitted to as a punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A sacrament, associated with absolution. — **Pen′itent**, -ĭ-tent, *a.* Repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life. — *n.* One who repents of sin; one under church censure, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor. — **Pen′itence**, -tens, *n.* Condition of being, etc.; contrition; compunction; remorse. — **Peniten′tial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence. — **Peniten′tiary**, -sha-rĭ, *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. — *n.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; one who does penance; a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; state prison.

Penates, pe-na′tēz, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The household gods of the ancient Latins.

Pence. See PENNY.

Penchant, poN′shäN′, *n.* Inclination; decided taste; liking.

Pencil, pen′sil, *n.* A small brush used by painters;

an instrument used for writing and drawing; esp. a strip of graphite, etc., in a small cylinder of wood or metal, or a slender piece of slate; the art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or describing. (*Opt.*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light. — *v. t.* [PENCILED (-sild), -CILING.] To paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.

Pendant, pend′ant, *n.* A hanging appendage, esp. of an ornamental character; an appendix or addition; an earring. (*Arch.*) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in Gothic architecture. A picture or print which hangs as a companion of another; a pennant, q. v. — **Pend′ent**, *a.* Suspended; depending; pendulous; hanging; jutting over; projecting; overhanging. — **Pend′ing**, *p. a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense. — *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during. — **Pend′ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of being undecided or not terminated. — **Pend′ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Supported from above; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging. — **Pend′ulum**, *n.* A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum, as in a clock. — **Pen′sile**, -sil, *a.* Hanging; pendent.

Pendant.

Penetrate, pen′e-trāt, *v. t.* To enter into, make way into the interior of, pierce; to touch with feeling, make sensible, affect; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, comprehend. — *v. i.* To pass, make way, affect the intellect or feelings. — **Penetra′tion**, *n.* Act of penetrating; physical or mental entrance into the interior of anything; acuteness; sharp discernment; sagacity; discrimination. — **Pen′etra′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to penetrate; piercing. — **Pen′etra′tiveness**, *n.* — **Pen′etrant**, *a.* Having power to, etc.; sharp; subtile. — **Pen′etrance**, -trans, **-etrancy**, -sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Pen′etrable**, *a.* Capable of being penetrated; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

Penguin, pen′gwin, *n.* A web-footed marine bird, of the south temperate and frigid regions, unable to fly, but an expert swimmer and diver.

Penguin.

Peninsula, pen-in′-su-lȧ *or* -shōō-lȧ, *n.* A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the larger body of land by an isthmus. — **Penin′sular**, *a.* In the form or state of, or pert. to, a peninsula.

Penis, pe′nis, *n.* The male organ of generation.

Penitent, Penitentiary, etc. See under PENAL.

Penman, Pennant, Pennate, Pennon, etc. See under PEN.

Penny, pen′nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES, -niz, *or* PENCE, pens. [*Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence*, the amount in value.] The 1-12th of an E. shilling = 2 cents; a small sum; money in general, in certain phrases. — *a.* Containing 1,000 in so many pounds weight, — said of nails, as, *tenpenny* nails, of which 1,000 weigh 10 pounds. — **Pen′nyweight**, -wāt, *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce, — anciently the weight of a silver penny. — **Pen′ny-wise′**, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger. — **Pen′nyworth**, pen′nĭ-wĕrth *or* pen′-nĕrth, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a good bargain; small quantity; bit. — **Pen′niless**, *a.* Moneyless; destitute of money.

Pennyroyal, pen′nĭ-roi-al, *n.* An aromatic herb growing in Europe; a N. Amer. plant resembling it.

Pension, pen′shun, *n.* A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; esp., a yearly stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, needy authors, etc. — *v. t.* [PENSIONED (-shund), -SIONING.] To grant a pension to. — **Pen′sionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Maintained by, or receiving, a pension; consisting of a pension. — *n.* One who receives a pension for past services; one of the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand. — **Pen′sioner**, *n.* One who receives an annual allowance for services; a dependent; a student of the 2d rank, in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.), and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support. — **Pen′sive**, -siv, *a.* Thoughtful, sober, or sad; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

Penstock, pen′stok, *n.* A close trough or tube of planks for conducting water, as to a water-wheel; the barrel of a wooden pump.

Pent. See under PEN, an inclosure.

Pentad, pen′tad, *n.* (*Chem.*) An atom, the equivalence of which is, or which can be combined with, or exchanged for, 5 hydrogen atoms. — **Pen′tacap′sular**, -su-lar, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 5 capsules. — **Pen′tagon**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure having 5 angles and 5 sides. — **Pentag′onal**, *a.* Having 5 corners or angles. — **Pentagyn′ian**, -jin′ĭ-an, **-tag′ynous**, -taj′ĭ-nus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 5 pistils or 5 distinct styles. — **Pentahe′dron**, *n.* A solid figure having 5 equal sides. — **Pentam′eter**, *n.* (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse of 5 feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, the third is always a spondee, and the last two anapests. — **Pentan′gular**, -an′gu-lar, *a.* Having 5 angles. — **Pent′aptote**, -ap-tōt, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun having 5 cases. — **Pen′tastich**, -stik, *n.* A composition consisting of 5 verses. — **Pen′tastyle**, -stīl, *n.* (*Arch.*) An edifice with 5 columns in front. — **Pen′tateuch**, ta-tūk, *n.* The first 5 books of the Old Testament. — **Pen′tecost**, -te-kost, *n.* A festival of the Jews, on the 50th day after the Passover, in commemoration of the gift of the law on the 50th day after the departure from Egypt: Whitsuntide, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. (*Acts*, ii.)

Pentagon.

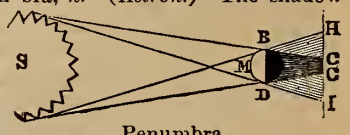
Pentagynous.

Pentagraph. Same as PANTOGRAPH: see under PANACEA.

Penthouse, pent′hows, *n.* A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; a lean-to. — **Pent′-roof**, *n.* A roof with a slope on one side only.

Penult, pe′nult *or* pe-nult′, *n.* (*Gram.* & *Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word. — **Penul′timate**, -māt, *a.* Last but one; next before the last. — *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; penult.

Penumbra, pe-num′brȧ, *n.* (*Astron.*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body. (*Paint.*) The point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.



Penumbra.
S, sun; M, moon; CHB, CDI, penumbra.

Penury, pen′u-rĭ, *n.* Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty. — **Penu′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Showing penury or scarcity; excessively saving in the use of money; parsimonious; avaricious; miserly; niggardly; sordid.

Peony, pe′o-nĭ, *n.* A plant having beautiful, showy flowers.

People, pe′pl, *n.* The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race, — a collective noun, generally construed with a pl. verb, and only occasionally used in the pl. in the sense of nations or races; persons generally; folks; the mass of a community as distinguished from a special class, as the noble or clerical; the populace; vulgar. — *v. t.* [PEOPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

Pepper, pep′pĕr, *n.* A plant of several genera and numerous species, and its fruit, having a strong, aromatic smell, and a hot, pungent taste; the ground or powdered fruit, used as a spice or condiment. — *v. t.* [PEPPERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot. — **Pep′pery**, -pĕr-ĭ, *a.* Relating to, or having the qualities of, pepper; hot; pungent; irritable. — **Pep′permint**, *n.* An aromatic, pungent plant; also, a liquor distilled fr. the plant.

Pepperidge, pep′pĕr-ij, *n.* The tupelo, or black gum, a tree with very tough wood.

Pepsin, pep′sin, *n.* A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice.

Peradventure, pĕr-ad-ven′chur, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Perambulate, pĕr-am′bu-lāt, *v. t.* To walk through or over; to go round or about.

Percale, pār-käl′, *n.* A fine, closely woven cotton fabric, used for ladies' summer dresses. [F.]

Perceive, pĕr-sēv′, *v. t.* [-CEIVED (-sēvd′), -CEIVING.] To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to take intellectual cognizance of, see to be true, discern, see, feel, know, understand. — **Percep′tion**, -sep′-shun, *n.* Act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; cognition. (*Psychology.*) The faculty of perceiving; act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses. — **Percep′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving; used in perception. — **Percep′tible**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Percep′tibly**, *adv.* — **Percep′tibil′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc. — **Percipient**, -sip′ĭ-ent, *a.* Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

Percentage, pĕr-sent′ej, *n.* (*Com.*) The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Perch, pĕrch, *n.* A fish of several species, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, and having sharp long fins.

Perch.

Perch, pĕrch, *n.* A pole; long staff; rod; a measure of length = 5½ yards or 1 rod; any raised object upon which a bird lights or rests; a roost. — *v. i.* [PERCHED (pĕrcht), PERCHING.] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird. — *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

Perchance, pĕr-chȧns′, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Percheron, pĕr′she-ron, *n.* One of a breed of horses originating in the district of *Perche* in Normandy.

Percipient, etc. See under PERCEIVE.

Percolate, pĕr′ko-lāt, *v. t.* To cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquid; to filter. — *v. i.* To pass through interstices, filter.

Percussion, pĕr-kush′un, *n.* Act of striking one body against another; forcible collision, esp. such as gives a sound or report; the effect of violent collision; vibratory shock. (*Med.*) Act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given when the external surface is gently knocked upon. — *Percussion cap.* A small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder. — *P.-lock.* A lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire from the percussion of fulminating powder.

Percussion-lock.

Perdition, pĕr-dish′un, *n.* Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; future misery or eternal death. — **Perdu, Perdue**, pĕr-dū′ *or* pĕr′du, *a.* Lost to view; in concealment; abandoned; employed on desperate purposes.

Peregrinate, pĕr′e-grĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country.

Peremptory, pĕr′emp-to-rĭ, *a.* Precluding debate or expostulation; decisive; absolute; positive in opinion or judgment; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Perennial, pĕr-en′nĭ-al, *a.* Lasting through the year; continuing without stop or intermission; perpetual; never-failing; constant; enduring. (*Bot.*) Continuing more than 2 years. — *n.* A plant which lives or continues more than 2 years.

Perfect, pĕr′fekt, *a.* Carried through; completed; filled up; esp., not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; complete in moral excellences. (*Bot.*) Having both stamens and pistils. — **Perfect**, pĕr′fekt *or* pĕr-fekt′, *v. t.* To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting. — **Perfec′tion**, *n.* State of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; a quality, endowment, or acquirement, completely excellent, or of great worth.

Perfidy, pĕr′fĭ-dĭ, *n.* Breach of faith; act of violating a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery. — **Perfid′ious**, -ĭ-us, *a.* Guilty of, or involving, perfidy; false to trust or confidence; proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; guilty of violating allegiance; faithless; disloyal; traitorous.

Perfoliate, pĕr-fo′lĭ-āt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Surrounding the stem at the base.

Perfoliate Leaf.

Perforate, pĕr′fo-rāt, *v. t.* To bore through, pierce, penetrate; to make a hole or holes through. — **Perfora′tion**, *n.* Act of perforating; a hole passing through or into the interior of anything. — **Per′forative**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to perforate. — **Per′fora′tor**, -tĕr, *n.* An instrument that bores.

Perforce, pĕr-fōrs′, *adv.* By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Perform, pĕr-fôrm′, *v. t.* [-FORMED (-fôrmd′), -FORMING.] To carry through, bring to completion, accomplish, do, transact; to execute, discharge. — *v. i.* To acquit one's self in any work; esp. to go through with or act a public part, as in a drama, pantomime, etc.; to play on a musical instrument. — **Perform′ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, condition of being, or thing which, etc.; esp., an act of an elaborate or public character; exhibition; achievement; exploit; feat.

Perfume, pĕr′fūm *or* pĕr-fūm′, *n.* The odor emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance; a substance that emits an agreeable scent. — *v. t.* [PERFUMED (-fūmd′), -FUMING.] To fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; to scent. — **Perfum′er**, *n.* One who perfumes, or sells perfumes. — **Perfum′ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Perfumes in general.

Perfunctory, pĕr-funk′to-rĭ, *a.* Done without interest or zeal, and merely to get rid of a duty; indifferent; careless; negligent.

Perhaps, pĕr-haps′, *adv.* By chance; it may be; peradventure; possibly.

Peri, pe′rĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -RIS, -riz. (*Per. Myth.*) A being of the female sex, descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

Perianth, pĕr′ĭ-anth, *n.* (*Bot.*) That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it; the leaves of the flower generally, esp. when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

Pericardium, pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-um, *n.* (*Anat.*) The membranous sac which incloses the heart. — **Pericar′diac, -dial, -dian, -dic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Pericarp, pĕr′ĭ-kärp, *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed vessel of a plant; that portion of a fruit in which the seed is inclosed.

a b

c d e f g

Pericarps.

a, b, drupe of peach; c, nut, filbert; d, strobile of pine; e, f, capsule of poppy; g, capsule of Aristolochia.

Pericranium, pĕr-ĭ-kra′nĭ-um, *n.* (*Anat.*) The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull.

Perigee, pĕr′ĭ-je, **-ge′um**, *n.* (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

Perihelion, pĕr-ĭ-hēl′yun *or* -he′lĭ-on, **-he′lium**, -lĭ-um, *n.* (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun.

Peril, pĕr′il, *n.* Instant or impending danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction; jeopardy; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* [PERILED (-ild), -ILING.] To expose to danger: to hazard, risk, jeopard. — **Per′ilous**, -us, *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving peril: hazardous.

Perimeter, pe-rim′e-tĕr, *n.* (*Geom.*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

Period, pē′rĭ-ud, *n.* A portion of time as determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the revolution of one of the heavenly bodies; a stated and recurring interval of time; a cycle; an interval of time, specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, etc.; termination of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act. (*Rhet.*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; clause. (*Print.*) The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop [thus •]. — **Period′ic, -ical**, -od′ik-al, *a.* Performed in a circuit, or in a series of successive circuits; happening by revolution, at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time. (*Rhet.*) Pert. to or constituting a period. — *n.* A publication which appears at stated or regular intervals. — **Period′ically**, *adv.* At stated periods. — **Pe′riodic′ity**, -o-dis′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being periodical; tendency to return or change at regular intervals.

Periosteum, pĕr-ĭ-os′te-um, *n.* (*Anat.*) A fibrous membrane investing a bone.

Peripatetic, pĕr′ĭ-pa-tet′ik, *a.* Pert. to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens. — *n.* An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle; one obliged to walk, or unable to ride.

Periphery, pe-rif′ĕr-ĭ, *n.* The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure. — **Peripher′ic, -ical**, -fĕr′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or constituting, a periphery; external; around the outside of an organ.

Periphrase, pĕr′ĭ-frāz, *n.* (*Rhet.*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution. — *v. t.* [PERIPHRASED (-frāzd), -PHRASING.] To express by circumlocution. — **Periph′rasis**, -rif′ra-sis, *n.* Same as PERIPHRASE. — **Per′iphras′tic, -tical**, -ĭ-fras′tik-al, *a.* Expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

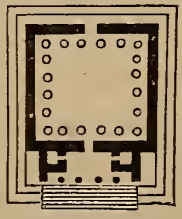
Peripneumony, pĕr-ip-nu′mo-nĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Peripteral, pe-rip′tĕr-al, *a.* Having a range of columns all around. — **Perip′terous**, -tĕr-us, *a.* Feathered on all sides.

Perish, pĕr′ish, *v. i.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To be destroyed, pass away, go to destruction, come to nothing, be ruined or lost; to die, decease; to wither, waste, decay gradually, as a limb.

Peristaltic, pĕr-ĭ-stal′tik, *a.* (*Anat.*) Contracting in successive circles, — applied to the vermicular motion of the alimentary canal, and similar structures.

Peristyle, pĕr′ĭ-stīl, *n.* (*Arch.*) A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.



Peristyle.

Peritoneum, pĕr′ĭ-to-ne′um, *n.* (*Anat.*) A thin, smooth, serous, membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and the viscera contained in it. — **Per′itoni′tis**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of, etc.

Peritropal, pe-rit′ro-pal, *a.* Rotatory; circuitous. (*Bot.*) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

Periwig, pĕr′ĭ-wig, *n.* A small wig; peruke; scratch. — *v. t.* [PERIWIGGED (-wigd), -GING.] To dress with a periwig, or with false hair.

Periwinkle, pĕr′ĭ-wink′l, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gasteropodous mollusk, having a turbinated shell. (*Bot.*) A flowering plant.

Periwinkle.

Perjure, pĕr′jur, *v. t.* [-JURED (-jurd), -JURING.] To swear before a court of justice to what one knows to be untrue, or does not know to be true; to make a false oath to, forswear. — **Per′jured**, -jurd, *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; being sworn falsely. — **Per′jury**, -rĭ, *n.* False swearing; act or crime of willfully making a false oath in a judicial proceeding.

Perk, pĕrk, *a.* Pert; uppish; smart; trim; vain. — *v. i.* [PERKED (pĕrkt), PERKING.] To hold up the head with affected smartness. — *v. t.* To dress up; make trim, prank.

Permanent, pĕr′ma-nent, *a.* Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; lasting; durable; fixed. — **Per′manence, -nens, -nency**, -nen-sĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being, etc.; duration; fixedness.

Permeate, pĕr′me-āt, *v. t.* To pass through the pores or interstices of, — applied esp. to fluids.

Permit, pĕr-mit′, *v. t.* To resign, give in charge, refer; to grant express liberty to do; to put up with, tolerate, suffer; to grant leave to, allow. — *v. i.* To grant permission, give leave. — **Permit**, pĕr′mit *or* pĕr-mit′, *n.* Warrant; leave; permission; written permission from the proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons. — **Permit′tance**, -tans, **Permis′sion**, -mish′un, *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty; license. — **Permis′sible**, *a.* Proper to be, etc. — **Permis′sive**, -siv, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing; suffered without hindrance.

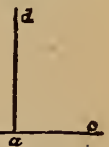
Permutation, pĕr-mu-ta′shun, *n.* Successive change or variation of arrangement; mutual transference; interchange. (*Math.*) Arrangement of any determinate number of things, in all possible orders.

Pernicious, pĕr-nish′us, *a.* Having the quality of destroying or injuring; destructive; noxious; mischievous.

Peroration, pĕr-o-ra′shun, *n.* (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration or discourse.

Peroxide, pĕr-oks′id, *n.* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Perpendicular, pĕr-pen-dik′u-lĕr, *a.* Exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon. (*Geom.*) At right angles to a given line or surface. — *n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction. (*Geom.*) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface. — **Perpendic′ular′ity**, -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being perpendicular.



a d, Perpendicular; *b c*, Horizontal.

Perpetrate, pĕr′pe-trāt, *v. t.* To execute, in a bad sense; to commit; be guilty of. — **Perpetra′tion**, *n.* Act of perpetrating, or of committing a crime; an evil action.

Perpetual, pĕr-pet′u-al, *a.* Continuing indefinitely or infinitely; unending; constant; perennial; incessant; unceasing. — **Perpet′uate**, -u-āt, *v. t.* To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize. — **Perpet′ua′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Perpetu′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.; endless duration; a thing without an end; quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; the estate so perpetuated.

Perplex, pĕr-pleks′, *v. t.* [-PLEXED (-plekst′), -PLEXING.] To make intricate; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity; to embarrass, puzzle, bewilder, vex. — **Perplex′edly**, *adv.* In a perplexed manner. — **Perplex′ity**, *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; embarrassment.

Perquisite, pĕr′kwĭ-zĭt, *n.* An incidental gain in an office or employment, beyond ordinary salary or wages for services rendered.

Persecute, pĕr′se-kūt, *v. t.* To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass; esp. to harass or punish for adherence to a creed or mode of worship. — **Persecu′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Persevere, pĕr'se-vēr', *v. i.* [-VERED (-vērd'), -VERING.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; not to abandon what is undertaken; to continue. — **Per'sever'ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of, etc.; persistence: steadfastness; constancy; steadiness. — **Per'sever'ingly**, *adv.*

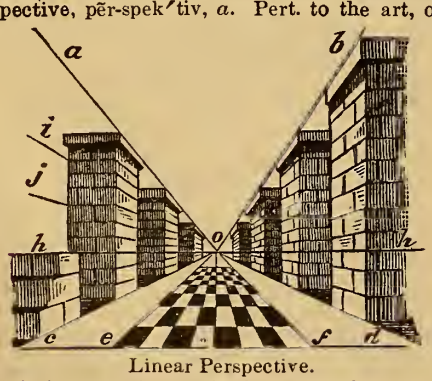
Persiflage, pär'se-fläzh', *n.* Frivolous or bantering talk, or style of treating a subject.

Persimmon, pĕr-sim'mun, *n.* A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward.

Persist, pĕr-sist', *v. i.* To continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere, continue steadily and firmly. — **Persist'ent, -ive**, -iv, *a.* Inclined to persist or hold firm; tenacious; fixed; immovable. — **Persist'ence, -ens, -ency, -ency**, *n.* State of being, etc. (*Physics.*) Continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed.

Person, pĕr'sn, *n.* A character represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; part or character which any one sustains; outward appearance; expression; a living soul; moral agent; esp. a living human being, a man, woman, or child; among Trinitarians, one of the 3 subjects or agents constituting the godhead; any human being; one; a man. (*Gram.*) One of the 3 relations which a noun or pronoun may hold to the verb of which either is the subject, and pert. to both noun and verb. — **Per'sonable**, *a.* Having a well-formed body or person: graceful. (*Law.*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court. — **Per'sonage**, -sun-ej, *n.* Character assumed or represented; an individual or person, esp. one distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation; exterior appearance, stature, an imposing air, etc.; or an individual attracting attention by such characteristics. — **Per'sonal**, *a.* Pert. to a person; as, belonging to men or women and not to things; or, relating to individuals, peculiar to private concerns; or, pert. to the bodily appearance, done without the intervention of another; or, applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner; or, (*Law.*) pert. to movable or chattel property, as disting. from real estate; or, (*Gram.*) denoting the person. — **Personal'ity**, -al'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* That which constitutes, or pertains to, a person; something said or written which refers, esp. in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some person. — **Per'sonally**, *adv.* In a personal or direct manner; with respect to an individual; individually. — **Per'sonate**, -āt, *v. t.* To assume the character of, counterfeit, feign; to disguise, mask. — **Persona'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Per'sona'tor**, *n.* — **Person'ify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To represent, regard, or treat as a person; to imitate, mimic, resemble. — **Person'ifica'tion**, *n.* Act of personifying. (*Rhet.*) A figure, in which an inanimate being is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; prosopopœia. — **Personnel**, pär'so-nel', *n.* The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army or navy, etc.

Perspective, pĕr-spek'tiv, *a.* Pert. to the art, or in



Linear Perspective.

h h, horizon; *o*, point opposite the eye; *a o*, *b o*, *c o*, *d o*, *f o*, *h o*, *i o*, *j o*, vanishing lines.

accordance with the laws, of perspective. — *n.* A view; vista; art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature. — *Aërial perspective.* Art of giving due diminution to the light, shade, and colors of objects, according to their distances, etc. — *Isometrical p.* See ISOMETRIC, under ISAGON. — *Linear p.* Application of geometric principles to the delineation of the lines of a picture. — **Perspica'cious**, -spi-ka'shus, *a.* Quick-sighted; sharp of sight; of acute discernment; keen. — **Perspicac'ity**, -kas'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Perspic'uous**, -spik'u-us, *a.* Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; plain; distinct; definite. — **Perspic'uousness, Per'spicu'ity**, *n.* The state of being perspicuous; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

Perspire, pĕr-spīr', *v. i.* [-SPIRED (-spīrd'), -SPIRING.] To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to be excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin. — *v. t.* To emit or evacuate insensibly through the excretories of the skin; to sweat. — **Perspira'tion**, *n.* Act of perspiring; that which is perspired; sweat.

Persuade, pĕr-swād', *v. t.* To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to convince by argument or reasons, induce, prevail on, allure, entice. — **Persua'sible**, -swa'sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **Persua'sibil'ity**, *n.* — **Persua'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a creed or belief; a sect adhering to a creed. — **Persua'sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading. — *n.* An incitement; an exhortation. — **Persua'sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

Pert, pĕrt, *a.* Indecorously free or presuming; forward; saucy; bold; impudent. — *n.* An assuming or saucy person.

Pertain, pĕr-tān', *v. i.* [-TAINED (-tānd'), -TAINING.] To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong; to have relation to, relate. — **Per'tinent**, -tĭ-nent, *a.* Related to the subject or matter in hand; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; relevant; fit; proper. — **Per'tinence, -nency**, -tĭ-nen-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; suitableness. — **Pertina'cious, -na'shus**, *a.* Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; resolute; firm; inflexible; determined; steady. — **Pertina'ciousness, Pertinac'ity**, -nas'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy.

Perturb, pĕr-tĕrb', *v. t.* To disturb, agitate, disquiet; to disorder, confuse. — **Perturba'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Astron.*) An irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit.

Peruke, pĕr'ōōk, *n.* An artificial cap of hair; a periwig, q. v.

Peruse, pe-rōōz', *v. t.* [-RUSED (-rōōzd'), -RUSING.] To read, or to read with attention; to observe, consider. — **Peru'sal**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Perus'er**, *n.*

Pervade, pĕr-vād', *v. t.* To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate; to be completely diffused in; to be in all parts. — **Pervert'**, pĕr-vĕrt', *v. t.* To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to misinterpret through evil motives or bias; to turn from the right, corrupt, convert, proselyte. — **Per'vert**, *n.* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong. — **Perverse'**, -vĕrs', *a.* Turned aside; distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; disposed to cross and vex; froward; untoward; stubborn; untractable; cross; peevish; vexatious. — **Perver'sion**, *n.* Act of perverting; change to something worse; diversion from the true and proper intent or purpose. — **Perver'sity**, -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being perverse. — **Perver'sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

Pervious, pĕr'vĭ-us, *a.* Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable; capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

Pessary, pes'sa-rĭ, *n.* An instrument made of wood, caoutchouc, etc., and introduced into the vagina to support a displaced uterus.

Pessimist, pes'sĭ-mist, *n.* One who complains of everything as being for the worst, — opp. to *optimist.* — **Pessimist'ic**, *a.* Gloomy; croaking.

Pest, pest, *n.* A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence; a troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive person or thing. — **Pestif'erous**, -ĕr-us, *a.*

Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious; mischievous; destructive; vexatious. — **Pes'tilence**, -tĭ-lens, *n.* That which is pestilent; the disease known as the plague; any deadly epidemic contagious or infectious disease; that which breeds disturbance or vice. — **Pes'tilent**, *a.* Pestilential; noxious; contaminating; infectious; troublesome. — **Pestilen'tial**, -shal, *a.* Producing or tending to produce the pest, plague, or other infectious disease; noxious; seriously troublesome.

Pester, pes'tẽr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To harass with little vexations; to crowd together in an annoying way; to trouble, annoy, tease, vex, encumber.

Pestle, pes'l, *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar. — *v. t.* [PESTLED (pes'ld), PESTLING.] To pound, break, or pulverize, with, or as with, a pestle.

Pet, pet, *n.* A slight fit of peevishness; any little animal fondled and indulged; one treated with constant gentle attention. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet, fondle, indulge. — **Pet'tish**, *a.* Evincing, pert. to, or addicted to, pets; fretful; peevish; captious; cross.

Petal, pet'al *or* pe'tal, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower. — **Pet'alous**, -al-us, *a.* Having petals, — opp. to *apetalous*. — **Pet'alism**, -izm, *n.* A custom in ancient Syracuse of writing on a leaf the name of a person whom it was proposed to banish. — **Pet'aloid**, -al-oid, *a.* Of the form of a petal.

Petals.

Petard, pe-tärd', *n.* (*Mil.*) A receptacle filled with powder, formerly used to break gates, barricades, etc., by explosion.

Peterpence, pe'tẽr-pens, *n.* An annual tax, paid to the Pope.

Petiole, pet'ĭ-ōl, *n.* (*Bot.*) The foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the leaf with the plant. — **Pet'iolar**, -lar-y, -ĭ-o-la-rĭ, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, growing or supported on, a petiole. — **Pet'iolate**, -lāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole.

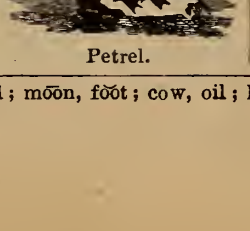
a, Petiole.

Petit, Petite, Petit-maitre. See under PETTY.

Petition, pe-tish'un, *n.* A prayer; supplication; request; entreaty, esp. of a formal kind. — *v. t.* [PETITIONED (-und), -IONING.] To make a request to, solicit; esp., to supplicate for some favor or right. — **Peti'tioner**, *n.* — **Peti'tionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Coming with, or containing, a petition.

Petrean, pe-tre'an, *a.* Pert. to rock or stone. — **Pe'trous**, -trus, *a.* Like stone; stony; hard. — **Petres'cence**, -tres'sens, *n.* Process of changing into stone. — **Petres'cent**, -sent, *a.* Converting into stone, or into stony hardness. — **Pet'rify**, -rĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To convert to stone or stony substance; to make callous or obdurate. — *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness. — **Pet'rifac'tion**, *n.* Conversion of any organic matter into stone; an organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities; a body incrusted with stony matter. — **Pet'rifac'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone; pert. to petrifaction. — **Petrif'ic**, pe-trif'ik, *a.* Having power to convert into stone. — **Pet'rifica'tion**, *n.* Petrifaction; obduracy. — **Petro'leum**, -tro'le-um, *n.* Rock oil, an inflammable bituminous liquid exuding from the earth. — **Pet'roleur'**, -lẽr', *n.* One who fires buildings by petroleum; an incendiary. — **Pet'roleuse'**, -lẽz', *n.* A woman who, etc.

Petrel, pet'rel, *n.* A long-winged, web-footed seafowl: the stormy petrel is called also *Mother Carey's chicken*.



Petrel.

Petticoat, Pettifog, etc. See under PETTY.

Pettish, etc. See under PET.

Petty, pet'tĭ, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] Small; little; inferior; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous. — **Pet'it**, pet'ĭ, *F. pron.* pte, *a.* Small; little; mean; petty. — *Petit jury*. A jury of 12 men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court, — disting. fr. the grand jury. — *P. larceny*. The stealing of goods of a certain specified small value or under. — **Petite'**, pe-tēt', *a.* Small in size; little; dainty. — **Petit-maitre**, pet'e-ma'tr, *n.* A spruce fellow who dangles about ladies; a fop; coxcomb. — **Pet'ticoat**, -tĭ-kōt, *a.* A woman's underskirt. — **Pet'tifog**, *v. t.* To do small business as a lawyer. — **Pet'tifog'gery**, -gĕr-ĭ, *n.* Practice or arts of, etc.; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Petulant, pet'u-lant, *a.* Inclined to complain; captious; caviling; irritable; peevish; cross; fretful. — **Pet'ulance**, -lans, **-lancy**, -lan-sĭ, *n.* State of being petulant; freakish passion; pettishness.

Petunia, pe-tu'nĭ-a, *n.* A S. Amer. plant allied to the tobacco family, many cultivated varieties of which furnish a profusion of beautiful flowers.

Pew, pu, *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.

Pewet, pe'wet, **Pe'wit**, *n.* The lapwing or green plover.

Pewter, pu'tẽr, *n.* An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead; a class of utensils made of pewter.

Pewit.

Pfenning, fen'ning, *n.* A German copper coin = about 1-4th cent.

Phaëton, fa'e-ton, *n.* (*Myth.*) The son of Phœbus, who attempted to guide the chariot of the sun. An open carriage like a chaise, on 4 wheels.

Phalanx, fa'lanks *or* fal'anks, *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) A battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep, so as to offer very firm resistance to a foe. Any body of troops formed in close array; any firm combination of people; a compact society organized on the plan of the socialist Charles Fourier, and having a common dwelling. — **Phalan'ges**, -jēz, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) The small bones forming the fingers and toes: see SKELETON.

Phalarope, fal'a-rōp, *n.* One of a genus of wading birds, found chiefly in northern localities.

Phantasm, fan'tazm, *n.* A creation of the fancy; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an optical illusion; a dream. — **Phantas'mago'ria**, -taz'ma-go'rĭ-a, *n.* An exhibition of shadows thrown upon a flat surface, as by a magic lantern; illusive images. — **Phantas'magor'ic**, -gŏr'ik, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Phantas'magory**, -go-rĭ, *n.* Phantasmagoria; a magic lantern. — **Phan'tom**, *n.* An apparition; specter; ghost; airy spirit. — **Phan'tasy**, -ta-sĭ, *n.* Fancy. — **Phantas'tic**, *a.* Fantastic.

Pharisee, făr'i-se, *n.* One of a sect among the Jews ostentatiously observant of rites and ceremonies. — **Pharisa'ic**, -ĭ-sa'ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, the Pharisees; making a show of religion without the spirit of it: hypocritical.

Pharmacy, făr'ma-sĭ, *n.* Art or practice of preparing, compounding, and dispensing medicines. — **Pharmaceu'tic**, **-tical**, -su'tik-al, *a.* Pert. to the knowledge or art of, etc. — **Pharmaceu'tics**, *n.* Science of preparing medicines. — **Pharmaceu'tist**, **Phar'macist**, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. — **Pharmacol'ogy**, -kol'o-jĭ, *n.* Science of drugs, or art of preparing medicines; a treatise on the art. — **Phar'macopœ'ia**, -pe'yà, *n.* A book giving authoritative formulæ for the preparation of the various standard medicines; a dispensatory.

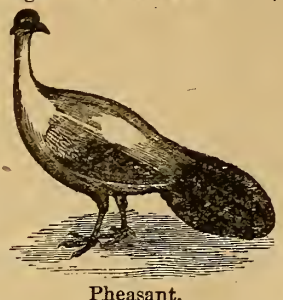
Pharos, fa'ros, *n.* A lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; beacon.

Pharynx, far'inks, *n.* (*Anat.*) The cavity into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the esophagus. — **Pharyngeal**, fa-rin'je-al *or* far-in-je'al, *a.* Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.

Phase, fāz, *n.*; *pl.* PHASES, fa'zez, **Pha'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. That which is exhibited to the eye; ap-

pearance which anything manifests, esp. any one among varying appearances of the same object. See MOON.

Pheasant, fez′ant, *n.* A gallinaceous Asiatic bird, found wild in Europe, whose flesh is valued as food.



Pheasant.

Phenakistoscope, fen-a-kis′to-skōp, *n.* An optical toy, consisting of a revolving disk on which are figures that seem to be in actual motion.

Phenix, fe′niks, *n.* (*Gr. Myth.*) A bird fabled to exist single for 500 years, and to rise again from its own ashes, — the emblem of immortality.

Phenol, fe′nol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon produced in the distillation of coal-tar or from the vapor of benzoic acid, — used as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and as the base of dyes; carbolic acid.

Phenomenon, fe-nom′e-non, *n.*; *pl.* -NA, -nȧ. An appearance; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation, as disting. fr. its ground, substance, or unknown constitution; a remarkable or unusual appearance. — **Phenom′enal**, *a.* Pert. to a phenomenon; very extraordinary; of rare excellence.

Phial, fī′al, *n.* A glass bottle, esp. of small size, for liquids; a vial.

Philander, fi-lan′dēr, *v. i.* [-DERED (-dērd), -DERING.] To make love, flirt, coquette.—**Philan′thropy**, -thro-pȳ, *n.* Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will. — **Phil′anthrop′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or exhibiting, philanthropy; benevolent; kind. — **Philan′thropist**, *n.* One who evinces, etc. — **Philat′ely**, fȳ-lat′e-lȳ, *n.* Collection of postage stamps. — **Phil′harmon′ic**, *a.* Loving music. — **Philol′ogy**, fȳ-lol′o-jȳ, *n.* The study of language, esp. in a philosophical manner; linguistic science.—**Philol′oger, -o-jēr, -ogist**, *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Phil′ope′na, -nȧ**, *n.* A small present or forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kerneled almond. — **Phi′loprogen′itiveness**, -jen′ȳ-tiv-nes, *n.* (*Phren.*) The love of offspring or of young children. See PHRENOLOGY. — **Philos′ophy**, -o-fȳ, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws; a particular philosophical system or theory; collection of the general laws or principles under which the subordinate phenomena of any subject are comprehended. — **Philos′opher**, -o-fēr, *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one who philosophizes. — *Philosopher's stone.* A stone or preparation which the alchemists sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into gold.— **Phil′osoph′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, proceeding from, skilled in, or evincing, philosophy; rational; wise; temperate.— **Phil′ter**, *n.* A potion or charm intended to excite love. — *v. t.* [PHILTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To impregnate with a love potion; to charm to love.

Philippic, fil-ip′pik, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes against *Philip*, king of Macedon; any declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

Philistine, fȳ-lis′tin, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of ancient Palestine. One who cannot appreciate, and therefore despises, culture, art, or religion.

Philomel, fil′o-mel, **-me′la**, -lȧ, *n.* The nightingale.

Philopena, Philosophy, Philter, etc. See under PHILANDER.

Phiz, fiz, *n.* The face or visage.

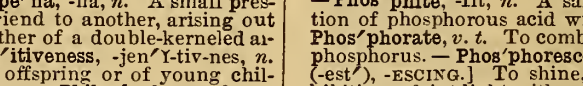
Phlebotomy, fle-bot′o-mȳ, *n.* (*Surg.*) Act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting. — **Phleme**, flēm, *n.* A lancet, fleam, q. v.

Phlegm, flem, *n.* One of the 4 humors (blood, choler, phlegm, and gall) which the ancients supposed to determine the temperament. (*Physiol.*) The tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference. — **Phlegmat′ic**, fleg-mat′ik, *a.* Abounding in, or generating, phlegm; cold; dull; heavy. — **Phlox**, floks, *n.* A genus of Amer. flowering plants, having red, white, or purple flowers.

Phleme. See under PHLEBOTOMY.

Phœnix. Same as PHENIX.

Phonetic, fo-net′ik, **Phon′ic**, fon′ik, *a.* Pert. to the voice, or its use; representing sounds. — **Phonet′ics**, *n.* Doctrine or science of sounds, esp. those of the human voice; phonology; art of combining musical sounds. — **Pho′nograph**, -graf, *n.* A distinct symbol to represent a sound, and always one and the same sound, in writing. (*Physics.*) An instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of audible sounds. — **Pho′nogram**, *n.* (*Phonography.*) A written letter or mark indicating a particular sound or modification of sound. The record made by a phonograph (instrument). — **Phonog′rapher**, -nog′ra-fēr, *n.* One skilled in phonography, or in using the phonograph (instrument). — **Pho′nograph′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or based upon,



"Be fit to live, that you may be fit to die."

Phonographic Characters.

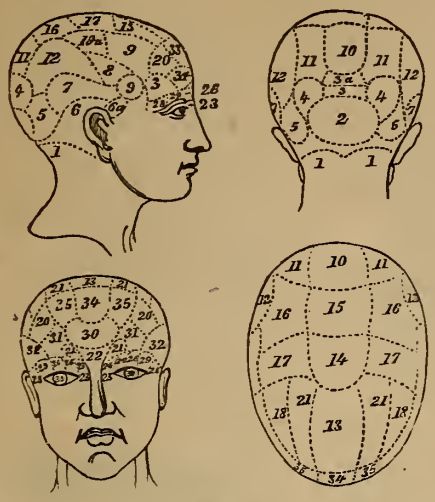
phonography. — **Phonog′raphy**, -fȳ, *n.* A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech; a representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of short-hand; art of constructing or using the phonograph. — **Phonol′ogy**, -o-jȳ, *n.* A treatise on sounds; science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech; phonetics.

Phosphorus, fos′for-us, *n.* The morning star; Phosphor, q. v., below. (*Chem.*) An elementary non-metallic, luminous, poisonous substance, very combustible, semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. — **Phos′phuret**, -fu-ret, **-phide**, -fīd, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of phosphorus with another substance. — **Phos′phuret′ed**, *a.* Combined with phosphorus. — **Phos′phate**, -fāt, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base. — **Phos′phite**, -fīt, *n.* A salt formed by combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. — **Phos′phorate**, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. — **Phos′phoresce′**, -es′, *v. i.* [-ESCED (-est′), -ESCING.] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat. — **Phos′phores′cent**, *a.* Shining with a faint light. — **Phosphor′ic, -ical**, -fōr′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, phosphorus. — **Phos′phorous**, -for-us, *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, phosphorus — said of a certain acid formed by combination of phosphorus with oxygen. — **Phos′phor**, -fēr, *n.* (*Astron.*) The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Lucifer. — **Photo-engraving**, fo′to-en-grāv′ing, *n.* Process of obtaining, from a photographic image, an etched or engraved plate for printing; a print from such a plate. — **Pho′tograph**, -to-graf, *n.* A picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight. — *v. t.* To take such a picture. — **Photog′rapher**, -ra-fēr, *n.* One who practices photography. — **Photog′raphy**, -ra-fȳ, *n.* Art of, etc. — **Pho′to-elec′tric**, *a.* Acting by the operation of both light and electricity. — **Pho′to-lith′ograph**, *n.* A picture printed from a lithographic stone which has been prepared by photographic process. — *v. t.* To produce, etc.

Phrase, frāz, *n.* A brief expression, or part of a sentence; a short, pithy expression; esp. one which is often employed; manner or style in which one expresses himself; diction. — *v. t.* [PHRASED (frāzd), PHRASING.] To express in words, or in peculiar words. — **Phraseol′ogy**, -ze-ol′o-jȳ, *n.* Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction; style; a collection of phrases in a language.

Phrenic, fren′ik, *a.* Pert. to the diaphragm. — **Phren′ics**, *n.* Science of the mind; metaphysics. — **Phrenet′ic**, fre-net′ik, *a.* Frantic, q. v., under FRENZY. — **Phren′sy, -zi**, *n.* Same as FRENZY. — **Phreni′tis**, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever

and delirium. Madness: frenzy, q. v. [Gr.]—**Phrenol′ogy**, -nol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain; theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.—**Phrenol′ogist**, *n.* A believer in, or one versed in, etc.

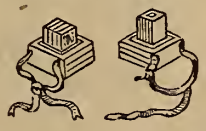


Phrenology.

1, Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3, Concentrativeness; 3 *a*, Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness; 6, Destructiveness; 6 *a*, Alimentiveness; 7, Secretiveness; 8, Acquisitiveness; 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self-esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12, Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14, Veneration; 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope; 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality; 19 *a*, (Not determined); 20, Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality; 23, Form, 24, Size; 25, Weight; 26 Color; 27, Locality; 28, Number; 29, Order; 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32. Tune; 33, Language; 34, Comparison; 35, Causality.

Phthisis, thī′sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption,—formerly applied, also, to many wasting diseases.—**Phthis′ic**, tiz′ik, *n.* Same as phthisis,—popularly, but erroneously, applied to any difficulty of breathing, esp. to chronic dyspnœa, from the notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis.

Phylactery, fi-lak′tēr-ĭ, *n.* Any charm or spell worn as a preservative from danger or disease. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch; worn by devout persons on the forehead and left arm while at prayer.



Phylacteries.

Phyllon, fil′lon, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the leaves forming the calyx or external envelope of a flower.—**Phyllox′era**, -loks′e-rȧ, *n.* A hemipterous insect, allied to the aphis or plant-louse, very destructive to grape-vines; the diseased condition of the vine thus caused.

Physic, fiz′ik, *n.* Theory or practice of medicine; a specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a purge; cathartic.—*v. t.* [PHYSICKED (-ikt), -ICKING.] To treat with physic; to purge; to cure.—**Phys′ics**, *n.* Science of nature or of natural objects; esp. science of the general properties of bodies, and causes that modify those properties; natural philosophy.—**Physique′**, fe′zēk′, *n.* The natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.—**Phys′ical**, *a.* Pert. to nature, as including all created existences; relating to natural or material things, as opp. to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; pert. to physics, or the science of nature, or to unorganized matter; cognizable by the senses; corporeal; external.—**Phys′ically**, *adv.*—**Physi′cian**, -zish′an, *n.* One who is skilled in physic or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.—**Phys′icist**, -ĭ-sist, *n.* One versed in the science of physics.—**Physiog′nomy**, -ĭ-og′no-mĭ, *n.* Art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast, or expression of countenance. (*Bot.*) The general appearance of a plant, irrespective of its botanical characters.—**Physiog′nomist**, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.—**Physiol′ogy**, -ĭ-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the organs and their functions in animals and plants.—**Phys′iolog′ic**, **-ical**, -o-loj′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to physiology, or the science of the properties and functions of living beings.

Pi, pi, *n.* (*Print.*) A mass of type confusedly mixed, or unsorted.—*v. t.* [PIED (pīd), PIEING.] To drop or break down (a line, page, etc.) so that the type shall be confusedly mixed. [Abbr. of *pica*, q. v., under PIE, a bird.]

Pia Mater, pī′ȧ-ma′tēr, *n.* (*Anat.*) The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain.

Piano, pe-ä′no, *a.* (*Mus.*) Soft,—a direction to the performer.—**Pia′no, P.-for′te**, -fōr′tā, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical instrument, consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.—**Pi′anis′simo**, -se-mo, *a.* (*Mus.*) Very soft,—a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner.—**Pia′nist**, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.

Piaster, pĭ-as′tēr, *n.* A coin of different values in different countries,—worth about 80 cents in Italy.

Piazza, pĭ-az′zȧ, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of portico. A square open space surrounded by buildings.

Pibroch, pē′brok, *n.* A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.—**Pib′corn**, *n.* A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, used in Wales.

Pica. See under PIE, a bird.

Picayune, pik-a-yōon′, *n.* A small coin = 6 1-4 cents.

Piccalilli, pik′ka-lil′lĭ, *n.* An E. Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

Piccolo, pik′ko-lo, *n.* (*Mus.*) A small flute, whose pitch is an octave higher than that of the ordinary flute; a smal. upright piano-forte.

Pick, pik, *v. t.* [PICKED (pikt), PICKING.] To peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with anything pointed; to open, as a lock; to separate, as wool, cotton, hair, oakum, etc.; to pull away, gather, esp. with the fingers, as fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk, etc.; to pluck; to cleanse, by removing (with a pointed instrument or the fingers) that which is objectionable; to take away by a quick, unexpected movement, take up suddenly; to choose, select, cull; to seek or desire; to collect, bring together.—*v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels, nibble; to do anything nicely; to steal, pilfer.—*n.* A sharp-pointed tool; esp. (*Mining & Mech*), a tool with a wooden handle and a heavy curved iron head tapering to a point at each end, used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, etc. Choice; right of selection.—**Pick′ax**, **-axe**, *n.* A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick.—**Pick′lock**, *n.* An instrument for opening locks when there is no key; a person who picks locks.—**Pick′pocket**, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.—**Pick′et**, *n.* A stake sharpened, used in fortification and encampments; a narrow board pointed, used in fences. (*Mil.*) A guard posted in front of an army, to give notice of the approach of an enemy.—*v. t.* To fortify, inclose, or fence with pickets; to fasten to a picket.

Pickax.

Pickaninny, pik′a-nin-nĭ, *n.* A small child; esp. a negro or mulatto infant.

Pickerel, pik′ēr-el, *n.* A fresh-water fish of several species of the pike family.

Pickle, pik′l, *n.* A solution of salt and water, in which fish and meat may be preserved or corned; brine; vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, etc., may be preserved; any article of food preserved in vinegar; a troublesome child.—

v. t. [PICKLED (pik′ld), -LING.] To preserve or season in pickle; to imbue highly with anything bad; to prepare (an imitation) and sell as genuine; to subject (pins and needles) to the action of certain chemicals.

Picklock, Pickpocket. See under PICK.

Picnic, pik′nik, *n.* Orig. an entertainment at which each person contributed some article for the general table; an excursion of pleasure into the country; the party itself. — *v. i.* To go on a picnic.

Pict, pikt, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of N. E. Scotland, probably a Celtic race and akin to the Welsh.

Picture, pik′chur, *n.* That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colors; any graphic representation; art or form of representation by painting; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing. — *v. t.* [PICTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent; to recall vividly. — **Pict′uresque′,** -esk′, *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial. — **Picto′rial,** -to′rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to, illustrated by, or forming, pictures.

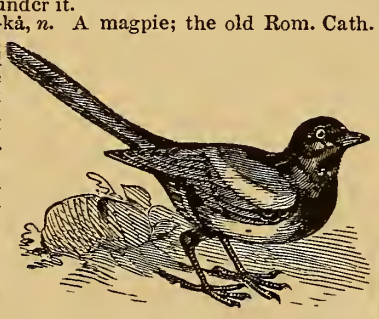
Picul, pik′ul, *n.* In China, a weight of 133⅓ pounds.

Piddle, pid′dl, *v. i.* To deal in trifles, spend time in trifling objects; to eat or drink squeamishly, or without relish; to make water, — a childish word.

Pidgeon, Pidjin. See PIGEON ENGLISH.

Pie, pi, *n.* A crust of paste baked with fruit, meat, etc., in it or under it.

Pie, pi, **Pi′ca,** -kȧ, *n.* A magpie; the old Rom. Cath. service-book; pi, disordered type. [The service-book was printed in heavy black-letter type on white paper, resembling the colors of the magpie, hence the name of the type now called *pica*.] — **Pi′ca,** *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type of 2 sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, in size between English and long primer.



Magpie.

☞ This line is in *pica*.

☞ This line is in *small pica*.

— **Pied,** pīd, *a.* Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted. — **Pied′ness,** *n.* State of being particolored. — **Pie′bald,** *a.* Of various colors; diversified in color.

Piece, pēs, *n.* A fragment of anything separated from the whole; a part; share; portion of anything conceived of as apart from other portions; an individual article; single effort; definite performance; a literary or artistic composition; a musket, gun, or cannon; a coin. — *v. t.* [PIECED (pēst), PIECING.] To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to unite, join. — *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted as parts into a whole. — **Piece′meal,** -mēl, *adv.* In pieces; in fragments; by little and little. — *a.* Made of parts or pieces; single; separate.

Pied, etc. See under PIE, a bird.

Pier, pēr, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mass of stone-work supporting an arch, bridge, etc.; part of the wall of a house between windows or doors; a structure to break the force of the waves; a wharf or landing-place.

Pierce, pērs, *v. t.* [PIERCED (pērst), PIERCING.] To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument; to force a way into; to touch (the affections); to dive into (a secret or purpose); to bore, penetrate, perforate, reach. — *v. i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument; to dive or penetrate (into a secret, etc.).

Pierian, pi-ē′rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to the Muses.

Piet, pi′et, **-ot,** *n.* Same as PIE, magpie.

Piety, Pietist, etc. See under PIOUS.

Pig, pig, *n.* The young of swine; a hog; an oblong mass of metal, as first extracted from the ore. — *v. t.* or *i.* [PIGGED (pigd), PIGGING.] To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs. — **Pig′gish,** *a.* Like pigs; filthy; greedy; obstinate. — **Pig′gery,** -gēr-ĭ, **Pig′-sty,** *n.* A place where swine are kept. — **Pig′-iron,** *n.* Iron in pigs, or oblong bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace. — **Pig′tail,** *n.* The tail of a pig; the hair so tied at the back of the head as to resemble a pig's tail, a cue; a twisted roll of tobacco.

Pigeon, pij′un, *n.* A gallinaceous bird, of several species, as the stock-dove, ring-dove, turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. — **Pig′eon-hole,** *n.* A division of a case for papers. — **-liv′ered,** -ērd, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; timid.

Pigeon-, Pidgeon-, or **Pidjin-English,** pij′un-in′glish. The barbarous and childish dialect used between English or Americans and Chinamen, — consisting of English words as pronounced by the Chinese, with an infusion of Chinese, Portuguese, and other words.

Pigment, pig′ment, *n.* A substance used by painters, dyers, etc., to impart colors to bodies; paint.

Pigmy. See PYGMY.

Pike, pīk, *n.* (*Mil.*) A long wooden staff, with a flat, pointed steel head; spear. (*Ichth.*) A voracious fresh-water fish, living in deep water, so named fr. shape; a turnpike road. — **Pike′man,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A soldier armed with a pike. — **Pike′staff,** *n.* The shaft of a pike; a staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom, to guard against slipping.

Pike.

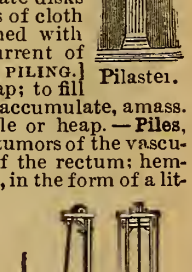
Pilaster, pĭ-las′tēr, *n.* (*Arch.*) A square column, usually set within a wall, and projecting only 1-4th or 1-5th of its diameter.

Pilchard, pil′chard, *n.* A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

Pile, pīl, *n.* A roundish or elevated mass or collection of things; a heap; a mass regularly formed by rows or layers; a large building, or mass of buildings. (*Elec.*) A vertical series of alternate disks of 2 dissimilar metals, with disks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity. — *v. t.* [PILED (pīld), PILING.] To lay or throw into a pile or heap; to fill above the brim or top; to heap, accumulate, amass. — **Pil′er,** *n.* One who forms a pile or heap. — **Piles,** pīlz, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Small erectile tumors of the vascular, mucous, or cellular tissues of the rectum; hemorrhoids. — **Pill,** *n.* Medicine, etc., in the form of a little ball; anything nauseous. — **Pil′ule,** -ūl, *n.* A homeopathic pill. — **Pil′ulous,** -u-lus, *a.* Of the size of a pill; insignificant.

Pilaster.

Pile, pīl, *n.* A pierce of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, to support a building, bridge, etc. — **Pile′-driv′er,** -en′gine, *n.* A machine for driving down piles.



Pile-driver.

Pile, pīl, *n.* The fiber of wool, cotton, etc.; nap. — **Pilose′,** -lōs′, *a.* Hairy. (*Bot.*) Covered with long, distinct hairs. — **Pi′lous,** -lus, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, hair. — **Pilos′ity,** -lŏs′-ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Hairiness.

Pilfer, pil′fēr, *v. i.* [-FERED (-fērd), -FERING.] To steal in small quantities; practice petty theft. — *v. t.* To gain by petty theft; filch.

Pilgrim, pil′grim, *n.* A wanderer; traveler; esp. one who travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place. — **Pil′grimage,** -ej, *n.* The journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

Pill, Pilule, etc. See under PILE, a mass.

Pill, pil, *v. t.* [PILLED (pild), PILLING.] To rob, plunder, pillage. — **Pil′lage,** -lej, *n.* Act of plundering; that taken from another by force, esp. from enemies

in war; rapine; spoil; depredation.—*v. t.* [PILLAGED (-lejd), -LAGING.] To strip of money or goods by violence; to plunder, spoil.

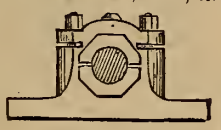
Pillar, pil′lar, *n.* A pier or column for a monument or ornament, or to support an arch, roof, statue, etc.; thing resembling such a pillar in appearance, stability, strength, etc.; foundation; prop; support.

Pillion, pil′yun, *n.* The pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, as a second seat.

Pillory, pil′lo-rĭ, *n.* A frame of wood erected on a post, with holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put, to expose him to public view.—*v. t.* [PILLORIED (-rid), -RYING.] To punish with, or set in, the pillory.

Pillory.

Pillow, pil′lo, *n.* A cushion to support the head. (*Naut.*) The block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. (*Mech.*) A piece of metal or wood used to support some part of a machine to equalize the pressure; a bearing, or journal-box. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.—*v. t.* [PILLOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To rest or lay for support.—**Pil′low-bier**, -bēr, *n.* The movable case or sack drawn over a pillow; pillow-case.—**-block**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A block, or standard, for supporting the end of a shaft.—**-case**, *n.* A covering for a pillow.


Pillow-block.

Pilose, Pilous, etc. See under PILE, fiber.

Pilot, pi′lot, *n.* One who steers ships, esp. where navigation is dangerous; a guide; the cow-catcher of a locomotive.—*v. t.* To direct the course of (a ship); to guide through dangers or difficulties.—**Pi′lotage**, -ej, *n.* The pay, also the guidance, of a pilot.

Pimenta, pĭ-men′tȧ, **-to**, *n.* The dried berry of a W. Indian tree, having an aromatic flavor, and valued as a spice; allspice; the tree which produces allspice.

Pimp, pimp, *n.* One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; pander.—*v. i.* [PIMPED (pimt), PIMPING.] To procure lewd women for the gratification of others; to pander.

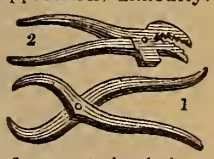
Pimpernel, pim′pēr-nel, *n.* A plant of which one species has small flowers, usually scarlet, which close at the approach of bad weather.

Pimple, pim′pl, *n.* (*Med.*) A small pointed elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base, differing from a pustule in not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration.

Pin, pin, *n.* A pointed instrument of wood, metal, etc.; a peg; bolt; esp., a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, used for fastening clothes, etc.; a thing of trifling value; that which resembles a pin in form or use.—*v. t.* [PINNED (pind), -NING.] To fasten (with a pin); to inclose, pen.—**Pin′afore′**, -a-fōr′, *n.* An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body; a tier.—**Pin′cushion**, -kush-un, *n.* A small cushion in which to stick pins, to keep them.—**Pin′hole**, *n.* A puncture made by a pin; a very small aperture.—**Pin′nacle**, -na-kl, *n.* A slender turret elevated above a roof, buttress, etc.; a high, spiring point.—**Pin′nate**, -nāt, **-nated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a feather. Furnished with fins.—**Pin′tle**, -tl, *n.* (*Artil.*) A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. A pin to hold a wheel in place; a pivot pin, as of a hinge; an iron plate with dowel pins. (*Naut.*) A hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

Pinnacle.

Pinch, pinch, *v. t.* [PINCHED (pincht), PINCHING.] To press hard or squeeze as between the ends of the fingers, or any hard bodies; to oppress with want; to distress.—*v. i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to spare, be covetous.—*n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers; that taken between the ends of the fingers; distress; oppression; difficulty.—**Pinch′er**, *n.*—**Pinch′ers, Pin′cers**, -sērs, *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing nails, griping things to be held fast, etc.


1, carpenter's pinchers. 2, shoemaker's pinchers.

Pinchbeck, pinch′bek, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.—*a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; imitation; not genuine.

Pine, pīn, *n.* A genus of trees of many species, some of which furnish valuable timber; the wood of the pine tree; a pine-apple.—**Pine′-apple**, *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit, which resembles in shape the cone of the pine tree.

Pine-apple.

Pine, pīn, *v. i.* [PINED (pīnd), PINING.] To languish, lose flesh, grow lean; to languish with desire; to droop, flag, wither, decay.—*v. t.* To wear out, make to languish; to grieve for, bemoan in silence.

Pinion, pin′yun, *n.* A feather; quill; a wing; the joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body; a fetter or band for the arm; a smaller wheel with leaves or teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack; a toothed arbor.—*v. t.* [PINIONED (-yund), -IONING.] To bind or confine the wings of; to cripple by cutting off the outermost joint of the wing; to restrain by binding the arms to the body; to confine, shackle.

Pink, pink, *v. t.* [PINKED (pinkt), PINKING.] To pierce, stab, prick; to pierce with small holes, work in eyelet-holes; to cut or work in small scollops or angles.—*n.* An eye; a small eye.

Pink, pink, *n.* A garden plant and its flower; the common color of the flower,—being a combination of pure red with white; that which is supremely excellent.—*v. t.* To dye of a pink color.—**Pink′-eye**, *n.* An acute pinkish inflammation of the eyes.

Pink, pink, *n.* A kind of boat or ship, with a very narrow stern.

Pinnace, pin′nes, *n.* A small vessel, usually schooner-rigged; a boat, usually rowed with 8 oars.

Pinnacle, Pinnate, Pintle, etc. See under PIN.

Pint, pīnt, *n.* Half a quart, or 4 gills; in med., 12 ounces.

Pioneer, pi-o-nēr′, *v. t.* [-NEERED (-nērd′), -NEERING.] To go before and prepare a way for.—*n.* (*Mil.*) One who marches with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, etc. One who goes before to prepare the way for another; a backwoodsman; first settler.

Piony. Same as PEONY.

Pious, pi′us, *a.* Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior; having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being; dictated by religious feeling; practiced under the pretense of religion; godly; devout; righteous.—**Pi′ety**, -e-tĭ, *n.* Affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country; obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service; religion; sanctity.

Pip, pip, *n.* A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue.

Pip, pip, *n.* The seed of an apple, orange, etc.—**Pip′pin**, *n.* A kind of tart apple,—prob. orig. one raised fr. the pip or seed.

Pip, pip, *n.* A spot on cards.

Pip, pip, *v. i.* To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

Pipe, pīp, *n.* A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal; any long tube or hollow body; a tube of clay, etc., with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, etc.; in Eng., a roll in the exchequer, fr. its resemblance to a pipe; the exchequer itself; a cask usually containing 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.—*v. i.* [PIPED (pīpt), PIPING.] To play on a pipe, fife, flute, etc.; to have a shrill sound; whistle.—*v. t.* To perform by playing on a wind instrument; to utter in a high or sharp tone.—**Pip′er**, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or flute; esp. one who plays on the bagpipe.—**Pip′ing**, *p. a.* Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick; fee-

ble; simmering; boiling. — *n.* A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. (*Bot.*) A piece cut off to be planted; a cutting. — **Pip'kin**, *n.* A small earthen boiler.

Pippin. See under PIP, a seed.

Pique, pēk, *n.* A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury; irritation; grudge; spite. — *v. t.* [PIQUED (pēkt), PIQUING.] To excite the sensibilities of, excite to anger; to excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy; to pride or value, — used reflexively. — **Piquant**, pē'kant *or* pik'ant, *a.* Stimulating to the tongue; sharp; tart; pungent; severe. — **Pi'quancy**, -kan-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being, etc. — **Piqué'**, -kā', *n.* A figured cotton fabric used for women's and children's dress goods. — **Piquet'**, -kĕt', *n.* A game at cards played between 2 persons, with only 32 cards.

Pirate, pī'ret, *n.* A robber on the high seas; freebooter; an armed vessel which sails without a legal commission, to plunder other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas; one who publishes the writings of other men without permission. — *v. t.* To reproduce books or writings by theft, or without right or permission. — **Pi'racy**, -ra-sĭ, *n.* Act or crime of a pirate; robbery. (*Law.*) The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. Infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission. — **Pirat'ical**, *a.* Pert. to a pirate; acquired by, or practicing, piracy.

Pirogue, pĭ-rōg', *n.* A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree; a narrow ferry-boat carrying 2 masts and a leeboard.

Pirouette, pir'ōō-et', *n.* A whirling about on the toes in dancing. — *v. i.* To turn about on the toes, as in dancing.

Pisces, pis'sēz, *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) The Fishes, the 12th sign of the zodiac. — **Pis'catory**, -to-rĭ, **-to'rial**, -to'-rĭ-al, *a.* Relating to fishes or to fishing. — **Pis'ciculture**, -sĭ-kul'chur, *n.* Artificial preservation, propagation, and nurture of fish.

Pish, pish, *interj.* Pshaw, — an exclamation of contempt. — *v. i.* To express contempt.

Piss, pis, *v. i.* [PISSED (pist), -SING.] To discharge urine. — **Pis'mire**, -mīr, *n.* The ant or emmet.

Pistachio, pis-ta'sho, *n.* A small tree of W. Asia and S. Europe; its nut, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a taste resembling that of the almond.

Pistil, pis'til, *n.* The seed-bearing organ of a flower, including ovary, style, and stigma; a carpel; a collection of carpels united by their inner suture, or a compound pistil. — **Pis'ton**, -tun, *n.* A cylinder of metal or other substance, fitting the cavity of a pump or barrel, and working alternately up and down or backward and forward in it. See FORCING-PUMP, STEAM-ENGINE.

Pistil.

Pistol, pis'tol, *n.* A small fire-arm, to be fired from one hand. — *v. t.* [PISTOLED (-told), -TOLING.] To shoot with a pistol. — **Pistole'**, -tōl', *n.* A Spanish gold coin worth about $3.60.

Piston. See under PISTIL.

Pit, pit, *n.* A large, deep hole in the ground; a well; an abyss; esp., the bottomless pit; hell; the grave; an indenture in the flesh, as the hollow under the arm, hollow of the stomach, or the indentation left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox; the lowest place in a theater where spectators assemble; parquet; an area into which cocks, dogs, etc., are brought to fight. — *v. t.* To indent; to mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; to set in antagonism to; to provoke to combat, as cocks in a pit.

Pitapat, *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation.

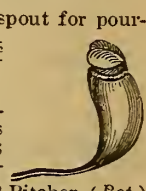
Pitch, pich, *n.* A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar; turpentine, — improp. so called. — *v. t.* [PITCHED (picht), PITCHING.] To cover over or smear with pitch; to darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure. — **Pitch'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, pitch; black; dark; dismal.

Pitch, pich, *n.* A point or peak; degree of elevation or depression. (*Mus.*) Degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, etc. Degree; rate; position; point where a declivity begins; the declivity itself; descent; slope. (*Mech.*) The distance from center to center of any 2 adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the *pitch-line;* distance measured on a line parallel to the axis, between 2 adjacent threads or convolutions of a screw; distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet-holes in boiler plates. — *v. t.* To throw, hurl, toss; to fix firmly, plant, set in array. (*Mus.*) To fix or set the tone of. — *v. i.* To light, settle; to fall headlong; to fall, fix choice; to encamp. (*Naut.*) To rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship. — *Pitch line*, or *p. circle.* A circle concentric with the circumference of a toothed wheel, and cutting its teeth at such a distance from their points as to touch the corresponding circle of the gear working with it. — *P. of a roof.* (*Arch.*) The inclination or slope of the sides. — *P. of a saw.* The slope of the face of the teeth. — *Pitched battle.* A battle in which the hostile forces have taken up a firm position, — disting. fr. a skirmish. — **Pitch'er**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp., in games of ball, who pitches the ball for the batsman to strike at. — **Pitch'fork**, *n.* A farming implement used in pitching hay, sheaves of grain, etc., into wagons, etc. — **Pitch'-farth'ing**, *n.* A play in which coins are pitched into a hole. — **-pipe**, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument for regulating the pitch of the key or leading tone of a tune.

Pitch of a Roof.

ADB, Roman pitch; *ACB*, Grecian pitch; *AEB*, Gothic; *AFB*, *AGB*, Elizabethan.

Pitcher, pich'ĕr, *n.* A vessel with a spout for pouring out liquid; a ewer. (*Bot.*) A cuplike appendage of the leaves of certain plants.



Pitcher. (*Bot.*)

Piteous, etc. See under PITY.

Pith, pith, *n.* The soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants and trees. (*Anat.*) The spinal cord; marrow. Vital or essential part; vigor; strength; importance. — **Pith'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Consisting of, containing, or abounding with, pith; energetic; condensed, forcible, and appropriate in expression. — **Pith'ily**, *adv.*

Pittance, pit'tans, *n.* An allowance of food, bestowed in charity; a very small quantity; trifle.

Pity, pit'ĭ, *n.* The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; cause of grief; thing to be regretted; a call for pity; compassion; mercy; commiseration. — *v. t.* [PITIED (-id), PITYING.] To feel pain or grief for, have sympathy for, commiserate; compassionate. — *v. i.* To be compassionate; exercise pity. — **Pit'eous**, -e-us, *a.* Fitted to excite pity; evincing pity; paltry; mean; pitiful; affecting; doleful; wretched; miserable. — **Pit'iable**, -ĭ-a-bl, *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; affecting; lamentable; rueful. — **Pit'iful**, -ĭ-ful, *a.* Full of pity; compassionate; miserable; moving compassion; deserving pity for littleness or meanness; contemptible; despicable; paltry. — **Pit'iless**, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; cruel; merciless; exciting no pity.

Pivot, piv'ut, *n.* A fixed point, shaft, or pin on which any body turns, oscillates, or revolves; a turning point; that on which important results depend. (*Mil.*) The one on whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill.

Pix. Same as PYX.

Placable, etc. See under PLACATE.

Placard, plă-kärd', *n.* A bill, advertisement, etc., posted in a public place; poster. — *v. t.* To post (a writing, libel, etc.) in a public place; to notify publicly. — **Plaque**, plak, *n.* A decorated plate, saucer, etc., to be hung on a wall for ornament. — *v. t.* To decorate walls with plaques. — **Plack'et**, *n.* The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; a woman's pocket.

Placate, pla'kāt, *v. t.* To appease or pacify, conciliate. — **Pla'cable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Pla'cableness, -cabil'ity**, *n.* — **Plac'id**, plas'id, *a.* Pleased; contented; serene; tranquil; quiet; unruffled; undisturbed.

Place, plās, *n.* A broad way in a city; open space;

area; any portion of space regarded as distinct from all other space, as related to any other portion, or as appropriated to some definite object or use; rank: degree; grade; esp., social rank or position; official station or post; a position occupied and held as a residence, as, a stately dwelling, a mansion; or, a collection of dwellings, a village, town, or city; or, a country, the seat of a nation; or, a fortified town or post; possibility of existence or action; opportunity; definite portion of a written or printed document; vacated or relinquished space; room; stead. —*v. t.* [PLACED (plāst), PLACING.] To assign a place to, fix, settle; to put in a particular rank or office; to surround with particular circumstances; to put out at interest, invest.—**Pla′za**, plä′zä, *n.* A public square in a city.

Placenta, pla-sen′tä, *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ, -te. (*Anat.*) The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb; afterbirth. (*Bot.*) The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached. —**Placen′tal**, *a.* Pert. to, or having, etc.—*n.* A mammal having, etc.

Placid, etc. See under PLACATE.

Placket. See under PLACARD.

Plagal, pla′gal, *a.* (*Mus.*) Having the principal tones lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth,—said of certain melodies or tunes.

Plagiary, pla′jĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* A thief in literature; one who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own.—*a.* Practicing literary theft.—**Pla′giarism**, -a-rizm, *n.* Act or practice of plagiarizing; literary matter stolen.—**Pla′giarist**, *n.* A plagiary.—**Pla′giarize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another.—*v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft.

Plague, plāg, *n.* Any afflictive evil or calamity; that which troubles or vexes. (*Med.*) An acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in the East, and has at times raged in cities of Europe. Any pestilence.—*v. t.* [PLAGUED (plāgd), PLAGUING.] To vex, tease, trouble; to afflict with disease, calamity, or natural evil; to torment, afflict, annoy, tantalize, perplex.

Plaice, plās, *n.* A very broad flat-fish, spotted, and larger than the flounder.

Plaice.

Plaid, plad, *n.* A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an over-garment by the Scottish Highlanders.—*a.* Having a pattern like a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another.

Plain, plān, *a.* Without elevations or depressions; open; clear; unencumbered; not intricate or difficult; simple; natural, as, void of extraneous beauty or ornament, homely; or, not highly cultivated, unsophisticated, common; or, void of affectation or disguise; or, free from costliness, not rich; or, not ornamented with colors or figures; or, not much varied by modulations.—*adv.* In a plain manner. —*n.* Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or one little varied by inequalities; a field of battle.—*v. t.* [PLAINED (plānd), PLAINING.] To level, make plain or even.

Plain, plān, *v. t.* and *i.* To complain, lament, bewail. —**Plaint**, plānt, *n.* Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; a sad or serious song.—**Plaint′iff**, *n.* (*Law.*) The person who commences a suit to obtain remedy for injury to his rights,—opp. to *defendant*.—**Plaint′ive**, -iv, *a.* Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow; indicating grief; serious; sad.

Plait, plāt, **Plat**, plăt, *n.* A fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a braid, as of hair or straw.—*v. t.* To fold, double in narrow folds; to form by interlaying, braid, plat; to entangle, involve.

Plan, plan, *n.* A draught or form; prop., the representation of anything drawn on a plane, esp. of a horizontal section of anything; a method of action or procedure expressed or described in language; scheme; plot; device.—*v. t.* [PLANNED (pland), -NING.] To form a draught or representation; to sketch, model; to devise, contrive.

Plane, plān, *a.* Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; pert. to, lying in, or constituting a plane.—*n.* (*Geom.*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any 2 points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface. (*Joinery.*) A tool for smoothing wooden surfaces, forming moldings, etc.—*v. t.* [PLANED (plānd), PLANING.] To make smooth, free from inequalities of surface.—**Pla′no-con′cave**, *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.—**-con′ical**, *a.* Plane on one side, and conical on the other.—**-con′vex**, *a.* Plane on one side, and convex on the other: see LENS.—**Planch**, *v. t.* [PLANCHED (plancht), PLANCHING.] To cover with planks or boards; to plank.—**Planch′et**, *n.* A flat piece of metal; esp. a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.—**Planchette′**, plăn-shet′, *n.* A small board; a circumferentor; a small tablet, mounted on wheels and carrying a pencil, which, when the instrument is moved by the hand resting on it, traces characters supposed to have significance.—**Plank**, plank, *n.* A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board; a support, as for floating in a stream; a statement of a principle or purpose (in a political, etc., platform).—*v. t.* [PLANKED (plankt), PLANKING.] To cover or lay with planks; to lay down upon, or as upon, a plank; to produce, as a wager or cash.—**Plan′ish**, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To render (a metal surface) smooth and level by light blows with a smooth-faced hammer.

Plane, plān, **Plane′-tree**, **Plat′an**, **-ane**, plăt′an, *n.* A large-leaved tree of the genus *Platanus*: the oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; the occidental of N. Amer., where it is called also the *button-wood* or *button-ball*.

Planet, plan′et, *n.* (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity.—**Plan′etary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, produced by, or consisting of, planets. (*Astrol.*) Under the dominion or influence of a planet.—**Plan′et-strick′en**, **-struck**, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.—**-wheel**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel revolving around, or within, the circumference of another wheel, by which it is driven. See SUN AND PLANET WHEELS, under SUN.

Planifolious, **Planish**, **Plank**, etc. See under PLANE, *a.*

Plant, plant, *n.* A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves; the fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.—*v. t.* To put (seeds, young trees, etc.) in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to engender; to settle, establish, introduce; to set and direct, or point.—*v. t.* To perform the act of planting.—**Planta′tion**, *n.* Act of planting; place planted, esp. with trees or shrubs; in South. U. S. and W. Indies a farm or large estate; a colony.—**Plant′er**, *n.* One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one who assists in colonizing in a new territory; one who owns a plantation.—**Plant′icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo.—**Plant′ule**, -ūl, *n.* The embryo of a plant.—**Plant′-louse**, *n.*; *pl.* -LICE. An insect that infests plants and feeds on their juices.—**Plant′ain**, -in, *n.* A wild herbaceous plant of many species.—**Plant′ain, P.-tree**, *n.* An endogenous tropical tree, with a soft stem, whose fruit is a substitute for bread.—**Plant′igrade**, -ĭ-grād, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.—*a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

Plantain.

Plash, plash, *n.* A puddle; a dash of water; splash.—*v. i.* [PLASHED (plasht), PLASHING.] To dabble in water, splash.

Plash, plash, **Pleach**, plēch, *v. t.* [PLEACHED (plēcht), PLEACHING.] To lop off (branches of trees); to bind,

or cut, and intertwine (branches). — *n.* The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.

Plasm, plazm, *n.* A mold or matrix in which anything is cast or formed to a particular shape.

Plaster, plăs′tēr, *n.* A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls, etc.; calcined gypsum (plaster of Paris), used as a fertilizer and for making ornaments, moldings, etc. (*Med.*) An unctuous, medicinal, or adhesive substance, spread on cloth or leather, used to produce a medicinal effect, exclude air, or bind parts together. — *v. t.* [PLASTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To cover (walls, etc.) with plaster; to cover (wounds, etc.) with a plaster; to smooth over, conceal the defects or irregularities of. — **Plas′tic**, *a.* Having power to form a mass of matter; capable of being molded or modeled; pert. or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling. — **Plastic′ity**, -tis′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being plastic. — **Plas′tron**, *n.* A piece of leather stuffed, — used by fencers to defend the body.

Plat, to fold. Same as PLAIT.

Plat, plat, *n.* A small piece of ground (usually flat); a plot.

Platan, -ane. See PLANE-TREE.

Plate, plāt, *n.* A piece of metal flattened; metallic armor composed of broad pieces; dishes wrought in gold or silver; metallic ware overlaid with gold, silver, or other metal; a shallow vessel, to hold food at table. (*Arch.*) The timber which supports the ends of the rafters. A piece of metal on which anything is engraved; an impression from an engraved piece of metal; a page of stereotype or electrotype for printing from. — *v. t.* To overlay with gold, silver, or other metal; to arm with plate or metal for defense; to adorn with plate; to beat into thin, flat pieces. — **Plate′ful**, *n.; pl.* -FULS, -fulz. Enough to fill a plate. — **Plat′ing**, *n.* Act or operation of covering baser metal with a coating of silver, etc.; a thin coating of metal. — **Plate′-glass**, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, for mirrors, large windows, etc. — **Plat′ter**, plăt′tĕr, *n.* A large shallow dish, for food at table. — **Plateau**, plä-tō′, *n.* A broad, level, somewhat elevated area of land. — **Plat′en**, *n.* (*Print.*) The flat part of a press, by which the impression is made: see PRINTING-PRESS. — **Plat′in**, *n.* (*Mach.*) The movable flat table of a machine-tool. — **Plat′form**, *n.* A frame-work, forming a conspicuous or elevated standing-place; a declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion. — **Platina**, plat′ĭ-*or* pla-te′-nă, **Platinum**, plat′ĭ-*or* pla-te′num, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very ductile metal of the color of silver, but less bright, — the least expansible of the metals. — **Plat′-itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* Flatness; dullness; insipidity; a weak or empty remark.

Platonic, pla-ton′ik, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy, school, or opinions. — *Platonic love.* A pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires. — **Pla′tonism**, -to-nizm, *n.* Doctrines of Plato and his followers; an elevated rational and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe. — **Pla′tonist**, *n.* A follower of Plato.

Platoon, pla-tōōn′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a company of soldiers, consisting of 2 files.

Platter. See under PLATE.

Platypus, plat′ĭ-pus, *n.* Same as ORNITHORHYNCHUS, q. v.

Plaudit, plaw′dit, *n.* A mark or expression of applause; acclamation; encomium; approbation. — **Plau′ditory**, -o-rĭ, *a.* Applauding. — **Plau′sible**, -zĭ-bl, *a.* Fitted to gain favor or approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; using specious arguments or discourse. — **Plau′sive**, -siv, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

Play, pla, *v. i.* [PLAYED (plād), PLAYING.] To engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic; to act with levity, trifle; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to move with alternate dilatation and contraction; to operate; to move irregularly, wanton; to act a part upon the stage, act in any particular character. — *v. t.* To put in action or motion; to perform music upon; to bring into sportive or wanton action; to act or perform by representing a character; to perform in contest for amusement or for a prize. — *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; game; act of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or other games; gaming; practice in any contest; action; use; employment; a dramatic composition; representation of a comedy or tragedy; performance on an instrument of music; movement, regular or irregular; room for motion; free and easy action; liberty of acting, room for enlargement or display; scope. — **Play′er**, *n.* One who plays, as, a dramatic actor; a mimic; one who performs on an instrument of music; a gamester. — **Play′fellow**, *n.* A companion in sports; a playmate. — **Play′ful**, -ful, *a.* Sportive; indulging a sportive fancy. — **Play′-mate**, *n.* A playfellow. — **Play′thing**, *n.* Anything that serves to amuse; a toy.

Plaza. See under PLACE.

Pleach. Same as PLASH, to lop branches.

Plea, ple, *n.* (*Law.*) An allegation of fact in a cause, — disting. fr. a demurrer; more usually, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. A cause in court; a lawsuit; an excuse; apology; urgent prayer or entreaty. — **Plead**, plēd, *v. i.* [PLEADED (PLEAD (pled) or PLED improp. used), PLEADING.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another; to attempt to persuade by argument or entreaty. (*Law.*) To present an answer to an indictment or to the declaration of a plaintiff; to make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea. — *v. t.* To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; to discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments offered to a tribunal, etc.; to argue; to allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law. — **Please**, plēz, *v. t.* [PLEASED (plēzd), PLEASING.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to like, choose, prefer, comply. — **Pleas′ing**, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; gratifying; pleasurable; acceptable. — **Pleas′ant**, plĕz′-ant, *a.* Fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses; cheerful; gay; lively; gratifying. — **Pleas′-antry**, -rĭ, *n.* Gayety; merriment; gentle raillery; a sprightly saying; lively talk. — **Pleas′ure**, plĕzh′-ēr, *n.* Gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; what the will dictates or prefers; that which pleases; a favor. — *v. t.* [PLEASURED (-ērd), -URING.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please, gratify. — **Pleas′urable**, *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Pleat. Same as PLAIT.

Plebeian, ple-be′yan, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, the common people; vulgar. — *n.* One of the lower ranks of men. — **Plébiscite**, pla-bis-sēt′, *n.* A vote by universal suffrage. — **Plebe′ianism**, -yan-izm, *n.* Conduct of plebeians.

Pled. See PLEAD.

Pledge, plej, *n.* Something deposited as security for a debt or engagement; a pawn; gage; anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; the wishing of health to another. — *v. t.* [PLEDGED (plejd), PLEDGING.] To deposit in pawn, leave as security; to engage for by promise or declaration; to invite (another person) to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to the other; to drink the health of.

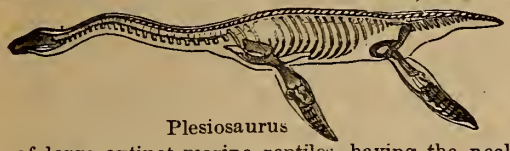
Pledget, plej′et, *n.* (*Surg.*) A compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound.

Pleiocene, etc. See PLIOCENE, etc., under PLENARY.

Plenary, ple′na-rĭ, *a.* Full; entire; complete. — **Plenip′otent**, *a.* Possessing full power. — **Plenip′o-tence**, -tens, **-otency**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Plen′ipoten′tiary**, -shĭ-a-rĭ, *n.* One having full power to transact any business; esp. an embassador at a foreign court furnished with full power. — *a.* Containing full power. — **Ple′nist**, *n.* One who maintains that all space is full of matter. — **Plen′-itude**, -tūd, *n.* State of being full or complete; fullness; abundance; redundancy of blood and humors; repletion. — **Plen′ty**, -tĭ, *n.* Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; copiousness; exuberance.

— *a.* Plentiful; abundant. — **Plen'teous**, -te-us, *a.* Containing plenty; sufficient for every purpose; having plenty; well provided for; rich; fruitful. — **Plen'tiful**, -tĭ-fŭl, *a.* Containing plenty; yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply. — **Ple'onasm**, -o-nazm, *n.* The use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary. — **Pleonas'tic, -tical**, *a.* Pert. to, or partaking of, pleonasm; redundant. — **Pli'ocene, Plei'ocene**, pli'o-sēn, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pert. to the strata more recent than the miocene or 2d tertiary. — **Pli-, Plei'stocene**, pli'sto-sēn, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pert. to the most recent tertiary deposits.

Plesiosaurus, ple'sĭ-o-saw'rus, *n.* (*Paleon.*) A genus



Plesiosaurus

of large extinct marine reptiles, having the neck very long, and the body and tail short.

Plethora, pleth'o-rȧ, *n.* Over-fullness; esp., fullness or excess of blood; repletion; state of being overfull in any respect. — **Plethoric**, ple-thor'ik *or* pleth'o-rik, *a.* Evincing plethora either in a physical or a metaphorical sense.

Pleura, plu'rȧ, *n.* (*Anat.*) The serous membrane covering the inside of the thorax and investing the lungs. — **Pleu'risy**, -rĭ-sĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough. — **Pleurit'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or diseased with, pleurisy. — **Pleu'ropneumo'nia**, -nu-mo'nĭ-ȧ, *n.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs, esp. dangerous to herds of cattle.

Plexus, Pliable, Plicate, Pliers, etc. See under PLY.

Plight, plīt, *v. t.* To expose to danger or risk; to pledge, give as security for the performance of some act. — *n.* That which serves to plight or pledge; security; gage; exposed condition; state.

Plinth, plinth, *n.* A projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column, pedestal, or wall.

Pliocene, Plistocene. See under PLENARY.

Plod, plod, *v. i.* To travel, with steady, laborious diligence; to toil, drudge; esp., to study heavily. — *v. t.* To tread, with a heavy, laboring step.

Plot, plot, *n.* A small extent of ground. (*Surv.*) A draught of a field, piece of land, etc., drawn to a scale. — *v. t.* To make a plan of, delineate.

Plot, plot, *n.* Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature; conspiracy; cabal; combination; plan or intrigue of a play, novel, poem, etc. — *v. i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another or against government, conspire; to contrive a plan. — *v. t.* To plan, devise, contrive.

Plough. See PLOW.

Plover, pluv'ẽr, *n.* A bird of several species frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea-shore.

Plover.

Plow, Plough, plow, *n.* An implement for turning up the soil; agriculture; tillage; a joiner's instrument for grooving; a knife or machine for cutting or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper-makers. — *v. i.* [PLOWED or PLOUGHED (plowd), PLOWING or PLOUGHING.] To trench and turn up with a plow; to run through in sailing; to turn up and devastate; to cut or trim (paper, etc.) with a knife or press. — *v. i.* To labor with a plow; to advance by plowing, or in spite of obstacles. — **Plow'-, Plough'share**, *n.* The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

Pluck, pluk, *v. t.* [PLUCKED (plukt), PLUCKING.] To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch; to strip by plucking. — *n.* The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; spirit; indomitableness; courage. — **Pluck'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

Plug, plug, *n.* Anything used to stop a hole; a stopple; a flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco. — *v. t.* [PLUGGED (plugd), -GING.] To stop with a plug, make tight by stopping a hole.

Plum, plum, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the genus *Prunus*; the tree itself, usually called *plum tree*; a raisin; in Eng., a handsome fortune or property; the sum of £100,000 sterling.

Plumage. See under PLUME.

Plumb, plum, *n.* A weight of lead, etc., attached to a line, to indicate a vertical direction, as in building, etc.; a plummet. — *a.* Perpendicular; standing according to a plumb-line. — *adv.* Perpendicularly. — *v. t.* [PLUMBED (plumd), PLUMBING.] To adjust by a plumb-line; to examine by tests. — **Plumba'go, -ba'go**, *n.* A form of carbon, popularly called *black lead*; graphite, q. v. — **Plumbag'inous**, -baj'ĭ-nus, *a.* Resembling, consisting of, or containing, plumbago. — **Plum'bean, -be-an, -beous**, -be-us, *a.* Consisting of or resembling lead; lead-colored; dull; heavy; stupid. — **Plumb'er**, plum'ẽr, *n.* One who works in lead, esp. one who adjusts pipes, etc., in buildings. — **Plumb'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Business of a plumber; place where plumbing is carried on. — **Plumb'ing**, *n.* Art of casting and working in lead; business of arranging pipes for conducting water, etc.; pipes and other apparatus for conveying water, etc., in a building. — **Plumb'-line**, *n.* A plummet; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. — **Plum'met**, *n.* A weight attached to a line, for sounding the depth of water, or for determining a perpendicular, or, with a square, a horizontal line; any weight.

Plume, plūm, *n.* The feather of a bird; esp. a large or handsome feather; a large feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; a token of honor, prowess, stateliness, etc. — *v. t.* [PLUMED (plūmd), PLUMING.] To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to strip of feathers; to pride, value, boast. — **Plu'mage**, -mej, *n.* The collection of feathers covering a bird. — **Plumig'erous**, -mij'ẽr-us, *a.* Having feathers. — **Plumose'**, -mōs', **Plu'mous**, -mus, *a.* Having, or resembling, plumes. (*Bot.*) Having hairs, or any parts or appendages, arranged along an axis.

Plumose Leaf.

Plummet. See under PLUMB.

Plump, plump, *a.* Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fleshy; fat; sleek; full; round; complete; unreserved; unqualified; blunt. — *v. t.* [PLUMPED (plumt), PLUMPING.] To extend to fullness, swell, fatten. — *v. i.* To grow large to fullness, be swelled.

Plump, plump, *v. i.* To fall suddenly or at once. — *v. t.* To cause to drop heavily. — *adv.* At once, or with a sudden, heavy fall; suddenly.

Plunder, plun'dẽr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To take the goods of by force; to take by pillage or open force, despoil, sack, strip, rob. — *n.* That which is taken from an enemy; pillage; prey; spoil; in South. and West. U. S., personal property and effects; baggage; luggage.

Plunge, plunj, *v. t.* [PLUNGED (plunjd), PLUNGING.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, earth, water, etc. — *v. i.* To thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid; to dive, rush in; to fall or rush (into distress or a state in which the person or thing is surrounded or overwhelmed); to pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse. — *n.* Act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance; act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse. — **Plun'ger**, *n.* One who or that which plunges; a diver; a long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps.

Plus, plus, *n.* (*Math.*) A character [marked thus, +] used as a sign of addition. — *a.* Full; ample; positive. — **Plu'ral**, *a.* Containing more than one. — **Plu'ralism**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In Eng., the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. — **Plu'ralist**, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds, etc. — **Plural'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being plural, or consisting of more than one; a greater number; the number (as of votes) by which the largest aggregate exceeds the next in size; a state of being or having a greater number. — **Plu'perfect**, -pẽr-fekt, *a.* More than perfect, —

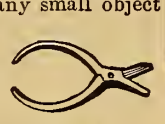
said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action took place previous to another past action.

Plush, plush, *n.* A textile fabric with a velvet nap or shag on one side.

Plu'tocrat, plū'to-krat, *n.* One whose wealth gives him power or influence; one of the plutocracy.

Ply, pli, *v. t.* [PLIED (plīd), PLYING.] To fold or cover over; to put to or on with force and repetition; to urge, solicit importunately; to employ with diligence, keep busy; to practice or perform diligently; to press, strain, force. — *v. i.* To work steadily; to go with diligence or pertinacity; to busy one's self, be steadily employed. (*Naut.*) To endeavor to make way against the wind. To make regular trips. — *n.* A fold; plait; a bent; turn; direction; bias. — **Pli'able**, *a.* Capable of being plied, turned, or bent; easy to be bent; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline; supple; limber. — **Pli'ableness, -abil'ity**, *n.* — **Pli'ant**, *a.* Capable of plying or bending; easily bent; easily influenced to good or evil; easy to be persuaded; tractable; docile; obsequious. — **Pli'antness, -ancy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of being pliant. — **Pli'cate, -kāt, -cated**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Plaited; folded like a fan. — **Plex'us**, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Any net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibers. — **Plex'iform**, -ĭ-fôrm, *a.* In the form of net-work; complicated. — **Pli'ers**, *n. pl.* A kind of pincers, by which any small object may be seized and bent.

Plicate Leaf.



Pliers.

Pneumatic, nu-mat'ik, -ical, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, air; pert. to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; moved or played by means of air; adapted to, or used for, experiments with gases; fitted to contain air. — **Pneumat'ics**, *n.* Science of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids. — **Pneumo'nia**, -mo'nĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs, with fever, difficult breathing, etc. — **Pneumon'ic**, *a.* Pert. to the lungs. — *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Poach, pōch, *v. t.* [POACHED (pōcht), POACHING.] To cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water; to cook (eggs) with butter after breaking in a vessel.

Poach, pōch, *v. t.* To rob of game; to plunder. — *v. i.* To steal or pocket game, or carry it away privately.

Pock, pok, *n.* (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox. — **Pock'-mark**, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox. — **Pock'y, -ĭ**, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Full of pocks; infected with the small-pox; vile; rascally; contemptible. — **Pox**, *n.* (*Med.*) Any one of the 4 diseases, small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine disease, and the venereal disease or syphilis, — the last being signified when no qualifying word is used. — *v. t.* [POXED (pokst), POXING.] To infect with syphilis.

Pocket, pok'et, *n.* Any small bag, esp. one inserted in a garment; a large bag for holding various articles. (*Min.*) A small cavity in a rock, containing gold, etc. — *v. t.* To put, or conceal, in a pocket; to take clandestinely.

Pod, pod, *n.* A capsule of a plant, esp. a legume; a dehiscent fruit.

Pod.

Podagric, po-dag'rik, **-rical**, *a.* Pert. to, or afflicted with the gout. — **Pod'ophil'line, -fil'lin**, *n.* (*Med.*) A cathartic principle obtained from the root of the may-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

Poe, po'e, *n.* Food prepared from the pounded baked roots of the taro plant, used in Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific.

Poem, po'em, *n.* A metrical composition; a composition in verse, — opp. to *prose*. — **Po'esy**, -e-sĭ, *n.* Art or skill of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition. — **Po'et**, *n.* The author of a poem; one skilled in making poetry; an imaginative thinker or writer. — *Poet laureate.* In Eng., a court poet, employed to compose poems for special occasions: see LAUREATE. — **Po'etess**, *n.* A female poet. — **Po'etas'ter**, *n.* A writer of bad poetry. — **Poet'ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert., suitable to, expressed in, or possessing the peculiar beauties of, poetry. — **Po'etry**, -rĭ, *n.* Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated; metrical composition; verse; imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse.

Poh, po, *interj.* Pish! pshaw! — an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Poignant, etc. See under POINT.

Point, point, *n.* That which pricks or pierces; esp., the sharp end of a piercing instrument; a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace-workers, etc.; the mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument; an indefinitely small space; mere spot; a small promontory, or cape; a moment; instant; the verge; whatever serves to mark progress, or to indicate transition; degree; condition; rank; a salient trait of character; characteristic; a distinct position, thesis, or passage, in argument or discourse; the pith or gist of an expression or discussion; a lively turn of thought. (*Geom.*) That which has not length, breadth, nor thickness. A character used to mark divisions of a sentence, etc.; anything aimed at or intended; object; end; a small affair; trifling concern; punctilio. (*Mus.*) A dot or mark to designate certain tones or time; a dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half. (*Anc. Costume.*) A tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress. (*Naut.*) A flat, tapering piece of braided cordage, used in reefing sails. *pl.* (*Railroads.*) In Eng., the switch of a railway track. — *v. t.* To give a point to, sharpen; to direct toward an object, aim; to direct attention toward; to mark (a sentence, etc.) with marks of punctuation; to punctuate; to indicate the point, aim, or purpose of; to indicate or discover (game) by a fixed look. (*Masonry.*) To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel. — *v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object; to indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look; to show distinctly by any means; to fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar. — **Point'ed**, *p. a.* Sharp; having a sharp point; characterized by distinctness of meaning and pithiness of expression; keen; severe; epigrammatic; direct. — **Point'er**, *n.* Anything that points, — as, the hand of a time-piece; a variety of dog, trained to stop, and, with his nose, point out the game to sportsmen; (*Astron.*) one of the 2 stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star. — **Point-blank'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The point to which a projectile is supposed to move directly, without a curve. — *a.* Aimed directly toward the mark; plain; express. — *adv.* In a point-blank manner. Directly. — **Poign'ant**, poin'ant, *a.* Stimulating to the organs of taste; acutely painful; piercing; irritating; sharp; keen; satirical; bitter. — **Pun'gent, -jent**, *a.* Pricking; piercing, — as, sharp, acrid, biting, — said with reference to taste; stimulating, pricking, — said of smell; sharply painful, acute, — said of pains, sensations, etc.; exquisitely painful to the feelings, severe, — said of discourse. — **Pun'gency, -sĭ**, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Punct'ure, punk'chur**, *n.* Act of perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* [PUNCTURED (-churd), -URING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument, prick. — **Punc'tate, -tāt, -tated**, *a.* Pointed; ending in a point or points. (*Bot.*) Having dots scattered over the surface. — **Punct'ual, punk'chual**, *a.* Observant of nice points; punctilious; esp. adhering to the time of an appointment; prompt; occurring, made, or returning, at the appointed time; exact; precise; strict; accurate. — **Punct'ual'ity, -ĭ-tĭ**, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc. — **Punctil'io, -til'yo**, *n.* A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding. — **Punctil'ious,**

Pointer Dog.

-til′yus, *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in forms of ceremony. — **Punct′uate**, punk′chu-āt, *v. t.* To separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by points, which mark the proper pauses. — **Punctua′tion**, *n.* (*Gram.*) Act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.

Poise, poiz, *n.* Weight; gravity; the mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards; equipoise; balance; equilibrium. — *v. t.* [POISED (poizd), POISING.] To make of equal weight; to hold or place in equilibrium; to load with weight for balancing; to weigh.

Poison, poi′zn, *n.* Any substance noxious to life or health; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health; venom; bane; ruin; malignity. — *v. t.* [POISONED (-znd), -SONING.] To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill, by poison; to taint or corrupt the character, principles, or happiness of. — **Poi′sonous**, -zn-us, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

Poke, pōk, *n.* A pocket; small bag; a long, wide sleeve, formerly worn; a projecting bonnet, formerly worn.

Poke, pōk, *v. t.* [POKED (pōkt), POKING.] To thrust against, push against with anything long or pointed; to feel for with a long instrument; to search or feel for in the dark, in a hole, or in a heap of things; to stir (a fire, etc.) — *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark; to dawdle, be slow at one's work. — *n.* Act of poking; a thrust; a lazy or stupid person; a yoke with a projecting pole, to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences. — **Pok′er**, *n.* One who pokes; that used in poking, esp. an iron bar, for stirring a coal fire. — **Pok′y**, **-ey**, **-i**, *a.* Slow; dull; stupid.

Poke, pōk, **P.′-weed**, *n.* A poisonous N. Amer. plant, bearing dark-purple, juicy berries.

Poker, pōk′ĕr, *n.* A game of cards.

Poker, pōk′ĕr, *n.* Any frightful object, esp. one dimly seen in the dark; a bugbear.

Polacca, po-lak′ka, **-lacre**, -lā′kĕr, *n.* (*Navt.*) A vessel with 3 masts, used in the Mediterranean.

Polar, Polarize, etc. See under POLE, extremity of an axis.

Pole, pōl, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland. — **Pol′ish**, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Po′lonaise′**, -lo-nāz′, *n.* The Polish language; a kind of Polish robe worn by ladies; a kind of dance; a polacca.

Pole, pōl, *n.* A long, slender piece of wood; stem of a small tree; a measure of length of 5 1-2 yards, or a square measure of 30 1-4 square yards; a rod; perch. — *v. t.* [POLED (pōld), POLING.] To furnish with poles for support; to bear or convey on poles; to push forward by the use of poles. — **Pole′ax**, **-axe**, *n.* A sort of ax or hatchet fixed to a pole or handle.

Pole-axes.

Pole, pōl, *n.* One of the extremities of an axis, on which a sphere revolves; esp., one of the extremities of the earth's axis; a point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle. (*Physics.*) A point of maximum intensity of a force which has 2 such points, or which has polarity. The heavens, the sky. — **Pole′-star**, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star at or near to the pole of the heavens. That which serves as a guide or director. — **Po′lar**, *a.* Pert. to, surrounding, or proceeding from one of the poles of the earth, or the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles; pert. to the magnetic pole. (*Geom.*) Pert. to, reckoned from, or having a common radiating point. — *Polar bear.* A species of arctic bear having fur of a silvery white tinged with yellow. — **Polar′ity**, **-lăr′i-ti**, *n.* (*Physics.*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions. — **Po′larize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To communicate polarity to. — **Polar′iscope**, -lar′i-skōp, *n.* (*Opt.*) An instrument for polarizing light and analyzing its properties.

Polecat, pōl′kat, *n.* A carnivorous European mammal, allied to the weasel, which ejects a fetid liquid when irritated or alarmed; the fitchew or fitchet.

Polecat.

Polemic, po-lem′-ik, *n.* A controversialist; disputant. — **Polem′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, engaged in, or involving controversy; controversial; given to controversy; disputatious. — **Polem′ics**, *n.* Controversy, esp. on religious subjects.

Police, po-lēs′, *n.* The administration of the laws and regulations of a city, town, etc.; internal regulation and government of a state; the body of civil officers, organized for the preservation of order, and enforcement of the laws. — *v. t.* [POLICED (-lēst′), -LICING.] To apply police regulations to, keep in order, make (a camp, etc.) clean. — **Pol′icy**, pŏl′i-si, *n.* The settled method by which the government and affairs of a nation are administered; method by which any institution is administered; line of conduct on special questions; worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cunning; stratagem; prudence in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom. — **Pol′ity**, **-i-ti**, *n.* The form or constitution of civil government of a state or nation; principle on which a nation or any institution is organized. — **Pol′itic**, *a.* Political; pert. to or promoting a policy, esp. a national policy; well devised; sagacious in promoting a policy; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; wary; artful; cunning. — **Pol′itics**, *n.* Science, art, or course of government; political affairs and contests; management of a political party; in a bad sense, political trickery. — **Polit′ical**, *a.* Pert. to public policy or politics; esp., pert. to a state, disting. fr. a city or municipality; derived from office or connection with government; public. — **Politi′cian**, -tish′an, *n.* One versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics; one devoted to the advancement of a political party.

Policy, pol′i-si, *n.* A warrant for money in the public funds. (*Law.*) The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied. — **Pol′icy-shop**, *n.* An office for gambling in connection with lotteries.

Polish, pol′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to refine, wear off the rusticity or coarseness of. — *v. i.* To become smooth, receive a gloss. — *n.* A smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction; refinement; elegance of manners. — **Polite′**, -līt′, *a.* Elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well-bred; complaisant; urbane; courtly; elegant; genteel.

Politic, Polity, etc. See under POLICE.

Polka, pōl′ka, *n.* A Bohemian dance, performed by 2 persons in common time. — **Polk**, *v. i.* [POLKED (pōlkt), POLKING.] To dance the polka.

Poll, pōl, *n.* The head, or back part of the head; a register of heads, that is, of persons; the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers; an election of civil officers; place where an election is held. — *v. t.* [POLLED (pōld), POLLING.] To remove the poll or head of; to clip, lop, shear, cut closely; to strip off, bring to naught; to enter (polls or persons) in a register, esp. for purposes of taxation; to enroll; to pay as one's personal tax; to deposit, as a vote; to bring to the polls; to elicit or call forth, as a number of votes or voters. (*Law.*) To cut or shave smooth or even. — **Poll′-tax**, *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll; capitation tax. — **Poll′er**, *n.* One who polls or lops trees, who registers voters, or who enters his name as a voter. — **Pol′lard**, pŏl′lard, *n.* A tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches; the chub fish; a stag that has cast his antlers; a mixture of bran and meal.

Poll, pol, *n.* A name for a parrot.

Pollen, pol′len, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Polliwig, pol′li-wig, **-wog**, *n.* A tadpole.

Pollock, pol′lok, **-lack,** *n.* An edible fish of the Atlantic coasts, disting. from the whiting by having projecting under jaw.

Pollock.

Pollute, pol-lūt′, *v. t.* To make foul or unclean; to defile morally, impair, profane; to render legally or ceremonially unclean; to violate by illegal sexual commerce, debauch, dishonor, ravish. — **Pollu′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; defilement; contamination; taint; corruption: violation. (*Jewish Antiq.*) Legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

Polo, po′lo, *n.* A game of ball, resembling hockey, played by persons on horseback.

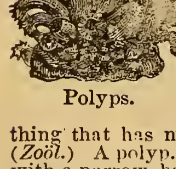
Polonaise. See under Pole, native of Poland.

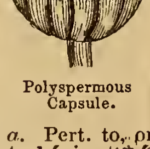
Poltroon, pol-trōōn′, *n.* An arrant coward; a wretch without spirit or courage; craven; dastard. — **Poltroon′ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

Polyacoustic, pol′ĭ-a-kōōs′tik, *a.* Tending to multiply or magnify sound. — **Polyan′dry,** -drĭ, *n.* The possession by a woman of more husbands than one at the same time.—**Polyan′drian,** -drĭ-an, **-drous,** -drus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pert. to a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having many stamens, or more than 20. — **Polyan′thus,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of primrose, whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters; a species of narcissus. — **Polyg′amy**, po-lig′a-mĭ, *n.* A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the condition of a man having more than one wife. — **Polyg′amous**, -a-mus, *a.* Of, or pert. to, polygamy: having a plurality of wives. — **Polyg′amist**, *n.* One who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness. — **Pol′yglot,** *a.* Containing, or pert. to, several languages. — *n.* One acquainted with several languages; a book containing the same subject-matter in several languages; esp. the Scriptures in several languages; the text of one of the versions in a proper polyglot, printed by itself.— **Pol′ygon,** *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; a plane figure of more than 4 sides. — **Polyg′onal**, -lig′o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.— **Polyhe′dron,** *n.* (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes. (*Opt.*) A polyscope, or multiplying glass. — **Polyhe′drous,** -drus, **-he′dral, -hed′rical.** *a.* Having many sides, as a solid body. — **Polym′athy,** -lim′a-thĭ. *n.* Knowledge of many arts and sciences. — **Pol′yno′mial,** -mĭ-al, *n.* (*Alg.*) An expression composed of 2 or more terms, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus.* — *a.* Containing many names or terms.—**Pol′yora′ma,** -ĭ-o-rä′mȧ, *n.* A view of many objects. — **Pol′yp,** -ip, *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles: it is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova: it forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter.— **Pol′ypus,** -ĭ-pus, *n.;* E. *pl.* -PUSES; L. *pl.* -PI. Something that has many feet or roots. (*Zoöl.*) A polyp. (*Med.*) A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear. — **Pol′ysperm′ous,** -sperm′us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds. — **Pol′ystyle,** -ĭ-stīl, *n.* (*Arch.*) An edifice or court surrounded by several rows of columns. — **Pol′ysyl′lable,** -sil′la-bl, *n.* A word of many, that is, more than 3, syllables. — **Pol′ysyllab′ic, -ical,** *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, many syllables.—**Pol′ytech′nic,** -tek′nik, *a.* Comprehending many arts,— applied esp. to schools in which many branches of art or science are taught. — **Pol′ythal′amous,** -thal′a-mus, *a.* Many-chambered, – applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells. — **Pol′ythe′ism,** -ĭ-the′izm, *n.* Belief in or doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Polyandrous.

Polygons.


Polyps.


Polyspermous Capsule.

Pomace, pum′es, *n.* The substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding. — **Pomade′**, -mād′, **Poma′tum,** *n.* Perfumed ointment; esp. unguent for the hair. — **Pomif′erous**, -mif′ẽr-us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Apple-bearing, —applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. — **Pomol′ogy,** -mol′o-jĭ, *n.* Art or science of fruits, or of raising fruits.— **Pomol′ogist,** *n.* One versed in, etc.— **Pomecit′ron,** pum-sit′run, *n.* A citron apple. — **Pomegran′ate,** -gran′ĕt, *n.* A tree and its fruit, which is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a mass of "grains," each resembling a skinless grape and inclosing a seed; an ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest. — **Pom′mel,** *n.* A knob or ball; as, the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.— *v. t.* [POMMELED (-meld), -MELING.] To beat, as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky.

Pomp, pomp, *n.* A procession disting. by ostentation of grandeur and splendor; show of magnificence; parade; splendor; state; magnificence; pride. — **Pomp′ousness, Pompos′ity,** -pos′ĭ-tĭ, *n.*

Poncho, pon′cho, *n.* A blanket-like cloak worn by Span. Americans, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

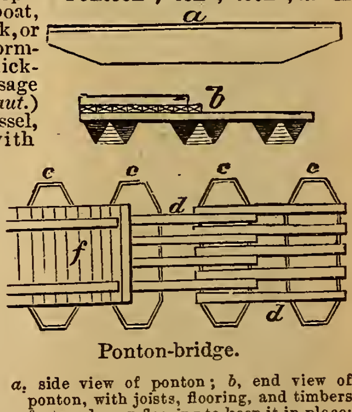
Pond, pond, *n.* A body of fresh water, less extended than a lake.

Ponder, pon′dẽr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To weigh in the mind, view with deliberation; to consider, muse, examine. — *v. i.* To think, deliberate, muse, — usually followed by *on.* — **Pon′derable,** *a.* Capable of being weighed. — **Pon′derance,** -ans, *n.* Weight; gravity. — **Pon′derous,** -dẽr-us, *a.* Very heavy; weighty; important; momentous; forcible; strongly impulsive. — **Ponderos′ity,** -os′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; weight; gravity; heaviness.

Pongee, pon-je′, *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

Poniard, pon′yärd, *n.* A small dagger. — *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard, stab.

Pontage, pon′tej, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tax paid for repairing bridges. — **Pon′tiff,** *n.* A high priest, esp. of the sacred college, in ancient Rome; (*Jewish Antiq.*) the chief priest: (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) the pope. — **Pontif′ic,** *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, priests; pert. to the pope. —**Pontif′ical,** *a.* Belonging to a high priest or to the pope; popish. — *n.* A book containing the offices, or formulas, used in various ecclesiastical rites. *pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or the pope. — **Pontif′icate,** -ik-āt, *n.* State or dignity of a high priest or of the pope; the reign of a pope. — **Pontoon′, -ton′, -tōōn′,** *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, lightframe-work, or float, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops. (*Naut.*) A low, flat vessel, furnished with cranes, capstans, etc., used in careening ships; a lighter.



Ponton-bridge.

a, side view of ponton; *b*, end view of ponton, with joists, flooring, and timbers fastened upon flooring to keep it in place; *c*, plan of pontons; *d*, plan of flooring joists; *f*, plan of flooring boards, with timbers thereon, near sides of floor, to keep it in place.

Pony, po′nĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -NIES, -niz. A small horse; in college slang, a translation of a classic author; in Eng. slang, the sum of £25.

Poodle, pōō′dl, *n.* A small dog covered with long, silky hair.

Pool, pōōl, *n.* A

small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream; a puddle.

Pool, pōōl, *n.* The receptacle for the stakes in certain games; the stakes themselves; a kind of billiards; a commercial or gambling venture in which several persons have a joint interest. — *v. t.* or *i.* To contribute, with others, to a common venture.

Poop, pōōp, *n.* A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast; the highest or after part of a ship's deck or hull: see SHIP. — *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea; to strike in the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern; to drive in the stern of.

Poor, pōōr, *a.* Destitute of property; needy; indigent; destitute of qualities which are desirable or might be expected, — as, wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness; lean; emaciated; meager; or, wanting in strength or vigor; or, of little value or worth, not good, inferior; or, destitute of fertility, barren, sterile; or, destitute of strength, beauty, or fitness; or, very insufficient for an end or occasion, valueless, paltry; worthy of pity or sympathy. — **Poor'ly**, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; with little or no success; meanly; without spirit; without excellence or dignity. — *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed. — **Poor'-house**, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor; alms-house; work-house. — **Pov'erty**, -ēr-tĭ, *n.* Want of convenient means of subsistence; indigence; need; pauperism; deficiency of resources; lack of sentiment or words.

Pop, pop, *n.* A small, quick sound or report; a beverage which issues with a slight explosion, from the bottle containing it. — *v. i.* [POPPED (popt), -PING.] To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; to enter, or issue forth, with a sudden motion; to move from place to place suddenly. — *v. t.* To push or thrust suddenly, bring suddenly to notice; to cause to expand and burst suddenly with heat, as corn. — *adv.* With sudden entrance; suddenly.

Pope, pōp, *n.* The bishop of Rome, the head of the Rom. Cath. church. — **Pope'dom**, -dum, *n.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope; jurisdiction of the pope. — **Pop'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* The religion, doctrines, and practices of the Rom. Cath. church. — **Pop'ish**, *a.* Pert. to, or taught by, the pope or the Rom. Cath. church or its adherents, — used offensively.

Popinjay, pop'in-ja, *n.* A parrot; a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at; a gay, trifling young man; fop; coxcomb.

Poplar, pop'lēr, *n.* A genus of trees of several species, all of rapid growth, with soft wood.

Poplin, pop'lin, *n.* A textile fabric of silk and worsted.

Poppy, pop'pĭ, *n.* A flowering plant of many species, from one of which (the white poppy) opium is collected. — **Pop'py, P.-head**, *n.* (*Arch.*) An elevated ornament used on bench-ends, desks, etc., in the middle ages.

Poppy.

Populace, pop'u-les, *n.* The common people; vulgar; multitude; all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession; mob; commonalty. — **Pop'ular**, *a.* Pert. or suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; prevailing among the people. — **Popular'ity**, -lăr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being popular. — **Pop'ularize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make common, or suitable to the mind; to spread among the people. — **Pop'ulate**, -lāt, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people. — *v. i.* To breed people; propagate. — **Popula'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of peopling; multiplication of inhabitants; the whole number of people in a country, or portion of a country. — **Pop'ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Porcelain, pôrs'lān, *n.* A fine, translucent kind of earthen ware.

Porch. See under PORT, a gate.

Porcine, Porcupine. See under PORK.

Pore, pōr, *n.* (*Anat.*) A minute orifice in a body or membrane, esp. in the skin of an animal or plant; an interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body. — **Por'ous**, -us, *a.* Full of pores; spongy; permeable by liquids. — **Poros'ity**, -ros'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc.

Pore, pōr, *v. i.* [PORED (pōrd), PORING.] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over.

Porgee, -gy, pôr'jĭ, *n.* A salt-water food fish.

Pork, pōrk, *n.* The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food. — **Pork'er**, *n.* A hog. — **Por'cine**, pôr'sīn, *a.* Pert. to swine. — **Por'cupine**, -ku-pīn, *n.* A rodent quadruped furnished with spines, prickles,

Porcupine.

or quills capable of being erected at pleasure: when attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, presenting the prickles in every direction to the enemy. — **Por'poise**, pôr'pus, *n.* A cetaceous mammal about 6 feet in length, which preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud: the flesh resembles that of the hog.

Porosity, Porous. See under PORE, an orifice.

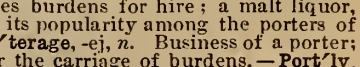
Porphyry, pôr'fĭ-rĭ, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar, etc., are disseminated. — **Porphyrit'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, like, or consisting of, porphyry.

Porpoise. See under PORK.

Porridge, por'rij, *n.* A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat; or by boiling meal or flour in water, or in milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste. — **Por'ringer**, -rin'-jēr, *n.* A small and shallow metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed.

Port, pōrt, *n.* A place where ships may ride secure from storms; a harbor; haven: a place situated on a harbor or navigable water, where vessels may discharge or receive cargoes, passengers, etc.; a dark, astringent Portuguese wine.

Port, pōrt, *n.* Manner in which one bears himself; mien; carriage; deportment; behavior. — *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To hold (a musket, etc.) in a slanting direction upward across the body. — **Port'able**, *a.* Capable of being carried; conveyed without difficulty. — **Port'age**, -ej, *n.* Act of carrying; price of carriage; a tract of land over which merchandise, etc., is carried between 2 bodies of navigable water. — **Por'ter**, *n.* One who carries burdens for hire; a malt liquor, — so called fr. its popularity among the porters of London. — **Por'terage**, -ej, *n.* Business of a porter; money paid for the carriage of burdens. — **Port'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent. — **Port'-cray'on**, -kra'un, *n.* A metallic clasped handle to hold a crayon in drawing. — **Portman'teau**, -tō, *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS, -tōz. A traveling bag. — **Porte monnaie'**, -mun-na', *n.* A pocket-book. — **Port-folio**, -fo'lĭ-o *or* -fōl'yo, *n.* A portable case for loose papers, —

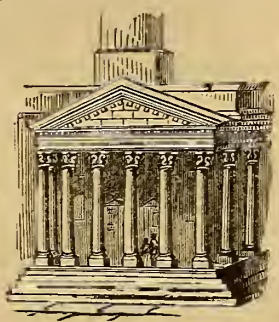


Port-crayon.

orig. one large enough to contain folio sheets; a collection of prints, designs, etc.; office and functions of a minister of state.

Port, pōrt, *n.* A gate; door; passage-way. (*Naut.*) An opening in a ship's side, through which to discharge cannon; the lid closing such an opening. (*Mech.*) A passage leading to a steam-way: see STEAM-ENGINE. — **Por'ter**, *n.* One in charge of a door or gate: doorkeeper. — **Por'tress**, *n.* A female porter. — **Port'-hole**, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war. — **Por'tal**, *n.* A small door or gate; any passage-way. (*Arch.*) The arch over a door or gate; frame-work of the gate. — **Por'tiere'**, -te-âr', *n.* A curtain hanging across a doorway, or used as a screen. — **Portcul'ils**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A frame-work of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, to be let down to exclude an enemy: see CASTLE. — **Porte**, pōrt, *n.* The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered. — **Porch**, pōrch, *n.* (*Arch.*) A vestibule at the entrance of a temple, etc.; a covered entrance way. — **Por'tico**, -tĭ-ko, *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -kōz. (*Arch.*) A covered space, or porch inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

Portcullis.



Portico.

Port, pōrt, *n.* The larboard or left side of a ship. — *v. t.* To turn or put (the helm) to the left side.

Portend, pôr-tend', *v. t.* To indicate as in the future; to foreshow, forebode, augur, presage, threaten. — **Portent'**, *n.* That which foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; an omen of ill. — **Portent'ous**, -us, *a.* Serving to portend; containing portents; foreshadowing ill; ominous.

Portal, Porte, Porter (a doorkeeper), **Portico**, etc. See under PORT, a gate.

Porter, Porterage, Port-folio, etc. See under PORT, demeanor.

Portion, pōr'shun, *n.* A part of anything separated from it; a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself; part assigned; allotment; part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law; a wife's fortune; share; parcel; quantity; dividend. — *v. t.* [PORTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To separate into portions or shares, divide, parcel; to furnish or supply with a portion, endow. — **Por'tioner**, *n.* One who divides or apportions. — **Por'tionless**, *a.* Having no portion.

Portland, pōrt'land, *a.* Of or pert. to the island of Portland, in Dorsetshire, Eng. — **P. cement'**, -sement'. A kind of cement, like Portland stone in color, used in facing up brick and rough stone buildings to imitate hewn stone, — made from limestone mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers which run over clay and chalk, this mixture being dried and calcined. — **P. stone.** A shelly freestone of a dull-white color, fr. Portland. — **P. vase.** A celebrated ancient urn found in the tomb of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, and deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

Portland Vase.

Portly, Portmanteau, etc. See under PORT, demeanor.

Portray, pōr-trā', *v. t.* [-TRAYED (-trād'), -TRAYING.] To paint or draw the likeness of; to describe in words. — **Por'trait**, -trāt, *n.* That which is portrayed; the drawn or painted likeness of a face or person; any exact likeness of a living being. — **Por'traiture**, -trachur, *n.* A portrait; that copied from some example or model; the drawing of portraits.

Pose, pōz, *n.* An attitude formally assumed for the sake of effect. — *v. t.* [POSED (pōzd), POSING.] To place in an attitude for the sake of effect. — *v. i.* To assume a pose, strike an attitude, carry one's self affectedly.

Pose, pōz, *v. t.* To bring to a stand, puzzle; to question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny. — **Pos'er**, *n.* One who puzzles by asking difficult questions; a question, statement, etc., which puzzles or silences.

Position, po-zish'un, *n.* The manner in which, or spot where, a person or thing is placed; place where one plants himself; ground taken in an argument, etc.; a proposition to be defended or reasoned out; a thesis; relative place or standing in society; social rank. (*Gram.*) The state of a vowel placed before 2 consonants, or before a double consonant. (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions. — **Post'ure**, pos'chur, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other. State or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will; attitude, position of the body or its members. — *v. t.* To place in a particular attitude. — **Pos'itive**, poz'ĭ-tiv, *a.* Having a real position, existence, or energy; actual; not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute; definitely laid down; explicitly stated; not admitting of doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; indisputable; decisive; prescribed by express enactment or institution; fully assured; confident; dogmatic or even overbearing. (*Photog.*) Corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken, — opp. to *negative*. — *n.* Reality; that which settles by absolute or arbitrary appointment. (*Gram.*) The simple form of an adjective, expressing absolute quality, from which the degrees of comparison are derived. (*Photog.*) A picture printed from a negative, corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed. — **Pos'itively**, *adv.* In a positive form or manner; absolutely; inherently; certainly; really. — **Pos'itiveness**, *n.* Reality of existence; actualness; undoubting assurance; peremptoriness.

Possess, pos-ses' *or* poz-zes', *v. t.* [-SESSED (-sest' *or* -zest'), -SING.] To occupy in person, hold in one's own keeping; to have the legal title to, have a just right to; to assume the control of, be the master of; to obtain possession of; to enter into and influence, — said of evil spirits, passions, etc.; to acquaint, inform; to have, hold, control, own. — **Posses'sion**, -sesh'un *or* -zesh'un, *n.* Act of possessing. (*Law.*) Actual seizin or occupancy; ownership, whether rightful or wrongful. That which one owns or controls; state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit. (*International Law.*) A country held by no other title than mere conquest. — **Possess'ive**, -siv, *a.* Pert. to possession; having or expressing possession or some relation of one thing to another. — **Pos'sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Liable to happen or come to pass; capable of existing or of being done; barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable; practicable; likely. — **Possibil'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Power of being or existing; state of being possible; that which is possible. — **Pos'sibly**, -blĭ, *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing; without involving impossibility or absurdity; perhaps; peradventure; perchance. — **Po'tent**, *a.* Physically strong; having great authority, control, or dominion; powerful; mighty; puissant; able; efficacious; cogent; influential. — **Po'tency**, -ten-sĭ, *n.* State of being potent; strength; might; energy. — **Poten'tial**, -shal, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act. — **Po'tentate**, -ten-

tāt, *n.* One who is potent; a prince; sovereign; emperor, king, or monarch. — **Puissant,** pu′is- *or* pu-is′sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible. — *n.* Power; strength; might. — **Pow′er,** *n.* Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; faculty of performing; strength, force, or energy in action; capacity of undergoing or suffering; susceptibility; exercise of a faculty or of any kind of control; influence; command; an individual, institution, or government, which exercises control; military or naval force; army or navy. (*Math.*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. (*Mech.*) A mechanical agent; that by means of which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained. (*Optics.*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies. (*Law.*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or another person. — **Pow′erful,** -ful, *a.* Mighty; strong; potent; intense. — **Pow′erless,** *n.* Destitute of, etc.; weak; impotent.

Posset, pos′set, *n.* Milk curdled by the infusion of wine, etc., formerly used as a beverage. — *v. t.* To curdle, turn.

Possible, etc. See under Possess.

Post, pōst, *n.* A timber or other solid substance, set upright, esp. as a support to something else; a pillar; place at which anything is stayed or fixed; a station; esp. a military station; an office or position of service, trust, or emolument; a messenger who goes from station to station; one who regularly carries letters from one place to another; letter-carrier; express; postman; an established conveyance for letters; the mail; carriage by which the mail is transported; a sort of writing paper. — *v. i.* To travel with post-horses, or with speed. — *adv.* With post-horses; with great rapidity. — *v. t.* To attach to a sign-post or other place; to advertise, esp. to advertise opprobriously; to assign to a station, set, place; to cause to go by the post; to put in the mail; to acquaint with what has occurred; to inform. (*Book-keeping.*) To carry (an account) from the journal to the ledger. — **Post′age,** -ej, *n.* The established price for conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by post. — *Postage-stamp.* An adhesive government stamp representing a certain sum, for affixing to articles sent by mail to pay the postal charge. — **Post′al,** *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service. — *Postal, P.-card, Post-card.* A card on which messages may be written for transmission through the mails, at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter. — **Post′er,** *n.* One who posts; a courier; a large bill posted for advertising. — **Postil′ion,** pōs-til′yun, *n.* One who guides post-horses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them.

Poster. See under Post.

Posterior, pos-te′rĭ-ēr, *a.* Later, or subsequent, in time; later in the order of proceeding or moving; behind in position. — **Poste′rior′ity,** -ŏr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being later or subsequent. — **Poste′riors,** -rĭ-ērz, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body. — **Poster′ity,** -tĕr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; succeeding generations, — opp. to *ancestry.* — **Pos′tern,** pōs′tērn, *n.* Orig. a back door or gate; a private entrance; any small door or gate. — **Post′humous,** pŏst′u-mus, *a.* Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; published after the death of the author; continuing after one's decease.

Postilion, etc. See under Post.

Posthumous, etc. See under Posterior.

Postmeridian, pōst′me-rid′ĭ-an, *a.* Being or belonging to the afternoon, — usually contracted P. M.

Post-mortem, pōst′môr′tem, *a.* After death. — *Post-mortem examination.* (*Med.*) An examination of a body made after death; autopsy.

Post-obit, pōst′o′bit, *n.* (*Law.*) A bond, in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, upon the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations.

Postpone, pōst-pōn′, *v. t.* [-poned (-pōnd′), -poning.] To defer to a future or later time; to set below something else in value or importance; to adjourn, delay, retard, hinder.

Postscript, pōst′skript, *n.* A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished.

Postulate, pŏst′u-lāt, *n.* A position or supposition assumed without proof. (*Geom.*) The enunciation of a self-evident problem. — *v. t.* To beg or assume without proof; to take without positive consent. — **Post′ulant,** *n.* One who makes a request or demand; a candidate. — **Post′ulatory,** -u-la-to-rĭ, *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, etc. See under Position.

Posy, po′zĭ, *n.* A poetical sentence, or a sententious maxim; motto; legend; inscription; esp., a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers; hence, a nosegay; bouquet; a single flower.

Pot, pot, *n.* A deep metallic or earthen vessel, — esp. one used for cooking or for plants; a mug; quantity contained in a pot. — *v. t.* [potted; potting.] To place or inclose in pots; as, to preserve seasoned; to set out or cover in pots. — **Po′table,** *a.* Fit to be drunk; drinkable. — **Pota′tion,** *n.* Act of drinking; a drinking bout; a draught. — **Poteen′,** -tēn′, *n.* Irish whisky. — **Po′tion,** -shun, *n.* A draught; dose; liquid medicine. — **Pot′ash,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium; potassa, — orig. obtained fr. the *ashes* of vegetable substances burned in *pots.* — **Potas′sa,** -să, *n.* Pure potash, or protoxide of potassium. — **Potas′sium,** -sĭ-um, *n.* A soft bluish-white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa: it is lighter than water. — **Pot′tage,** -tej, *n.* A kind of porridge of lentils and other vegetables; porridge of oatmeal, etc.; meat and vegetables boiled soft. — **Pot′ter,** *n.* A maker of earthen vessels. — *Potter's field.* A public burying-place, esp. in a city, for the poor. [Matt. xxvii. 7.] — **Pot′tery,** -tĕr-ĭ, *n.* Vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware; place for manufacturing it. — **Pot′tle,** -tl, *n.* A liquid measure of 4 pints; a pot or tankard; a vessel or basket for fruit. — **Pot′sherd,** *n.* A fragment of a broken pot.

Potato, po-ta′to, *n.*; *pl.* -toes, -tōz. A plant of many species; one of its tubers, used for food, and in various farinaceous preparations. — *Sweet potato.* A running or climbing plant, allied to the morning-glory, whose edible farinaceous tubers have a sweetish taste. — *P. bug.* The Colorado beetle, q. v.

Potent, Potentate, Potential, etc. See under Possess.

Pother, poth′ĕr, *n.* Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. — **Pot′ter,** *v. i.* To occupy one's self in a trifling or inefficient manner.

Potion, Pottage, Potter, Pottle, etc. See under Pot.

Potter, *v. i.* See under Pother.

Pouch, powch, *n.* A small bag; usually, a leather bag; thing shaped like or used as a pouch, — as, a protuberant belly; or, the bag or sack of the pelican, etc.; crop of a bird: or, (*Med.*) a cyst or sac containing watery fluid; or, a membranous sac in which the young of marsupials are carried. — *v. t.* [pouched (powcht), pouching.] To pocket, save; to swallow, — said of fowls.

Poudrette, pōō-dret′, *n.* A fertilizing manure made from the contents of privies, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Poult, pōlt, *n.* A young chicken, partridge, etc. — **Poult′ry,** -rĭ, *n.* Domestic fowls, turkeys, ducks, and geese, raised for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, etc. — **Pul′let,** pul′let, *n.* A young hen.

Poultice, pōl′tis, *n.* A soft composition of mollifying or medicinal materials, to be applied to sores, boils, and the like; a cataplasm. — *v. t.* [poulticed (-tist), -ticing.] To cover or dress with a poultice.

Pounce, powns, *n.* A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper; a colored powdered substance used by embroiderers in making designs on paper. — *v. t.* [pounced (pownst), pouncing.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce, powns, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey. — *v. t.* [pounced (pownst), pouncing.] To pierce with a sharp instrument, perforate, punch. — *v. i.* To fall suddenly on and seize with the claws.

Pound, pownd, *n.* A certain weight; 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 Troy; 20 shillings sterling = about $4.84.

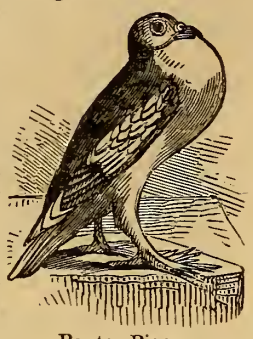
Pound, pownd, *n.* An inclosure in which cattle or

other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law. — *v. t.* To confine in a pound, impound.

Pound, pownd, *v. t.* To beat or strike repeatedly with a heavy instrument; to pulverize by beating.

Pour, pōr, *v. t.* [POURED (pōrd), POURING.] To cause to flow, as a liquid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; to send forth in a profuse manner, emit; to give vent to, as strong feeling; to utter. — *v. i.* To issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move impetuously, like a swift-running stream; to flow.

Pout, powt, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, of the cod kind, which has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and parts of the head; an Amer. fish called also *catfish*, *horned-pout*, or *bullhead*. A species of bird; a fit of sullenness. — *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure; to look sullen; to swell out, protrude. — **Pout'er,** *n.* One who pouts; a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.



Pouter Pigeon.

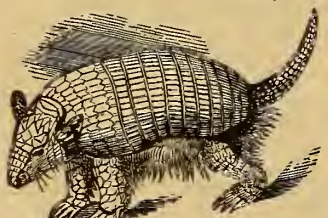
Poverty. See under POOR.

Powder, pow'dẽr, *n.* A dry substance in minute particles; dust; esp. an explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder; a perfumed dust, as pulverized starch, for dressing the hair, whitening the skin, etc. — *v. t.* [POWDERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To reduce to fine particles, pulverize; to sprinkle with, or as with, powder. — *v. i.* To separate into minute particles. — **Pow'dery,** -dẽr-ĭ, *a.* Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; sprinkled with powder; dusty; resembling powder.

Power, Powerful, etc. See under POSSESS.

Pox. See under POCK.

Poyou, poi'o͞o, *n.* A S. Amer. armadillo.



Poyou.

Praam, präm, *n.* A flat-boat or lighter used in N. Europe. (*Mil.*) A flat-bottomed vessel carrying guns; a battery to cover the landing of troops.

Practice, prak'tis, *n.* Frequently repeated or customary actions; customary use, habit; performance, disting. fr. *theory;* exercise of a profession, or the limits within which a profession is practiced; skillful management; art; stratagem; artifice; a rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use. (*Law.*) The established or prescribed form, manner, and order of conducting suits. — *v. t.* [PRACTICED (-tist), -TICING.] To do or perform frequently or habitually; to carry on in practice or repeated action; to apply (a theory) to real life; to exercise (a profession, trade, art, etc.); to commit, perpetrate. — *v. i.* To perform certain acts customarily; to learn by practice; to try artifices or stratagems; to exercise an employment or profession, esp. that of medicine or of law. — **Practi'tioner,** -tish'un-ẽr, *n.* One engaged in the actual exercise of any art or profession, esp. in law or medicine. — **Prac'ticable,** -tĭ-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being practiced, performed, or done; possible to be accomplished; admitting of use, or of being passed or traveled; possible; feasible. — **Prac'tical,** -tĭ-kal, *a.* Pert. to practice; capable of being turned to use; evincing practice or skill; ready to apply knowledge to some useful end; derived from practice. — *Practical joke.* A trick or joke which annoys or injures some one in person, feelings, or property; a joke the fun of which consists in something that is done. — **Prac'tically,** *adv.* In relation to practice; by means of practice or use; by experiment; in practice or use. — **Prac'tical-ness,** *n.* — **Pragmat'ic,** prag-mat'ik, **-ical,** *a.* Pert. to business; material; over-forward in acting; officious; meddling; meddlesome; impertinent. — *n.* One active or skilled in business; a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state.

Pragmatic, etc. See under PRACTICE.

Prairie, pra're, *n.* An extensive tract of land, level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass. — **Prai'rie-chick'en, -hen,** *n.* A species of grouse, found on the prairies and plains of the Western U. S. — **-dog,** *n.* A small rodent animal, a species of marmot, found on the prairies, etc., having a sharp bark, like that of a small dog. — **-squir'rel,** *n.* A ground squirrel of the prairies. — **-wolf,** *n.* The small gregarious wolf of the prairies; coyote.

Prairie-dog.

Praise, prāz, *n.* Commendation for worth; approval of merit; joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being; the object, ground, or reason of praise; encomium; eulogy; panegyric; applause; acclaim. — *v. t.* [PRAISED (prāzd), PRAISING.] To express approbation of; to extol in words or song; to do honor to, laud, glorify, magnify, extol.

Prance, práns, *v. i.* [PRANCED (pránst), PRANCING.] To spring or bound, as a horse: to ride with bounding movements; to strut about in a showy manner. — **Prank,** prank, *v. t.* [PRANKED (prankt), PRANKING.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust ostentatiously. — *n.* A gay or sportive action; a playfully mischievous act; gambol; frolic; freak; sport.

Prate, prāt, *v. i.* To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious. — *v. t.* To utter foolishly, speak without meaning. — *n.* Trifling talk. — **Prat'tle,** *v. i.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To talk much and idly, or lightly and artlessly, like a child. — *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; prate.

Pravity, prav'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Deterioration; corruption; depravity; esp. moral corruption; moral perversion.

Prawn, prawn, *n.* A small, edible crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

Pray, prā, *v. i.* [PRAYED (prād), PRAYING.] To ask with earnestness or zeal (for something desirable); esp. to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving; to supplicate, beg, petition. — *v. t.* To address earnest request to, entreat; to ask earnestly for, beseech. — **Pray'er,** *n.* One who prays; a supplicant. — **Prayer,** prâr, *n.* Act of praying or of asking a favor; an earnest memorial; esp. the act of addressing supplication to God; form of words used in praying; an expressed petition; entreaty; suit; request. — **Prayer'-book,** *n.* A book containing prayers or forms of devotion. — **Prayer'ful,** -fụl, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional. — **Prayer'less,** *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God. — **Preca'rious,** -ka'rĭ-us, *a.* Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy, or by a doubtful tenure; exposed to constant risk; uncertain; dubious; equivocal.

Prawn.

Preach, prēch, *v. i.* [PREACHED (prēcht), PREACHING.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, deliver a sermon, give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds. — *v. t.* To proclaim in a sermon, inculcate in public discourse, deliver or pronounce. — **Pred'icate,** -ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To assert to belong

to something; to affirm, declare, assert, —followed by *of*; improp. used as meaning to found, base, —followed by *on* or *upon*.—*n.* (*Logic.*) The thing or quality affirmed of the subject; in grammar, the word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject.—**Pred'icatory**, -ĭ-ka-to-rĭ, *a.* Affirmative; positive.—**Pred'icable**, -ĭ-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being affirmed of something.—*n.* A general attribute or notion as affirmable of many individuals; a general abstract notion. (*Logic.*) One of the 5 most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements (genus, species, difference, property, and accident).—**Pred'icabil'ity**, -bil'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being predicable.—**Predic'ament**, pre-dik'a-ment, *n.* Class or kind described by any definite marks; condition; esp. an unfortunate or trying position or condition; state; plight.—**Predict'**, -dikt', *v. t.* To tell beforehand, foretell, prophesy, prognosticate, foreshow, bode.—**Predic'tion**, *n.* Act of foretelling; thing foretold; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.—**Predict'ive**, -iv, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Preamble, pre'am-bl, *n.* An introductory portion; a preface; introductory part of a statute.

Prebend, preb'end, *n.* The maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected.—**Preb'endary**, -a-rĭ, *n.* A salaried clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church.

Precarious. See under PRAY.

Precaution, pre-kaw'shun, *n.* Previous caution or care; a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success.—*v. t.* [PRECAUTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good.—**Precau'tional**, **-ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

Precede, pre-sēd', *v. t.* To go before in place, time, rank, or importance.—**Preced'ence**, -sēd'ens, **-ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Act or state of being precedent; priority in position, rank, or time; state of going or being before in rank, dignity, etc.—**Preced'ent**, -sēd'ent, *a.* Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent.—**Prec'edent**, pres'e-dent, *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind; a preceding circumstance or condition; prognostic.—**Prec'edented**, *a.* Having a precedent.—**Preces'sion**, -sesh'un, *n.* Act of going before, or forward.—*Precession of the equinoxes.* (*Astron.*) The slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic.

Precentor, pre-sen'tẽr, *n.* The leader of the choir in a cathedral.

Precept, pre'sept, *n.* Any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; injunction; mandate; law; principle; maxim. (*Law.*) A species of writ or process.—**Precep'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Giving precepts; directing in moral conduct; didactic.—**Precep'tor**, -tẽr, *n.* A teacher; instructor; head of a school.—**Precepto'rial**, -to'rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to a preceptor.—**Precep'tory**, *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive.—*n.* An establishment of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order at London.—**Precep'tress**, *n.* A female teacher.

Precession, etc. See under PRECEDE.

Precinct, pre'sinkt, *n.* The limit, or exterior line encompassing a place; boundary; confine; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division; esp., a parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support.

Precious, presh'us, *a.* Of great price; costly; of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed; worthless, contemptible,—used ironically.

Precipice, pres'ĭ-pis, *n.* A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging bank or cliff; an abrupt declivity.—**Precip'itate**, -sip'ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To throw headlong, cast down from a steep height; to urge or press with eagerness or violence, hasten; to throw down or to the bottom of a vessel.—*v. i.* To fall headlong, hasten without preparation; fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment.—*a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; rashly hasty; lacking due deliberation; hurried; rapid; terminating speedily in death; rash; headstrong; violent.—*n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel when another substance is added to the solution.—**Precip'itately**, *adv.* Headlong; hastily.—**Precip'ita'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity; great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; act of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.—**Precip'itance**, -ĭ-tans, **-itancy**, -ĭ-tan-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being precipitant or precipitate; headlong hurry; precipitation.—**Precip'itant**, *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; urged with violent haste; unexpectedly brought on or hastened.—*n.* (*Chem.*) A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it fall to the bottom.—**Precip'itous**, -ĭ-tus, *a.* Very steep; headlong; rapidly descending; hasty; rash; quick; sudden; precipitate.

Precise, pre-sīs', *a.* Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal, either in thought or expression; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony; accurate; exact; definite; punctilious; formal; finical.—**Precise'ly**, *adv.* In a precise manner; exactly: accurately; with excess of formality.—**Precis'ian**, -sizh'an, *n.* A person rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; formalist.—**Precis'ianism**, -sizh'an-izm, *n.* Absurdly excessive exactness.—**Precis'ion**, -sizh'un, *n.* Quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.—**Pré'cis**, pra'se, *n.* An abridged statement; an abstract.

Preclude, pre-klūd', *v. t.* To shut out by anticipative action, shut off, hinder.—**Preclu'sion**, -klu'zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a shutting out.

Precocious, pre-ko'shus, *a.* Ripe before the natural time; having the faculties developed more than is usual at a given age; too forward; premature.—**Preco'ciousness**, **Precoc'ity**, -kos'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc.; premature development.

Preconceive, pre'kon-sēv', *v. t.* [-CEIVED (-sēvd'), -CEIVING.] To conceive previously, form a previous notion or idea of.—**Preconceit'**, -sēt', *n.* A previous conceit or conception; an opinion or notion previously formed.—**Preconcep'tion**, -sep'shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; conception or opinion previously formed.

Preconcert, pre'kon-sẽrt', *v. t.* To concert beforehand, settle by previous agreement.—**Precon'cert**, *n.* A previous agreement.

Precontract, pre-con'trakt, *n.* A contract previous to another.

Precursor, pre-kẽr'sẽr, *n.* One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach; forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign.—**Precur'sive**, -siv, **-sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Preceding and leading to, or introductory; forerunning.

Predatory, pred'a-to-rĭ, *a.* Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; hungry; ravenous.—**Preda'ceous**, -da'shus, *a.* Living by prey; predatory.

Predecessor, pred-e-ses'sẽr, *n.* One who precedes or has preceded another in some position, office, etc.; one whom another follows or comes after.

Predestine, pre-des'tin, *v. t.* [-TINED (-tind), -TINING.] To decree beforehand, foreordain.—**Predes'tinate**, -tĭ-nāt, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained; fated.—*v. t.* To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose, predetermine, decree, foredoom.—**Predes'tina'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

Predetermine, pre'de-tẽr'min, *v. t.* [-MINED (-mind), -MINING.] To determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree.—**Pre'deter'minate**, -mĭ-nāt, *a.* Determined beforehand.—**Pre'deter'mina'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; purpose formed beforehand.

Predial, pre'dĭ-al, *a.* Consisting of, or attached to, land or farms; growing or issuing from land.

Predicate, **Predicament**, **Predict**. See under PREACH.

Predilection, pre'di-lek'shun, *n.* A prepossession of mind in favor of something; partiality.

Predispose, pre'dis-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To incline beforehand; to fit or adapt previously.—**Pre'dispo'nent**, *a.* Disposing beforehand; predisposing.—**Pre'disposi'tion**, -zish'un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; previous inclination or

propensity; previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Predominate, pre-dom′ĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence, prevail, rule.—**Predom′inance, -inancy**, -ĭ-nan-sĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being predominant; prevalence; ascendency.—**Predom′inant**, *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ruling; controlling; overruling.

Preëminent, pre-em′ĭ-nent, *a.* Eminent above others; superior in excellence; surpassing others in evil or bad qualities. — **Preëm′inence**, -nens, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.

Preëmption, pre-emp′shun, *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others; as the right of a settler on lands of the U. S. to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

Preen, prēn, *n.* A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. — *v. t.* [PREENED (prēnd), PREENING.] To dress with, or as with, a preen; to keep in order (the feathers) — said of birds.

Preëxist, pre′egz-ist′, *v. t.* To exist beforehand, or before something else. — **Pre′ëxist′ent**, *a.* Existing beforehand. — **Pre′ëxist′ence**, -ens, *n.* Existence previous to something else; existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed.

Preface, pref′es, *n.* Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse, book, or essay; preamble; poem; prelude; prologue. — *v. t.* [PREFACED (-est), -ACING.] To introduce by preliminary remarks.

Prefect, pre′fekt, *n.* A Roman officer who was over a particular command, charge, or department; in France, a superintendent of a department, having direction of its police establishment, etc.

Prefer, pre-fĕr′, *v. t.* [-FERRED (-fĕrd′), -FERRING.] To set forth, offer, present, address; to advance (to an office or dignity); to raise, exalt; to set above something else in estimation, choice, or liking; to incline more toward; to choose. — **Pref′erable**, -ĕr-a-bl, *a.* Worthy to be preferred before something else; more desirable. — **Pref′erence**, -ĕr-ens, *n.* Act of preferring one thing before another; predilection; choice; state of being preferred; thing preferred. — **Pref′eren′tial**, -en′shal, *a.* Giving, indicating, or having, a preference. — **Prefer′ment**, -fĕr′ment, *n.* Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; state of being advanced; promotion; exaltation.

Prefigure, pre-fig′ūr, *v. t.* [-URED (-ūrd), -URING.] To announce or suggest by types and similitudes.

Prefix, pre-fiks′, *v. t.* [-FIXED (-fikst′), -FIXING.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing. — **Pre′fix**, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word, or combined or united with it at its beginning, to vary its signification.

Pregnant, preg′nant, *a.* Being with young, as a female; heavy with important contents; full of consequence; teeming; big; fruitful; inventive.—**Preg′nancy**, -nan-sĭ, *n.* Condition of being pregnant; quality of being heavy with important contents, significance, etc.; fertility.

Prehensile, pre-hen′sil, *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping. — **Prehen′sion**, -shun, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand or other limb.

Prejudge, pre-juj′, *v. t.* [-JUDGED (-jujd′), -JUDGING.] To judge before hearing, condemn beforehand. — **Preju′dicate**, -dĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To determine beforehand, esp. to disadvantage; to prejudge. — *v. i.* To form a judgment beforehand or without due examination. — **Prej′udice**, prej′u-dis, *n.* Prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection or prepossession for or against anything; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge; mischief; damage; injury. — *v. t.* [PREJUDICED (-dist), -DICING.] To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of facts; to obstruct or injure by prejudices; to hurt, damage, impair. — **Prej′udi′cial**, -dish′al, *a.* Tending to obstruct or impair; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

Prelate, prel′et, *n.* A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, etc.; a dignitary of the church. — **Prel′acy**, -a-sĭ, *n.* Office or dignity of a prelate; government by prelates; the order of prelates taken collectively.

Preliminary, pre-lim′ĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* Preceding the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory; prior; precedent. — *n.* Something previous or preparatory; preface; prelude.

Prelude, prel′ūd *or* pre′lūd, *n.* Something introductory; an introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; esp., a musical strain, introducing the theme or chief subject; preliminary; forerunner; harbinger; preface. — **Prelude′**, pre-lūd′, *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; to precede, as introductory. — *v. i.* To serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

Premature, pre′ma-tūr′, *a.* Mature or ripe before the natural time; happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; too early; received without due authentication or evidence. — **Pre′mature′ness, -tu′rity, -tu′rĭ-tĭ**, *n.*

Premeditate, pre-med′ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To meditate, or think on and revolve in the mind, beforehand. — *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate. — **Premed′ita′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; previous deliberation; previous contrivance or design formed.

Premier, etc. See under PRIME.

Premise, pre-mīz′, *v. t.* [-MISED (-mīzd′), -MISING.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down premises, on which rest subsequent reasonings. — *v. i.* To make or state antecedent propositions. — **Prem′ise**, -is, **-iss**, *n.; pl.* -ISES, -is-ez. A proposition antecedently supposed or proved. (*Logic.*) Each of the first 2 propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. *pl.* (*Law.*) The land or thing demised or granted by deed,—hence applied to a building and its adjuncts.

Premium, pre′mĭ-um, *n.* A recompense; reward; a prize to be won by competition; something offered or given for the loan of money; insurance money paid to underwriters; allowance; bonus; anything offered as an incentive; bounty.

Premonish, pre-mon′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To forewarn, admonish beforehand. — **Pre′moni′tion**, -nish′un, *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information; presentiment. — **Premon′itory**, -ĭ-to-rĭ, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

Premorse, pre-môrs′, *a.* (*Bot.*) Terminating abruptly, as if bitten off, — said of roots and leaves.

Premorse Leaf.

Premunition, pre′mu-nish′un, *n.* An anticipation of objections.

Prenatal, pre-na′tal, *a.* Anterior to birth.

Prenomen, pre-no′men, *n.* Same as PRÆNOMEN, q. v. — **Prenom′inate**, -nom′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To forename; to nominate or name beforehand.

Prentice, pren′tis, *n.* Contr. fr. APPRENTICE, q. v.

Preoccupy, pre-ok′ku-pi, *v. t.* [-PIED (-pīd), -PYING.] To take possession of before another; to prepossess; to engage or occupy the attention of beforehaud. — **Preoc′cupancy**, -ku-pan-sĭ, *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another. — **Preoc′cupa′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; prior occupation; anticipation of objections.

Preordain, pre′ôr-dān′, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand, predetermine. — **Preor′dinance**, -dĭ-nans, *n.* Antecedent decree or determination. — **Preor′dina′tion**, *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous determination.

Prepare, pre-pâr′, *v. t.* [-PARED (-pârd′), -PARING.] To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready; to procure as suitable, get ready, provide, fit, adjust, adapt, equip, form, make. — *v. i.* To make all things ready; to make one's self ready, get ready. — **Prep′ara′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which prepares; preparatory act or measure; that which is prepared, made, or compounded, for a particular purpose. (*Anat.*) A part of an animal body prepared and preserved as a specimen. — **Prepar′ative**, -păr′a-tiv, *a.* Tending to pre-

pare or make ready; preparatory.—*n.* That which has the power of preparing, which prepares, or which is done to prepare; preparation. — **Prepar'atory,** -to-rĭ, *a.* Preparing the way for anything by previous measures of adaptation; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

Prepay, pre-pā', *v. t.* [-PAID (-pād'), -PAYING.] To pay in advance or beforehand.—**Prepay'ment,** *n.* Payment in advance.

Prepense, pre-pens', *a.* Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated; aforethought.

Preponderate, pre-pon'dĕr-āt, *v. t.* To outweigh, have greater weight than; to overpower by stronger influence or moral power.—*v. i.* To exceed in weight: to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; to exceed in influence or power; to incline to one side. — **Prepon'derance, -ancy,** -dĕr-an-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being preponderant or preponderating; superiority of weight, influence, or power. — **Prepon'derant,** *a.* Preponderating; outweighing.

Preposition, prep'o-zish'un, *n.* (*Gram.*) A particle governing, and generally placed before, a substantive or pronoun, which is put in an oblique case (in Eng., in the objective), and expressing its relation to some other word. — **Prepos'itive,** -poz'ĭ-tiv, *a.* Put before; prefixed.—*n.* A word, or particle, put before another word.

Prepossess, pre'pos-ses' *or* -poz-zes', *v. t.* [-SESSED (-zest'), -SESSING.] To take previous possession of; to preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; to induce a favorable opinion beforehand or at the outset; to bias or prejudice.—**Pre'possess'ing,** *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure favor, esteem, or love.—**Pre'posses'sion,** *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession; preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; bent; bias; inclination.—**Pre'possess'or,** *n.*

Preposterous, pre-pos'tĕr-us, *a.* Having that first which ought to be last; contrary to nature or reason; utterly and glaringly foolish; absurd; irrational; foolish; monstrous.

Prepuce, pre'pūs, *n.* (*Anat.*) The loose fold of skin which ordinarily covers the *glans* or head of an uncircumcised penis; foreskin.

Preraphaelite, pre-raf'a-el-īt, *a.* Pert. to, or imitating the style of art which existed before the time of *Raphael.*—*n.* One who practices or advocates, etc. — **Preraph'aelism,** -izm, *n.* The observance in art of close adherence to natural forms and effects, as opp. to the style of rendering of particular schools in art.

Prerequisite, pre-rek'wĭ-zit, *a.* Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end.—*n.* Something that is, etc.

Prerogative, pre-rog'a-tiv, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege; right.

Presage, pres'ej *or* pre'saj, *n.* Something which foreshows a future event; power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power; prognostic; omen; presentiment. — **Presage',** pre-sāj', *v. t.* [-SAGED (-sājd'), -SAGING.] To have a presentiment of; to forebode; to foretell, predict, prophesy.

Presbyter, prez'bĭ-tĕr, *n.* (*Anc. Church.*) An elder having authority to instruct and guide in the church; a pastor or ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. (*Church of Eng.*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry,—called also *priest.* —**Presbyte'rial,** -rĭ-al, **-rian,** *a.* Pert. to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters; consisting of presbyters.—**Presbyte'rian,** *n.* One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters, or belongs to a church governed by presbyters. — **Presbyte'rianism,** -izm, *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them. —**Pres'bytery,** -bĭ-tĕr-ĭ, *n.* A body of elders in the Christian Church. (*Presb. Ch.*) A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder (a layman) from each church.

Prescience, pre'shĭ-ens, *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.—**Pre'scient,** -shĭ-ent, *a.* Having knowledge, etc.

Prescribe, pre-skrīb', *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd'), -SCRIBING.] To lay down authoritatively for direction, appoint, order, dictate, ordain, establish. (*Med.*) To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient.—*v. i.* To give law, dictate, give directions. (*Med.*) To write or give medical directions. (*Law.*) To claim by prescription, or on the ground of immemorial use.—**Pre'script,** *a.* Directed; prescribed.—**Prescript'ible,** *a.* Depending or derived from prescription.— **Prescrip'tion,** *n.* Act of prescribing or directing, or that which is prescribed; esp., the direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them. (*Law.*) The claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.—**Prescript'ive,** -iv, *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use and enjoyment.

Presence, prez'ens, *n.* State or condition of being present; region in which one is present; approach face to face; nearness; neighborhood to one of superior or exalted rank; the person of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port; mien; air; personal appearance.—*Presence of mind.* A calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control, esp. in danger or emergency — **Pres'ent,** *a.* Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain limits, etc.; now existing, or in process; now in view, or under consideration; immediate; instant; favorably attentive; propitious. —*n.* Present time. *pl.* (*Law.*) Present letters or instrument; a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, etc.—*Present tense.* (*Gram.*) The tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.—**Present',** pre-zent', *v. t.* To put or place in the presence of some one, esp. of a superior; to give a formal introduction to; to exhibit to view or notice, set forth, offer; to pass or make over, esp. in a ceremonious manner; to make a gift of, bestow, give, grant, confer; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a court as an object of inquiry; to indict; to point or direct, as a weapon.—**Pres'ent,** *n.* That which is presented or given; gift; donation; donative; benefaction.—**Present'able,** *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented; properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to go into society.—**Pres'enta'tion,** *n.* Act of presenting, or state of being presented; a setting forth; offering; bestowal; exhibition; representation. (*Eccl. Law.*) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. [OF.] — **Present'ative,** -a-tiv, *a.* (*Eccl.*) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution. Admitting the presentation of a clergyman. (*Metaph.*) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive,—applied to objects; capable of apprehending, —applied to faculties.—**Pres'entee',** *n.* One presented to a benefice.—**Pres'ently,** *adv.* At once; without delay; instantly; soon; before long; by and by.—**Present'ment,** *n.* Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation; setting forth to view; delineation; representation. (*Law.*) Written notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; bill of indictment found by a grand jury.

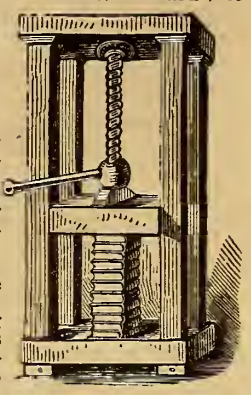
Presentient, pre-sen'shent, *a.* Perceiving beforehand. —**Present'iment,** -sent'ĭ-ment, *n.* Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; esp., an antecedent impression or conviction of something about to happen; anticipation of evil.

Preserve, pre-zĕrv', *v. t.* [-SERVED (-zĕrvd'), -SERVING.] To keep from injury or destruction; to save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to maintain or keep throughout (appearances); to secure, sustain, protect, guard, shield.—*n.* Fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp. fruit cooked with an equal weight of sugar; a place for the shelter or preservation of game, fish, etc. — **Pres'erva'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; security.—**Preserv'ative,** -a-tiv, *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve.—*n.* That which, etc.; a preventive of injury or decay. — **Preserv'atory,** -a-to-rĭ, *a.* Having the power or a tendency to preserve; preservative.—*n.* That which, etc.

Preside, pre-zīd', *v. t.* To occupy the place of ruler, moderator, principal director, etc.; to exercise superintendence. — **Pres'ident,** prez'ĭ-dent, *n.* One

elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer; as, the chief officer of a corporation, company, ward, society, etc.; the chief executive of the republic in certain countries. — **Pres'idency**, -den-sy, *n.* Act or condition of one who presides; superintendence; office of president; term during which a president holds his office; jurisdiction of a president. — **Pres'iden'tial**, -shal, *a.* Presiding; pert. to a president.

Press, pres, *v. t.* [PRESSED (prest), PRESSING.] To urge with force or weight; to squeeze, crush; to squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of; to squeeze in or with suitable instruments, in order to make smooth; to embrace closely; to urge with earnestness or importunity, force, compel; to drive with violence, urge on; to inculcate with earnestness. — *v. i.* To exert pressure, bear heavily; to move on with urging and crowding forward; to crowd, throng, encroach; to urge with vehemence or importunity; to approach unseasonably or importunately.—*n.* An instrument or machine by which anything is pressed or squeezed; place or building containing presses; a machine for printing: see PRINTING-PRESS; the art or business of printing and publishing; the publications issued from the press, taken collectively; a case, or closet, for the safe keeping of articles; act of pressing or pushing forward; urgent demands of affairs; urgency: a multitude of individuals crowded together; a throng. — **Press'ingly**, *adv.* Urgently; closely. — **Press'ure**, presh'ẽr, *n.* Act of, or condition of being, etc.; a constraining force or impulse; severe affliction, distress, difficulties, etc.; urgency. (*Mech.*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force. — **Press'bed**, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet. — **-man**, *n.* (*Print.*) One who manages or attends to a press. — **Pres'sirostʏr**, -sy-ros'tẽr, *n.* One of a tribe of wading birds, including those which have a compressed or flattened beak.



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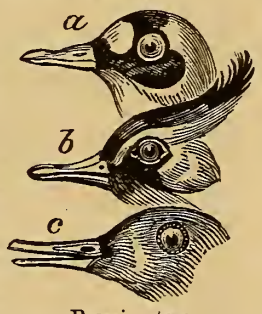


Pressirosters.
a, Plover; *b*, Lapwing; *c*, Ring Dotterel.

Press, pres, *v. t.* To force (men) into service, esp. the naval service.

Prestidigitator, etc. See under PRESTO.

Prestige, pres-tēzh' *or* pres'tij, *n.* Weight or influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.

Presto, pres'to, *adv.* Quickly; rapidly; immediately; in haste; suddenly.—**Pres'tidig'ita'tion**, pres'tʏ-dij'ʏ-ta'shun, *n.* Skill in legerdemain. — **Pres'tidig'ita'tor**, *n.* One skilled, etc.

Presume, pre-zūm', *v. t.* [-SUMED (-zūmd'), -SUMING.] To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof; to take for granted. — *v. i.* To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to act in a forward or venturesome manner, take liberties. — **Presump'tion**, -zump'shun, *n.* Act of believing upon probable evidence, or taking for granted; ground for presuming; strong probability; an inference or belief based upon probable reasoning in the absence of positive evidence; forward, venturesome, over-confident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness. — **Presump'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Taken by presumption or previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence. — **Presumpt'uous**, -zump'chu-us, *a.* Full of presumption; going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty; founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence; done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; foolhardy; rash; presuming; arrogant; insolent.

Presuppose, pre'sup-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To suppose as previous, take for granted, presume, assume.

Pretend, pre-tend', *v. t.* Orig. to practice, plot, intend; to simulate in words or actions; to represent falsely, show hypocritically or for the purpose of deceiving, feign; to allege a title to; to counterfeit, assume, claim. — *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to lay claim, strive after something; to profess, make believe. — **Pretense'**, **-tence'**, *n.* Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; deceptive reason; pretext; simulation; that pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show; act of pretending or laying claim; assumption. — **Preten'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of pretending or laying claim; claim laid; right alleged or assumed. — **Preten'tious**, -shus, *a.* Full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

Preterhuman, pre-tẽr-hu'man, *a.* More than human; superhuman.

Preterimperfect, pre'tẽr-im-pẽr'fekt, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not absolutely or distinctly past; past imperfect.

Preterit, **-ite**, pret'ẽr-it, *a.* Past, — appl. to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, — called also the *perfect* tense.

Pretermit, pre-tẽr-mit', *v. t.* To omit, disregard.

Preternatural, pre-tẽr-nach'ur-al, *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular course of things.

Preterperfect, pre-tẽr-pẽr'fekt, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect. — **Preterplu'perfect**, *a.* Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.

Pretext, pre-tekst' *or* pre'tekst, *n.* Ostensible motive assigned or assumed as a cover for the real motive; pretense; semblance; appearance.

Pretor, pre'tẽr, *n.* A civil officer among the ancient Romans.

Pretty, prit'tʏ, *a.* [-TIER; -TIEST.] Pleasing by delicacy or grace; of pleasing and attractive form or features; having slight or diminutive beauty; affectedly nice; foppish; petty; mean; despicable; contemptible. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; quite.

Pretzel, pret'zel, *n.* A brittle, salted cake; cracknel.

Prevail, pre-vāl', *v. i.* [-VAILED (-vāld'), -VAILING.] To overcome, gain the victory or superiority, succeed; to be in force, have effect, power, or influence; to persuade or induce. — **Prevail'ing**, *p. a.* Having more influence; superior in power, influence, or efficacy; predominant; most general in reception, existence, or extension; prevalent; common; efficacious; successful. — **Prev'alence**, -a-lens, *n.* Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, influence, or efficacy; most general reception or practice, existence or extension. — **Prev'alent**, *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; most generally received; extensively existing; prevailing.

Prevaricate, pre-var'ʏ-kāt, *v. i.* To evade telling the truth, equivocate, quibble, shuffle. (*Civil Law.*) To collude, as where an informer colludes with the defendant. — **Prevar'ica'tion**, *n.* Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth, or disclosure of truth. (*Civil Law.*) Collusion of an informer with the defendant. (*Common Law.*) The undertaking a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Prevent, pre-vent', *v. t.* Orig. to be beforehand with, get the start of; to intercept and stop, thwart, hinder, impede, debar, obstruct. — **Preven'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; obstruction. — **Prevent'ive**, -iv, *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of. — *n.* That which prevents, or intercepts approach. (*Med.*) Medicine taken in health, esp. after exposure to contagion, etc., to prevent an attack of disease.

Previous, pre′vɪ-us, *a.* Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.
Prevision, pre-vizh′un, *n.* Foresight; prescience.
Prey, pra, *n.* Anything, as goods, etc., taken by force in war; that which is seized by beasts or birds, to be devoured; anything taken violently or unjustly; spoil; booty; plunder. —*v. i.* [PREYED (prād), PREYING.] To collect spoil, take food by violence.
Price, prīs, *n.* The amount of money at which a thing is valued; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; value; estimation; reward; recompense.—*v. t.* [PRICED (prīst), PRICING.] To set a price on. —**Price′less**, *a.* Too valuable to admit of being valued; of inestimable worth.
Prick, prik, *v. t.* [PRICKED (prikt), PRICKING.] To puncture with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to fix by the point, hang or put on by puncturing; to mark or designate by a puncture; to trace, form, or make, by pricking; to spur, goad, incite; to affect with sharp pain; to erect into a point; to raise (something pointed), —said esp. of the ears of an animal; —hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply. —*v. i.* To be pricked or punctured; to suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to spur onward. —*n.* That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; a pointed instrument; sharp, stinging pain; a mark made by a point; a puncture. —**Prick′ing**, *n.* Act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked; trace left by a hare's foot. —**Prick′le**, *n.* A little prick; a small, sharp-pointed projection. —*v. t.* To pierce with a prickle, or with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly. —**Prick′ly**, -lɪ, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles. —**Prick′ly-pear**, *n.* A species of *Cactus*, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other: it produces a purplish, edible fruit.

Prickly-pear.

Pride, prīd, *n.* State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; noble self-esteem: elevation of character; insolence or arrogance of demeanor; that of which one is proud; that which excites boasting, —as, decoration, ornament; or, show, ostentation, honor; or, elevation reached. —*v. t.* To indulge in pride, elation, self-gratulation, etc., —used reflexively. —**Proud**, prowd, *a.* Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; esp., possessing or showing inordinate self-esteem; giving reason or occasion for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; excited by the animal appetite, —said of the female of some animals.—*Proud flesh.* (*Med.*) A fungous growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound or ulcer.
Priest, prēst, *n.* One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice. (*Christian Ch.*) A presbyter or elder; a minister. (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*) One who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. —**Priest′craft**, *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns. —**Priest′hood**, *n.* Office or character of a priest; priests taken collectively; order of priests. —**Priest′ly**, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, a priest or priests; sacerdotal.
Prig, prig, *n.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow; a thief. —*v. i.* [PRIGGED (prigd), -GING.] To haggle about the price of a commodity. —*v. t.* To filch or steal.
Prim, prim, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice.—*v. t.* [PRIMMED (primd), -MING.] To deck with great nicety.
Primadonna, pre′mȧ-don′nȧ, *n.* The chief female singer in an opera.
Prime, prīm, *a.* Primitive; primary; first in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; first in excellence; of highest quality; early; blooming. —*n.* The first part; beginning or opening, as of the day, year, etc.; the dawn; the spring; spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; that which is first in quality; best portion. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) The first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—*v. t.* [PRIMED (prīmd), PRIMING.] To fill the vent with powder, etc., for communicating fire, from the percussion cap, etc., to the charge; to lay the first color in painting upon. —**Pri′mary**, ma-rɪ, *a.* First in order of time or development; preparatory to something higher; first in dignity or importance; original; chief; lowest; primitive; elemental.—*n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance. *pl.* (*Ornith.*) One of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing. —**Pri′mate**, -māt, *n.* The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop. —**Pri′mateship, -macy**, -ma-sɪ, *n.* Office or dignity of a primate. —**Pre′mier**, -mɪ-ēr, *a.* First; chief; principal. (*Her.*) Most ancient. —**Premier**, pre′mɪ-ēr *or* prem′yēr, *n.* The chief minister of state; prime minister. —**Prim′ing**, prīm′ing, *n.* The powder, etc., used to communicate fire from the percussion cap, etc., to the charge in a firearm, etc. (*Paint.*) The first color laid on canvas, or on a building, etc. (*Steam Eng.*) The act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder. —**Prim′itive**, prɪm′ɪ-tiv, *a.* Pert. to the beginning or origin, or to early times; characterized by simplicity; formal; prim; antique; antiquated: original; primary; radical.—*n.* An original word: a word not derived from another. —**Prim′er**, prɪm′ēr, *n.* A small, elementary book for teaching children to read. (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are 2 species; one, called *long primer*, in size between small pica and bourgeois; the other, called *great primer*, larger than English, and the largest type commonly used in printing books. [Orig. the book of *prime*, or devotions, then an elementary book.]

The type called *long-primer*.

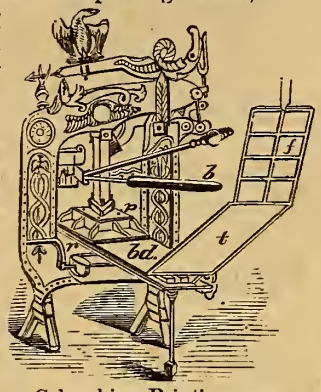
Great-primer type.

—**Prime′val**, pri-me′val, *a.* Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive. —**Pri′moge′nial**, -je′nɪ-al, *a.* First born, made, or generated: primary; constituent; elemental. —**Pri′mogen′itor**, -ɪ-tēr, *n.* The first father or forefather. —**Pri′mogen′iture**, -ɪ-chur, *n.* Seniority by birth among children. (*Eng. Law.*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. —**Prim′rose**, prɪm′rōz, *n.* An early flowering herbaceous plant of many species.
Prince, prins, *n.* A person possessing highest place and authority; a sovereign; monarch; the son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; a person of rank next to the sovereign. —**Prin′cess**, *n.* A female prince; daughter of a king; consort of a prince. —**Prince′dom**, -dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince. —**Prince′ly**, -lɪ, *a.* Of, or relating to, a prince; regal; of highest rank or authority; resembling or becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence; grand; noble; stately. —*adv.* In a prince-like manner. —**Prin′ce's-met′al**, *n.* An alloy composed of 75 parts of copper and 25 of zinc, in imitation of gold. —**Prin′cipal**, -sɪ-pal, *a.* Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief. —*n.* A chief or head; presiding teacher of a school; one who takes the lead,—as, one who possesses or exercises chief authority. (*Law.*) The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, —as disting. fr. an *accessory;* a chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, —disting. fr. a *surety;* one who employs another to act for him, —disting. fr. an *agent.* A thing of chief or prime consequence; a capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund. —**Prin′cipal′ity**, -pal′ɪ-tɪ, *n.* Sovereignty; supreme power; a prince; one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince.—**Prin′cipally**, *adv.* In a principal manner; chiefly; mainly; essentially; especially; particularly.—**Prin′ciple**, -sɪ-pl, *n.* A source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds; an original faculty or endowment of the soul; a fundamental truth or tenet; elementary proposition; a settled rule of action; right rule of conduct; maxim; axiom; tenet; motive. (*Chem.*) An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by anal-

ysis. — *v. t.* [PRINCIPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To establish or fix in, or impress with, tenets.

Prink, prink, *v. i.* [PRINKED (prinkt), PRINKING.] To dress for show, put on stately airs, strut. — *v. t.* To dress or adjust the hair, etc.

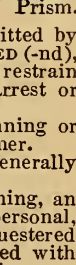
Print, print, *v. t.* To press or impress, imprint; to take an impression of, stamp; to strike off impressions of, by means of a press; to mark by pressure, form an impression upon; to form an imitation of letters made by the impression of types. — *v. i.* To use or practice the art of typography; to publish a book. — *n.* A mark made by impression or by pressure of one thing on another; impressions of types in general, as to form, size, etc.; that produced by printing, — as, a stamped likeness of anything, an engraving; or, a printed sheet of news, newspaper; or, a fabric figured by printing, calico; that which impresses its form on anything. — **Print'er**, *n.* One who prints, impresses, or stamps; esp., one employed in printing books, newspapers, etc. — **Print'ing**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography. — **Print'ing-ink**, *n.* Ink used in printing paper. — **-press**, *n.* A press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, etc. — **Print'-shop**, *n.* A shop where prints are kept for sale.



Columbian Printing-press.
t, tympan; *f*, frisket; *r*, rounce; *b*, bar; *bd*, bed; *p*, platen.

Prior, pri'ēr, *a.* Preceding in the order of time; anterior; antecedent; precedent; preëminent. — *n.* (*Eccl.*) The superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot. — **Pri'oress**, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns. — **Pri'ory**, -o-rY, *n.* A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey; a convent. — **Prior'ity**, -ŏr'Y-tY, *n.* State of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; precedence; preëminence; preference.

Prism, prizm, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. (*Opt.*) A transparent body, with, usually, 3 rectangular plane faces or sides, and 2 equal and parallel triangular ends or bases: see LIGHT. — **Prismat'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Resembling or related to, separated or distributed by, or formed by, a prism. — **Prismat'ically**, *adv.* — **Pris'moid**, -moid, *n.* A body that approaches to the form of a prism.


Prism.

Prison, priz'n, *n.* A building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals, or those accused of crime, and others committed by due process of law; a jail. — *v. t.* [PRISONED (-nd), ONING.] To shut up in a prison, confine, restrain from liberty. — **Pris'oner**, *n.* One under arrest or in custody; a captive.

Pristine, pris'tin, *a.* Belonging to the beginning or earliest time; original; first; primitive; former.

Prithee, prith'e. Corrupt. of *I pray thee*, — generally used without the pronoun.

Private, pri'vet, *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest, — personal, opp. to *public;* peculiar to one's self; sequestered from company or observation; not invested with public office or employment; not publicly known; not open; secret; secluded; solitary. — *n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in an army. — **Pri'vacy**, -va-sY, *n.* State of being in retirement; a place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; retirement; concealment of what is said or done; secrecy. — **Pri'vateer'**, -tēr', *n.* An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the enemy's commerce. — *v. i.* [PRIVATEERED (-tērd'), -TEERING.] To cruise in a privateer. — **Priva'tion**, *n.* Act of depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank; state of being deprived of something, esp. of something required or desired; destitution; need; condition of being absent or wanting; absence. — **Priv'ative**, priv'a-tiv, *a.* Causing privation; depriving; consisting in the absence of something; not positive. — *n.* That which derives its character from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something. (*Gram.*) A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense. — **Priv'y**, -Y, *a.* Pert. to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private; not open or public; secret; clandestine; appropriated to retirement; secretly cognizant. — *n.* (*Law.*) A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing. A necessary house. — **Priv'ilege**, -Y-lej, *n.* A peculiar benefit or advantage; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all; prerogative; franchise; claim; liberty. — *v. t.* [PRIVILEGED (-lejd), -LEGING.] To grant some particular right or exemption to; to exempt, deliver.

Privet.

Privet, priv'et, *n.* An ornamental European shrub, used in hedges in the U. S.

Prize, prīz, *n.* Something taken from another; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power. (*Law.*) Anything captured by a belligerent using the right of war; esp. a captured vessel. Anything carried off as the reward of success in a contest, etc.; thing offered to be competed for; that won in a lottery; anything worth striving for.

Prize, prīz, *v. t.* [PRIZED (prīzd), PRIZING.] To set or estimate the value of, rate; to value highly, esteem.

Prize, to raise with a lever. See PRY.

Pro and Con, pro-and-kon. For and against. *pl.* Things which may be urged for or against a thing.

Proa, pro'ȧ, *n.* A long, narrow, sail canoe, with oars and outrigger, used in the regions of the trade-winds: the head and stern are alike, but the sides differently formed.

Probable, **Probate**, **Probe**, **Probity**, etc. See under PROVE.

Problem, prob'lem, *n.* A question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of settlement. (*Math.*) Anything required to be done. — **Problemat'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Having the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful.

Proboscis, pro-bos'sis, *n.*; *pl.* -BOSCIDES, -bos'sY-dēz. An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of certain animals, and capable of absorbing fluids; a snout; trunk: an insect's proboscis is usually a horny tube formed by the modified jaws.

Proceed', pro-sēd', *v. i.* To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to come forth; to pass from a stated point or topic to another; to issue or come forth as from a source; to go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to act by method. (*Law.*) To commence and carry on a legal process. — **Pro'ceeds**, *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; yield; issue; product; sum afforded by a sale. — **Proceed'ing**, *n.* Action contemplated as in process or with reference to its successive steps; progress or movement from one thing to another; transaction; measure; step. — **Proced'ure**, -se'jur, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; progress; management; step taken; act performed; course; conduct. — **Proc'ess**, pros'es, *n.* Act of proceeding or moving forward; procedure; progress; advance; series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; normal or regular manner of activity. (*Anat.*) Any protuberance; projecting part of any surface. (*Law.*)

The whole course of proceedings in a cause. — **Proces'sion**, -sesh'un, *n.* Act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; a train of individuals advancing in order; a retinue.

Proclaim, pro-klām', *v. t.* [-CLAIMED (-klāmd'), -CLAIMING.] To make conspicuously known by public announcement, give wide publicity to, announce, publish, promulgate, declare. — **Proc'lama'tion**, *n.* Act of publishing abroad; official or general publication; an official public announcement; published ordinance.

Proclivity, pro-kliv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness; facility.

Proconsul, pro-kon'sul, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of a province.

Procrastinate, pro-kras'tĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To put off till tomorrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time, postpone, delay, retard, prolong. — *v. i.* To delay, be dilatory. — **Procras'tina'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.: dilatoriness.

Procreate, pro'kre-āt. *v. t.* To beget, generate, engender. — **Pro'crea'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Procrustean, pro-krus'te-an, *a.* Pert. to or like *Procrustes*, a highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; hence, reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

Proctor, etc. See under PROCURE.

Procumbent, pro-kum'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face; prone; prostrate.

Procure, pro-kūr', *v. t.* To bring into possession; to acquire or provide for one's self or for another; to contrive and effect, bring about, gain, get, obtain, win, attract, cause. — *v. i.* To pimp. — **Procure'ment**, *n.* Act of procuring; obtainment; management; agency. — **Procur'er**, *n.* One who procures or obtains; a pimp: pander. — **Procur'ess**, *n.* A female procurer. — **Procur'able**, *a.* — **Proc'ura'tor**, prok'ura'tẽr, *n.* (*Law.*) One who manages another's affairs; a proctor. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A governor of a province under the emperors: also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue. — **Proc'uracy**, -u-ra-sĭ, *n.* Office or act of a proctor or procurator; vicarious management. — **Proc'ura'tion**, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement: management of another's affairs; instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another; sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations. — **Proc'tor**, -tẽr, *n.* One employed to manage the affairs of another. (*Law.*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. An officer who attends to the morals of university or college students, and enforces obedience to the regulations. — **Prox'y**, -ĭ, *n.* The agency of one who acts as a substitute for another; one deputed to act for another; a writing by which one authorizes another to vote in his place.

Prod, prod, *v. t.* To thrust with a pointed instrument, goad, prick. — *n.* A goad; awl.

Prodigal, prod'ĭ-gal, *a.* Given to extravagant expenditures; recklessly profuse; expending to excess, or without necessity; lavish; free. — *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift. — **Prod'igal'ity**, *n.* Extravagance in expenditure, esp. of money; profusion; waste.

Prodigy, prod'ĭ-jĭ, *n.* Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent; anything wonderful or astonishing, and out of the ordinary course of nature; miracle; marvel; monster. — **Prodig'ious**, -dij'us, *a.* Of the nature of a prodigy; enormous in size, quantity, extent, etc.: huge; monstrous; portentous; amazing; extraordinary.

Produce, pro-dūs', *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst'), -DUCING.] To offer to view or notice, exhibit; to bring forth, give birth to, propagate, furnish; to cause to be or to happen; to manufacture; to yield or furnish; to draw further, lengthen out, prolong. (*Geom.*) To extend, — applied to a line, surface, or solid. — **Prod'uce**, prod'ūs, *n.* That produced, brought forth, or yielded; result of labor, esp. of agricultural labors; agricultural products. — **Prod'uct**, *n.* That produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual. (*Math.*) The number resulting from the multiplication of 2 or more numbers. — **Produc'tion**, *n.* Act or process of producing; that produced or made; product; fruit of labor; a lengthening out; prolongation. — **Produc'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; producing good crops.

Proem, pro'em, *n.* Preface; introduction; prelude.

Profane, pro-fān', *a.* Not sacred or holy; relating to matters other than sacred; secular; temporal; worldly; characterized by impurity; esp., treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; wicked; godless; impious. — *v. t.* [PROFANED (-fānd'), -FANING.] To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to put to a wrong or unworthy use; to desecrate, pollute, defile, violate, dishonor. — **Profan'ity**, -făn'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or character of being profane; profaneness; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy; that which is profane; profane language. — **Prof'ana'tion**, *n.* Act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

Profess, pro-fes', *v. t.* [-FESSED (-fest'), -FESSING.] To make open declaration of, confess publicly, affirm; to make pretense to, put on an appearance of; to pretend to knowledge of, proclaim one's self versed in. — *v. i.* To take a profession upon one's self; to confess. — **Profess'edly**, *adv.* By profession; by avowal. — **Profes'sion**, -fesh'un, *n.* Act of professing; open declaration; public avowal; that which one professes; declaration; claim; occupation (not mechanical, agricultural, etc.), to which one devotes himself; the collective body of persons engaged in a calling. — **Profes'sional**, *a.* Pert. to or engaged in a profession or a calling; professed; being by profession; avowed. — **Profes'sionally**, *adv.* By profession or calling. — **Profess'or**, *n.* One who makes open profession of his sentiments or opinions; esp., one who makes a formal profession of religion; a public teacher of any science or branch of learning; esp., a college instructor.

Proffer, prof'fẽr, *v. t.* [-FERED (-fẽrd), -FERING.] To offer for acceptance, propose to give, tender, essay. — *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another.

Proficient, pro-fish'ent, *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed. — *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert, adept. — **Profi'cience**, **-ciency**, **-fish'en-sĭ**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.

Profile, pro'fil *or* -fēl, *n.* An outline or contour; a vertical section through a building, figure, machine, piece of work, section of country, etc. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view. — *v. t.* [-FILED (-fild *or* -fēld), -FILING.] To draw the outline of, draw in profile.

Profit, prof'it, *n.* Acquisition beyond expenditure; in commerce, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; advancement; gain; emolument. — *v. t.* To be of service to, be good to, help on, benefit. — *v. i.* To gain advantage, make improvement; to be of use or advantage, bring good. — **Prof'itable**, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; advantageous; serviceable; improving.

Profligate, prof'lĭ-gāt, *a.* Abandoned to vice; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; depraved; wicked. — *n.* An abandoned man; a vicious person. — **Prof'ligacy**, -lĭ-ga-sĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life; prodigality; extravagance; exuberance.

Profound, pro-fownd', *a.* Descending far below the surface; low bending; very low; characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intellectually deep; reaching to the bottom of a matter; exhibiting or expressing deep humility. — *n.* The deep; the abyss; the sea; ocean. — **Profun'dity**, -fun'dĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, etc.

Profuse, pro-fūs', *a.* Very liberal; giving without stint; liberal to excess; lavish; exuberant; pouring

forth very abundantly; prodigal; extravagant. — **Profu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of a profuse person; extravagance of expenditure; rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

Prog, prog, *v. i.* To wander about and beg; to steal, filch. — *n.* Victuals sought by begging, or found by wandering about; food; one who seeks victuals by wandering and begging.

Progeny, proj'e-nĭ, *n.* Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; offspring. — **Progen'itor**, pro-jen'ĭ-tẽr, *n.* An ancestor in the direct line; forefather.

Prognathus, prog-na'thus, **-nath'ic**, *a.* Having a projecting jaw.

Prognosis, prog-no'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, by particular symptoms. — **Prognos'tic**, -nos'tik, *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms. — *n.* A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; a prediction. (*Med.*) A symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. — **Prognos'ticate**, -tik-āt, *v. t.* To indicate as future, foretell from signs or symptoms, foreshow, betoken, presage, prophesy. — **Prognostica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a previous sign; a foretoken.

Program, **-gramme**, pro'gram, *n.* A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or subjects embraced, in any public exercise.

Progress, prog'res, *n.* A moving or going forward, — as, in actual space, etc.; or, in the growth of an animal or plant; or, in knowledge; or, in business of any kind; or, toward completeness or perfection; a journey of state, made by a sovereign through his own dominions. — **Progress'**, pro-gres', *v. i.* [-GRESSED (-grest'), -GRESSING.] To make progress, move forward, proceed, advance, go on: to make improvement. — **Progres'sion**, -gresh'un, *n.* Act of moving forward; motion onward; course; passage. (*Math.*) Continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. (*Mus.*) A regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony. — **Progress'ive**, -iv, *a.* Moving forward; advancing; evincing progress; improving.

Prohibit, pro-hib'it, *v. t.* To forbid, interdict by authority; to hinder, debar, prevent, preclude. — **Pro'hibi'tion**, -bish'un, *n.* Act of, etc.; interdict. — **Pro'hibi'tionist**, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor. — **Prohib'itive**, -tiv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition.

Project, pro-jekt', *v. t.* To throw out, cast forward; to scheme, devise; to draw or exhibit (the form of anything); to exhibit in a striking way by the aid of another object. — *v. i.* To shoot forward, extend beyond something else, jut. — **Proj'ect**, proj'ekt, *n.* That projected or designed, intended or devised; a plan; scheme: an idle scheme; design not practicable. — **Project'ile**, -jek'til, *a.* Impelling forward; given by impulse; impelled forward. — *n.* A body projected through the air, as a cannon-ball. *pl.* (*Mech.*) Science of the motion, range, etc., of bodies thrown above the surface of the earth. — **Projec'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a part jutting out, as of a building; scheme; representation of something; delineation; plan; esp., the representation of any object on a perspective plane. — **Project'or**, *n.* One who projects; one who forms a design, — esp. wild or impracticable schemes.

Prolétaire, pro-la-târ', *n.* One of the common people; a low person; the commonalty as an influence or estate in a country. — **Prolif'ic**, *a.* Producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive; serving to produce; fruitful of results; active.

Prolix, pro-liks', *a.* Extending to a great length; indulging in protracted discourse; long; diffuse; tedious; tiresome; wearisome. — **Prolix'ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; great length: minute detail.

Prolocutor, prol-o-ku'tẽr *or* pro-lok'u-tẽr, *n.* One who speaks for another; the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prologue, pro'log, *n.* The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; esp., the poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins.

Prolong, pro-long', *v. t.* [-LONGED (-longd'), -LONGING.] To lengthen in time, extend the duration of; to put off to a distant time; to extend in space or length; to delay, protract, postpone. — **Prolonga'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; extension.

Promenade, prom-e-nād' *or* -nād', *n.* A walk for amusement or exercise; a place for walking. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

Promethean, pro-me'the-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, *Prometheus*, fabled to have formed men of clay, and given them life by means of fire stolen from heaven; having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Prominent, prom'ĭ-nent, *a.* Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; likely to attract attention from size or position; eminent; distinguished above others; conspicuous; chief. — **Prom'inence**, **-nency**, -nen-sĭ, *n.* State of, or that which, etc.

Promiscuous, pro-mis'ku-us, *a.* Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common; indiscriminate; confused.

Promise, prom'is, *n.* A declaration by one person to another, which binds him who makes it to do or forbear a specified act; a binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; ground or basis of hope; bestowal or fulfillment of what is promised. — *v. t.* [PROMISED (-ist), -ISING.] To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, etc.; to afford reason to expect, assure; to engage to bestow. — *v. i.* To give assurance by a promise, afford hopes or expectations. — **Prom'issory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Containing a binding declaration of something to be done or forborne. — *Promissory note.* (*Law.*) A written promise to pay to some person named, and at or before a time specified therein, a certain sum of money, in consideration of value received.

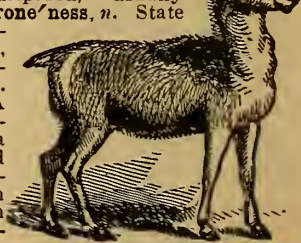
Promontory, prom'on-to-rĭ, *n.* A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

Promote, pro-mōt', *v. t.* To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of (anything valuable); to forward, advance, contribute to the increase or power of; to excite, stir up; to exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate, raise, prefer. — **Promo'tion**, *n.* Act of, or condition of being, etc.; advancement; assistance; elevation.

Prompt, prompt, *a.* Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed; expeditious; alert; brisk; nimble. — *v. t.* To move or excite to action or exertion; to suggest to the mind; esp., to assist (a speaker or a learner) when at a loss. — **Prompt'er**, *n.* One who prompts; esp., one who assists speakers, or actors in a play, when at a loss. — **Prompt'itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* Quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands: cheerful alacrity.

Promulgate, pro-mul'gāt, *v. t.* To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to announce, publish, declare, proclaim. — **Pro'mulga'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; open declaration. — **Pro'mulga'tor**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Promulge'**, pro-mulj', *v. t.* [-MULGED (-muljd'), -MULGING.] To promulgate.

Prone, prōn, *a.* Bending forward; inclined; flat on the face; lying with the face downward: headlong; running downward; sloping, with reference to a line or surface: disposed, — usually in an ill sense. — **Prone'ness**, *n.* State of being prone; inclination of mind, heart, or temper: propension; disposition.



Prong-horn.

Prong, prong, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument; the tine of a fork, etc.; a pointed projection. — **Prong'horn**, **-buck**, *n.* An antelope of western N. Amer., having hollow deciduous horns, with a prong near the end of each; the only known animal having true deciduous *horns*.

Pronoun, pro'nown, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.

— **Pronom′inal**, -nom′-ĭ-nal, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun.

Pronounce, pro-nowns′, *v. t.* [-NOUNCED (-nownst′), -NOUNCING.] To utter articulately, speak distinctly; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly; to speak rhetorically; to declare or affirm. — **Pronounced′**, -nownst′, *a.* Strongly marked; decided. — **Pronoun′cing**, *p. a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation. — **Pronun′cia′tion**, -shĭ-ā′shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; utterance; mode of uttering words or sentences. (*Rhet.*) Art or manner of uttering a discourse with propriety and gracefulness. — **Pronun′ciamen′to**, -sĭ-a-men′to, **-ciamiento**, -nōōn′the-ä′-mĭ-en-to, *n.* A proclamation; manifesto; formal announcement or declaration.

Proof, etc. See under PROVE.

Prop, prop, *v. t.* [PROPPED (propt), PROPPING.] To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; to sustain, support, stay, uphold.—*n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; stay; staff; pillar.

Propagate, prop′a-gāt, *v. t.* To continue or multiply by generation or successive reproduction; to cause to reproduce itself; to cause to spread or extend; to spread from person to person, extend the knowledge of, diffuse, disseminate, promote. — *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation. — **Prop′aga′tion**, *n.* Act of propagating; the spreading or extension of anything; generation; extension; increase. — **Prop′aga′tor**, *n.* — **Prop′agable**, *a.* — **Propagan′da**, -gan′dă, *n.* A society in Rome, charged with the management of the Rom. Cath. missions, and entitled *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide;* hence, any organized effort to make proselytes. — **Propagan′dism**, -dizm, *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

Proparoxytone, pro-par-oks′ĭ-tōn, *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) A word accented on the antepenult.

Propel, pro-pel′, *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld′), -PELLING.] To drive forward, urge or press onward by force. — **Propel′ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; esp. a contrivance for propelling a steamboat, consisting of a revolving screw placed in the stern; a steamboat thus propelled: see SCREW-PROPELLER. — **Propul′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, etc.

Propense, pro-pens′, *a.* Inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone. — **Propense′ness**, **-pen′sion**, **-pen′sity**, -sĭ-tĭ, **-pend′ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of being propense or inclined; natural inclination; disposition; bias; proclivity; proneness.

Proper, prop′ēr, *a.* Belonging to as one's own; own; belonging to the natural or essential constitution of; esp., befitting one's nature, property, etc.; adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, etc.; precise; formal; according to usage; well formed; handsome; pert. to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative. — **Prop′erly**, *adv.* In a proper manner; suitably; fitly; in a strict sense; strictly. — **Prop′erty**, -ēr-tĭ, *n.* That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of anything; an acquired or artificial quality; that which is peculiar to any person; that to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; exclusive right of possessing; possession held in one's own right; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; nearness or right; a piece of land with the appurtenant buildings. — **Propri′etary**, -pri′e-ta-rĭ, *n.* A proprietor or owner; a body of proprietors taken collectively. —*a.* Pert. to a proprietor. — **Propri′etor**, -e-tēr, *n.* One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner. — **Propri′etorship**, *n.* State of being proprietor. — **Propri′etress**, *n.* A female proprietor. — **Propri′ety**, -e-tĭ, *n.* Conformity to an acknowledged or correct standard; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; decorum; justness; accuracy.

Properispomenon, pro′pĕr-ĭ-spom′e-non, *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the circumflex accent on the penult.

Prophet, prof′et, *n.* One who foretells events; a predicter; an interpreter. — **Proph′ecy**, -e-sĭ, *n.* A declaration of something to come; esp., an inspired foretelling. (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history; public interpretation of Scripture; preaching. — **Proph′esy**, -e-sī, *v. t.* [-SIED (-sīd), -SYING.] To foretell, as future; predict. — *v. i.* To utter predictions. (*Script.*) To instruct in religious doctrines, preach, exhort. — **Proph′esi′er**, -sī′ĕr, *n.* — **Prophet′ic**, **-ical**, pro-fet′ik-al, *a.* Containing, or pert. to, prophecy, — used with *of* before the thing foretold.

Prophylaxis, prof-ĭ-laks′is, *n.* (*Med.*) Art of preserving from, or preventing, disease; observance of rules necessary for the preservation of health; preservative or preventive treatment. — **Proph′ylac′tic**, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. — **Proph′ylac′tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Defending from disease.

Propinquity, pro-pink′wĭ-tĭ, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighborhood; proximity.

Propitious, pro-pish′us, *a.* Favorable; kind; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; auspicious. — **Propi′tiate**, -ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To appease and render favorable, make propitious. — **Propi′tia′tion**, *n.* Act of propitiating or making propitious; that which, etc. (*Theol.*) The atonement or atoning sacrifice. — **Propi′tiatory**, -a-to-rĭ, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; pert. to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory. — *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant; the symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

Propolis, pro′po-lis, *n.* A resinous substance of a reddish color, used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, etc.

Proponent. See under PROPOUND.

Proportion, pro-pōr′shun, *n.* Arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity; relation of one thing to another in size, quantity, degree, etc.; equal or just share; lot; symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment. (*Math.*) Equality or similarity of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; the rule of 3 in arithmetic, in which the 3 given terms, together with the 1 sought, are proportional. — *v. t.* [PROPORTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To adjust in a suitable proportion; to form with symmetry or suitableness. — *In proportion.* According as; to the degree that. — **Propor′tionable**, *a.* Capable of being proportioned or made proportional; proportional. — **Propor′tional**, *a.* Having a due proportion or comparative relation; relating to, or securing, proportion. (*Math.*) Having the same, or a constant, ratio. — *n.* (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion. (*Chem.*) Same as EQUIVALENT. — **Propor′tional′ity**, -al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being in proportion. — **Propor′tionate**, -āt, *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a proportion; symmetrical; corresponding. — *v. t.* To make proportional; to proportion.

Propose, pro-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; to purpose, intend. — *v. i.* To lay schemes; to offer one's self in marriage. — **Propos′al**, *n.* That which is proposed for consideration or acceptance; offer; proffer; tender; overture. — **Pur′pose**, pĕr′pus, *n.* Object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion; design; end; intention. — *v. t.* [PURPOSED (-pust), -POSING.] To determine upon (some end or object to be accomplished); to intend, design, resolve. — *v. i.* To design, intend, mean. — *On purpose.* With previous design; with the mind directed to that object. — **Pur′posely**, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination.

Propound, pro-pownd′, *v. t.* To lay before, offer for consideration. (*Congregational Churches.*) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. — **Proposi′tion**, -zish′un, *n.* That which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption. (*Gram.* & *Logic.*) A complete sentence; a subject and predicate united by a copula. (*Math.*) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed. — **Propo′nent**, *n.* One who makes an offer, or lays down a proposition.

Proprietor, **Propriety**, etc. See under PROPER.

Propulsion. See under PROPEL.

Pro rata, pro-ra′tȧ. In proportion. — **Prorate′**, -rāt′, *v. t.* To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata*. — *n.* A division of rate proportionably.

Prorogue, pro-rōg′, *v. t.* [-ROGUED (-rōgd′), -ROGUING.] To protract, prolong, defer, delay; to adjourn (a parliament or legislature) to some definite time, or esp. till the commencement of the next annual session. — **Pro′roga′tion**, *n.* Adjournment of a parliament, etc., by authority of a sovereign, governor, etc.

Prosaic, Prosaism, etc. See under PROSE.

Proscenium, pro-se′nĭ-um, *n.* (*Anc. Theater.*) The stage. (*Modern Theater.*) The part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

Proscribe, pro-skrīb′, *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd′), -SCRIBING.] To doom to destruction; to denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception, interdict, prohibit; to outlaw, doom. — **Proscrip′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; outlawry; banishment; condemnation; denunciation. — **Proscrip′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prose, prōz, *n.* The natural language of man; language not in verse; a prosy talker. — *v. i.* [PROZED (prōzd), PROZING.] To write prose; to talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner. — *a.* Pert. to, or composed of, prose; possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics. — **Pros′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Like prose; dull; tedious. — **Prosa′ic, -ical**, pro-za′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, prose; dull; uninteresting; prosy.

Prosecute, pros′e-kūt, *v. t.* To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to seek to obtain by legal process. (*Law.*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution. — **Pros′ecu′tion**, *n.* Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something. (*Law.*) The institution and carrying on of a suit. — **Pros′ecu′tor**, *n.*

Proselyte, pros′e-līt, *n.* A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. — *v. t.* To convert to some religion, opinion, or system.

Pro-slavery, pro-slāv′ēr-ĭ, *a.* In favor of slavery.

Prosody, pros′o-dĭ, *n.* That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

Prosopopœia, pros′o-po-pe′yȧ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking; personification.

Prospect, pros′pekt, *n.* That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view; a picturesque or widely extended view; landscape; a position which affords a fine view; a lookout; position of the front of a building; anticipation; ground for hoping; expectation. — *v. t.* To search or examine for (esp. ore, gold, etc.). — *v. i.* To make a search, seek. — **Prospec′tion**, pro-spek′shun, *n.* Act of looking forward, or providing for future wants. — **Prospect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; respecting or relating to the future. — **Prospec′tus**, *n.* Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, etc.

Prosperous, pros′pēr-us, *a.* Tending or permitted to succeed in the pursuit of anything desirable; favoring success; fortunate; flourishing; thriving; auspicious; lucky. — **Pros′per**, *v. t.* [-PERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To favor, render successful. — *v. i.* To be successful, flourish, thrive, advance. — **Prosper′ity**, -pēr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Advance or gain in anything desirable; successful progress in any enterprise; success; thrift; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.

Prostitute, pros′tĭ-tūt, *v. t.* To offer (a woman) to a lewd use; to devote to base or unworthy purposes. — *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness, or to base or infamous purposes. — *n.* A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a base hireling. — **Prostitu′tion**, *n.* Act or practice of prostituting; common lewdness of a female; act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power.

Prostrate, pros′trāt, *a.* Lying at length, or with the body stretched out; occupying a humble or suppliant position. — *v. t.* To lay or fall flat, throw down; to cause to sink totally, reduce. — **Prostra′tion**, *n.* Act of prostrating, throwing or falling down, or laying flat; condition of being prostrate; great depression. (*Med.*) Oppression of natural strength and vigor.

Prosy. See under PROSE.

Protagonist. See under PROTEID.

Protasis, prot′a-sis, *n.* A proposition; maxim. (*Gram.*) The first or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence.

Protean, pro′te-an, *a.* Pert. to *Proteus*, a sea-god who could assume different shapes; readily changing the form or appearance.

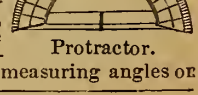
Protect, pro-tekt′, *v. t.* To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend, guard, preserve, secure. — **Protec′tion**, *n.* Act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; state of being protected; that which preserves from injury; a writing that protects; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety. — **Protec′tionist**, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments. — **Protect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering. — **Protect′or**, *n.* One who, etc.; a guardian, preserver, supporter. — **Protect′orate**, -ēr-āt, *n.* Government by a protector; authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one. — **Protégé**, *n. m.*, **Protégée**, pro-ta-zha′, *n. f.* One under the protection of another.

Proteid, pro′te-id, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of certain nitrogenous, amorphous principles (albumen, gluten, fibrin, casein, etc.), forming the chief solid constituents of the blood, muscles, etc., of animals, and occurring in almost every part of vegetables; an albuminoid. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Protag′onist**, *n.* One who fills the leading part in a drama, or in any great enterprise, conflict, etc. — **Prothon′otary**, -thon′o-ta-rĭ, *n.* A chief notary or clerk; in some of the U. S., a register or chief clerk of a court. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) One of 12 persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, etc. — **Pro′tocol**, *n.* Original copy of any writing, as of a treaty; rough draught of an instrument or transaction; a friendly diplomatic document designed to effect the peaceful accomplishment of diplomatic ends. — **Pro′toplasm**, -plazm, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A homogeneous structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, contractile, and resembling albumen in chemical composition; cytoplasm; sarcode; germinal matter. — **Pro′toplast**, *n.* The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; an original. — **Pro′totype**, -tīp, *n.* A model after which anything is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype. — **Protozo′an**, -zo′an, *n.* An animal of the lowest class, existing by its simplicity of structure; the protozoans include the sponges, and many so-called animalcules.

Protest, pro-test′, *v. i.* To affirm in a public or formal manner; to make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition; to asseverate, aver, attest, declare, profess. — *v. t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of. — **Pro′test**, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a declaration that one does not consent to an act; esp. a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body. (*Law.*) A declaration in writing, made by a notary public, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, that acceptance or payment has been refused. — **Prot′estant**, *a.* Making a protest; pert. to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome. — *n.* One who, etc. — **Prot′esta′tion**, *n.* Act of making a protest or public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

Prothonotary, Protocol, Protoplasm, etc. See under PROTEID.

Protract, pro-trakt′, *v. t.* To draw out or lengthen in time, continue; to put off to a distant time, prolong, delay, defer, retard. (*Surv.*) To lay down with scale and protractor. — **Protract′er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Protract′or**, -ēr, *n.* One who, etc.; a mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on



Protractor.

paper. (*Surg.*) An instrument used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound. — **Protrac′tion**, *n.* Act of drawing out or continuing in time. (*Surv.*) Act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of anything, as a field. That which is protracted, or plotted on paper. — **Protract′ive**, -iv, *a.* Prolonging; continuing; delaying.

Protrude, pro-trōōd′, *v. t.* To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement. — *v. i.* To shoot forward, be thrust forward. — **Protru′sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Protru′sive**, -siv, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.

Protuberate, pro-tu′bēr-āt, *v. i.* To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out. — **Protu′berance**, -ans, *n.* Anything swelled beyond the surrounding surface; a projection. — **Protu′berant**, *a.* Swelling.

Proud. See under PRIDE.

Prove, prōōv, *v. t.* [PROVED (prōōvd), PROVING.] To try or ascertain by an experiment, test, or standard; to evince, establish, or ascertain (truth, reality, or fact) by argument, testimony, etc.; to ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to argue, verify, justify, evince, manifest, demonstrate. — *v. i.* To make trial; to be found by experience or trial; to be ascertained by the event subsequent. — **Prov′en**, -n, *p. p.* Scotch form of PROVED, p. p. of *prove*. — **Proof**, prōōf, *n.* Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial; that degree of evidence which produces belief; impenetrability of physical bodies; firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken; act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; the degree of strength. (*Print.*) A trial impression from a page or form of type, an engraved plate, etc., taken for correction. — *a.* Firm or successful in resisting; impenetrable, — much used in composition, as, *waterproof*, *fireproof*, etc. — **Proof′-sheet**, *n.* (*Print.*) A trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc. — **Probe**, prōb, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, cavity, etc. — *v. t.* [PROBED (prōbd), PROBING.] To examine (a wound, ulcer, etc.) by an instrument thrust into the part; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into. — **Pro′bate**, -bāt, *n.* (*Law.*) Official proof; esp., proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of one deceased, is his lawful act; right or jurisdiction of proving wills. — *a.* Of, or belonging to, a probate or court of probate. — **Proba′tion**, *n.* Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial. — **Proba′tional**, -tion-ary, -a-rĭ, *a.* Serving for trial. — **Proba′tioner**, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice. — **Pro′bative**, -ba-tiv, *a.* Serving for trial or proof; probationary. — **Proba′tor**, *n.* An examiner; approver. — **Pro′batory**, -ba-to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or serving for, trial or proof. — **Prob′ity**, prŏb′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; rectitude; uprightness; sincerity. — **Prob′able**, -a-bl, *a.* Having more evidence for than against; likely; rendering probable; giving ground for belief, but not demonstrating. — **Prob′ably**, *adv.* In a probable manner; in likelihood; likely. — **Probabil′ity**, -bil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being probable; anything that has the appearance of truth. (*Math.*) The ratio of the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable, to the number of favorable chances.

Provençal. See under PROVINCE.

Provender, prov′en-dēr, *n.* Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay.

Proverb, prov′ērb, *n.* An old and common saying; esp. a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth; a striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw; a by-word; an expression of contempt. — **Prov′erbs**, *n.* A book of the Old Test., containing maxims suitable for the conduct of all classes of men. — **Proverb′ial**, pro-vērb′ĭ-al, *a.* Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of; pert. to, current as, resembling, or suitable to, etc. — **Proverb′ialism**, -izm, *n.* A proverbial phrase. — **Proverb′ialist**, *n.* One who speaks proverbs. — **Proverb′ially**, *adv.* In a proverb; in a proverbial manner; commonly; universally.

Provide, pro-vīd′, *v. t.* To look out for in advance; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare; to furnish, supply. — *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense; to furnish, afford; to stipulate previously. — **Provid′ed**, *conj.* On condition; by stipulation: with the understanding; if, — followed by *that*. — **Prov′idence**, *n.* Act of providing or preparing for future use or application; the foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures; hence, God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction, for and on his creatures. — **Prov′ident**, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent; economical. — **Provi-den′tial**, -shal, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence. — **Prov′idently**, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight. — **Provis′ion**, -vizh′un, *n.* Act of providing or making previous preparation; that provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand; a stock of food; eatables collected or stored, — often in pl.; a condition; previous agreement; proviso; a temporary arrangement. — *v. t.* [PROVISIONED (-vizh′und), -IONING.] To supply with victuals or food. — **Provis′ional**, **-ionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary. — **Provis′ionally**, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily. — **Provi′so**, -vī′zo, *n.*; *pl.* -sos, -zōz. A conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, etc. — **Provi′sory**, -zo-rĭ, *a.* Conditional; making temporary provision.

Province, prov′ins, *n.* A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a division of an empire, or state, esp. one remote from the capital; a region of country; tract; large extent; a region under the direction of any special person; a division in any department of knowledge or speculation; one's appropriate business, duty, or calling. — **Provin′cial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. or relating to a province; appendant to the principal kingdom or state; exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; countrified; rude; uncouth; having local prejudices; illiberal, — opp. to *cosmopolitan*. — *n.* One belonging to a province. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A monastic superior, in charge of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district. — **Provin′cialism**, -izm, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district, remote from the metropolis. — **Provin′cial′ity**, -shĭ-al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province. — **Provençal′**, pro-von-sāl′, *a.* Of or pert. to *Provence* (the first Roman province in Gaul), or to its inhabitants or language. — *n.* The Romance tongue used in the Middle Ages, esp. in poetry; the *Langue d'oc*, as disting. fr. the *Langue d'oïl* of Northern France, — *oc* and *oïl* signifying *yes* in the two dialects.

Provision, Proviso, etc. See under PROVIDE.

Provoke, pro-vōk′, *v. t.* [-VOKED (-vōkt′), -VOKING.] To call forth, excite or stimulate to action; to arouse to anger or passion, incense, offend, irritate, incite. — **Prov′oca′tion**, *n.* Act of provoking; that which provokes or excites anger. — **Provo′cative**, pro-vo′ka-tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate. — *n.* Anything which, etc.; a stimulant.

Provost, prov′ust, *n.* A person appointed to superintend or preside over something; chief magistrate of a city or town; head of a college.

Prow, prow, *n.* The fore part of a ship.

Prowess, prow′es, *n.* Distinguished bravery; valor; esp., military bravery; gallantry.

Prowl, prowl, *v. t.* [PROWLED (prowld), PROWLING.] To rove over, through, or about. — *v. i.* To rove or wander, esp. for prey; to prey, plunder.

Prow of Ancient Galley.

Proximate, proks′ĭ-māt, *a.* Next immediately preceding or following; closest; immediate; direct. — **Proxim′ity**, -im′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, etc. — **Prox′imo**, *n.* A day of the next month.

Proxy, etc. See under PROCURE.

Prude, prōōd, *n.* A woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve. — **Prud'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; coyness. — **Prud'ish**, *a.* Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved.

Prudent, prōō'dent, *a.* Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful; dictated or directed by prudence; cautious; wary; circumspect; judicious; frugal; economical; provident. — **Pru'dence**, -dens, *n.* State of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice. — **Pruden'tial**, -shal, *a.* Proceeding from, dictated or prescribed by, or exercising, prudence; discretionary; advisory. — **Pruden'tially**, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

Prune, prōōn, *v. t.* [PRUNED (prōōnd), PRUNING.] To lop or cut off (the superfluous branches of trees); to trim; to dress or trim, as a bird its feathers. — *v. i.* To dress, prink.

Prune, prōōn, *n.* A dried plum; sometimes, also, a fresh plum. — **Prunel'la**, -nel'lȧ, **-nel'lo**, *n.* A smooth woolen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting. — **Prunelle**, -nel', **-nel'lo**, *n.* A kind of small French plum, stoned, dried, and pressed. — **Prunif'erous**, -nif'ĕr-us, *a.* Bearing plums.

Prurient, prōō'rĭ-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching; inclined to lewd thoughts or sights. — **Pru'rience**, **-ency**, -rĭ-en-sĭ, *n.* State of being prurient; an itching desire or appetite for anything. — **Prurig'inous**, -rij'ĭ-nus, *a.* Tending to, or caused or affected by, prurigo. — **Pruri'go**, -ri'go, *n.* (*Med.*) A papular disease of the skin, of which itching is the principal symptom.

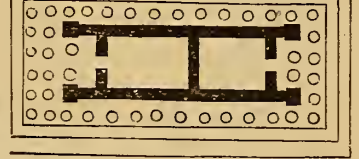
Prussian, prush'an *or* prōō'shan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Prussia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Prussia. — *Prussian blue.* (*Chem.*) Cyanide of potassium and iron, a salt of a deep blue, used as a pigment. — **Prus'siate**, -sĭ-āt, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of various compound cyanides. — **Prus'sic**, *a.* Pert. to Prussian blue. — *Prussic acid.* An extremely powerful and instantly fatal liquid poison, composed of hydrogen and cyanogen; hydrocyanic acid: it smells and tastes like bitter almonds or peach stones.

Pry, pri, *v. i.* [PRIED (prīd), PRYING.] To inspect closely; to attempt to discover that which is hidden or inaccessible.

Pry, pri, [PRIED (prīd), PRYING.], **Prize**, **Prise**, *v. t.* [PRIZED or PRISED (prīzd), PRIZING or PRISING.] To raise, or attempt to raise, with a lever. — *n.* A lever.

Psalm, säm, *n.* A sacred song; esp., one of the hymns by David and others, contained in the Bible; or, a modern versification of such a hymn. — **Psalm'ist**, *n.* A writer of sacred songs, — a title esp. applied to David. — **Psal'mody**, săl'mo-dĭ, *n.* Act, practice, or art of singing psalms; psalms considered collectively. — **Psal'ter**, sawl'tĕr, *n.* The Book of Psalms; esp., the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer. — **Psal'tery**, -tĕr-ĭ, *n.* A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Pseudæsthesia, su-des-the'zhĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Physiol.*) False or imaginary feeling or sense-perception, as in hypochondriasis, or in an organ that has been removed, as an amputated foot. — **Pseu'do-dip'teral**, *a.* (*Arch.*) Imperfectly or falsely dipteral. — *n.* A temple, etc., in which the inner range of columns surrounding the cell is omitted. — **Pseu'donym**, -nim, *n.* A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author. — **Pseudon'ymous**, -don'ĭ-mus, *a.* Bearing a fictitious name.



Pseudo-dipteral.

Pshaw, shaw, *interj.* Pish! pooh! — an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

Psora, so'rȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; esp., the itch.

Psychic, si'kik, **-chical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the human soul; relating to the living principle in man. — **Psychol'ogy**, -kol'o-jĭ, *n.* A treatise on the human soul; the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness. — **Psycholog'ic**, **-ical**, -loj'-ik-al, *a.* Pert. to psychology. — **Psychol'ogist**, -kol'-o-jist, *n.* One versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

Ptarmigan, tär'mĭ-gan, *n.* A bird of the grouse family, having the feet and toes feathered, and haunting lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia, and Amer.

Ptarmigan.

Pterodactyl, tĕr-o-dak'til, *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil reptile which had the little finger of the hand greatly elongated, to bear a membranous wing. — **Pteroph'orus**, te-rof'o-rus, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of a genus of small lepidopterous insects whose wings are divided into narrow feathered rays.

Pterophorus.

Ptolemaic, tol-e-mā'ik, *a.* Pert. to *Ptolemy*, an ancient Greek geographer and astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

Ptomaine, tō'mā-ĭn, *n.* One of a class of animal bases or alkaloids formed in the putrefaction of albuminous matter, and closely related to the vegetable alkaloids; a cadaveric poison.

Puberty, pu'bĕr-tĭ, *n.* The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, being, in temperate climates, about 14 years in males and 12 in females. — **Pubes'cent**, -bes'sent, *a.* Arriving at puberty. (*Bot.*) Covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants. — **Pubes'cence**, -sens, *n.* State of a youth who has arrived at puberty; state of puberty. (*Bot.*) The soft downy substance on plants.

Public, pub'lik, *a.* Pert. to the people; relating to a nation, state, or community; open to the knowledge of all; current; general; notorious; open to common use. — *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely. — **Pub'licly**, *adv.* Without concealment; in the name of the public. — **Public'ity**, -lis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.; notoriety. — **Pub'lican**, -lĭ-kan, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; collector of tribute. The keeper of an inn or public house. — **Pub'lish**. *v. t.* [-LISHED (-lisht), -LISHING.] To make public, divulge (a private transaction), promulgate or proclaim (a law or edict); to make known by posting, or by reading in a church; to put forth (a book, etc.); to utter or put into circulation. — **Pub'lisher**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp. one who prints and offers a book, newspaper, etc., for sale. — **Pub'lica'tion**, *n.* Act of making known, or of offering a writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution; any pamphlet, book, etc., offered for sale or to public notice. — **Pub'licist**, -lĭ-sist, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

Puce, pūs, *a.* Of a dark brown or brownish-purple.

Puck, puk, *n.* A goblin or mischievous sprite; a celebrated fairy.

Pucker, puk'ĕr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate. — *n.* A fold, wrinkle, or collection of folds.

Pudding, pud'ding, *n.* A kind of food soft or moder-

ately hard, often a compound of flour, milk, and eggs, sweetened, or eaten with sauce; an intestine filled with meat; anything resembling pudding. — **Pud'ding-stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse rock, composed of silicious or other pebbles, united by a cement; conglomerate.

Puddle, pud'dl, *n.* A small quantity of dirty standing water; a mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until it is impervious to water. — *v. t.* [PUDDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To make foul or muddy; to make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water; to subject (iron) to the process of puddling, to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron. — **Pud'dling**, *n.* Act of, etc. (*Metal.*) Decarbonization of cast iron; process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.

Pudicity, pu-dis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Modesty; chastity.

Pueblo, pōō-ăb'lo, *n.* A village or town in the parts of America settled by Spaniards.

Puerile, pu'ĕr-il, *a.* Boyish; trifling; childish. — **Pu'eril'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *a.* Quality of being puerile; childishness; that which is puerile; esp., an expression which is flat, insipid, or childish. — **Puer'peral**, -ĕr'pĕr-al, *a.* Pert. to childbirth.

Puff, puf, *n.* A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; any sudden or short blast of wind; a whiff; anything light and filled with air, as, a dry, fungous ball contaiuing dust; or, a certain kind of light pastry; or, a substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin; an exaggerated expression of praise, esp. one in a public journal. — *v. i.* [PUFFED (puft), -FING.] To blow with short and sudden whiffs; to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; to breathe quick and hard; to swell with air; to breathe in a swelling or pompous manner; to assume importance. — *v. t.* To drive with a puff; to drive away in scorn or contempt; to dilate with air, blow up; to inflate with pride, flattery, self-esteem, etc.; to praise with exaggeration. — **Puff'-ball**, *n.* A ball-shaped fungus, which when ripe is full of dust-like spores. — **Puff'er**, *n.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation; one who bids at an auction to raise the price in the interest of the seller. — **Puff'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; inflated; bombastic. — **Puff'iness**, *n.* — **Puf'fin**, *n.* A marine diving bird, allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like the parrot's.

Puffin.

Pug, pug, *n.* A monkey; a kind of small dog. — **Pug'-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding or mixing clay, consisting of a shaft with projecting knives, revolving vertically in a hollow cylinder containing the clay. — **-nose**, *n.* A short, thick nose; snub-nose.

Pugh, pōō, *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — a word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugil, pu'jil, *n.* As much as is taken up between the thumb and first 2 fingers. — **Pu'gilism**, -izm, *n.* The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist. — **Pu'gilist**, *n.* A boxer; prize-fighter. — **Pugilist'ic**, *a.* Pert. to boxing or fighting with the fist. — **Pugna'cious**, pug-na'shus, *a.* Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Pugnac'ity**, -nas'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

Puisne, pu'nĭ, *a.* (*Law.*) Younger or inferior in rank, as, a *puisne* justice.

Puissant, **Puissance**, etc. See under POSSESS.

Puke, pūk, *v. i.* [PUKED (pūkt), PUKING.] To eject the contents of the stomach, vomit. — *v. t.* To eject from the stomach, vomit, throw up. — *n.* A medicine which excites vomiting.

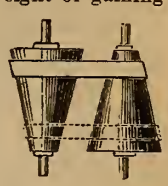
Pulchritude, pul'krĭ-tūd, *n.* That external appearance which pleases the eye; comeliness; grace; loveliness; moral beauty. [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher*, beautiful.]

Pule, pūl, *v. i.* [PULED (pūld), PULING.] To cry like a chicken; to cry, as a complaining child; to whimper, whine.

Pull, pụl, *v. t.* [PULLED (pụld), PULLING.] To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one; to draw apart, tear; to gather by drawing toward one, drag, haul, pluck, rend; to move by pulling an oar. — *v. t.* To give a pull, tug. — *n.* Act of pulling or drawing with force; a contest, struggle.

Pullet. See under POULT.

Pulley, pụl'lĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS, -liz. (*Mach.*) A wheel for transmitting power from, or imparting it to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, or lifting a weight or gaining a mechanical advantage or purchase by means of a belt, cord, or rope: see MECHANICAL POWERS. — *Cone pulley.* A conical pulley; a pulley having 2 or more faces of different diameters, placed side by side, to any one of which the belt may be shifted, to vary the velocity. — *Conical p.* One of a pair of pulleys, each in the shape of a truncated cone, for varying velocities. — *Fast p.* One firmly attached upon a shaft and revolving with it. — *Loose p.* One loose upon a shaft so as to revolve without transmitting motion.


Conical Pulleys.

Pulmonary, pul'mo-na-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or affecting the lungs. — **Pulmon'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lungs. — *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs; one who has a lung complaint.

Pulp, pulp, *n.* A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; as, marrow; or, the soft, succulent part of fruit; or, the material of which paper is made, etc. — **Pulp'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

Pulpit, pụl'pit, *n.* A place in a church, in which the preacher stands; preaching; a sort of movable desk formerly in use.

Pulque, pul'ka, *n.* A drink slightly intoxicating, extracted from the maguey, or *Agave* of Mexico.

Pulsate, pul'sāt, *v. i.* To beat or throb; to beat, as the heart. — **Pul'satile**, -sa-til, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten. — **Pulsa'tion**, *n.* Act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart; a beat or throb; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected. — **Pul'sative**, -tĭv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing. — **Pulse**, puls, *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, esp. of the arteries; any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration; pulsation. — *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries; to pulsate.

Pulse, puls, *n.* Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc.

Pulverize, pul'vĕr-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, etc. — *v. i.* To turn to powder, fall to dust. — **Pulver'ulence**, -ver'ōō-lens, *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness. — **Pulver'ulent**, *a.* Consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty.

Puma, pu'mȧ, *n.* A large carnivorous feline mammal of S. Amer.; the Amer. lion.

Pumice, pum'is, *n.* A light, hard, porous substance of various colors, frequently ejected from volcanoes. — **Pumi'ceous**, -mish'us, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like pumice.

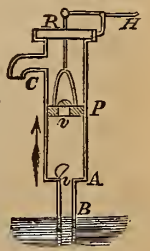
Pummace. Same as POMACE.

Pummel. Same as POMMEL.

Pump, pump, *n.* A machine for raising or transferring water or other fluids. — *v. t.* [PUMPED (pumpt), PUMPING.] To raise (water, etc.) with a pump; to draw out by artful interrogatories; to examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from. — *v. i.* To work a pump, raise water with a pump.

Pump, pump, *n.* A low, thin-soled shoe.

Pumpion, pump'yun, **Pump'kin**, *n.* A running cucurbitaceous plant; its edible fruit, used, when ripe, for cooking and for feeding cattle.



Suction Pump.

H, handle; *AC*, cylinder or barrel; *P*, piston; *R*, piston rod; *v*, *v*, valves; *AB*, pipe; *C*, mouth of pump.

Pun, pun, *n.* A play on words which have the same sound, but different meanings; a kind of quibble or equivocation. — *v. i.* [PUNNED (pund), PUNNING.] To play on words;

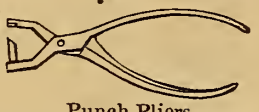
to use the same word at once in different senses; to quibble. — **Pun'ster**, *n.* One addicted to punning.

Punch, punch, *n.* A drink composed of some alcoholic liquor, mixed with sugar, lemon-juice, and water or milk.

Punch, punch, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show.

Punch, punch, *n.* A tool, used for stamping, cutting, or perforating metallic plates and other substances. — *v. t.* [PUNCHED (puncht), PUNCHING.] To perforate with an instrument. — **Punch'eon**, -un, *n.* A tool or instrument for piercing, stamping, etc., used by various artificers. (*Carp.*) A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a stud.

Punches.



Punch Pliers.

Punch, punch, *v. t.* To beat, bruise, thrust against, poke. — *n.* A blow or thrust.

Puncheon, punch'un, *n.* A cask containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, gallons.

Punctuate, **Punctilio**, **Puncture**, **Pungent**, etc. See under POINT.

Pundit, pun'dit, *n.* A learned Brahman.

Pung, pung, *n.* A kind of rude one-horse sleigh.

Punic, pu'nik, *a.* Pert. to, like, or appropriate to, the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous.

Punish, pun'ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault, or with a view to amendment; to reward with pain inflicted on the offender; to chastise, castigate, correct, discipline; to pound or pommel. — **Pun'ishable**, *a.* Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; worthy of punishment. — **Pun'ishment**, *n.* Act of punishing; penalty inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense. — **Pu'nitive**, -nĭ-tiv, *a.* Pert. to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment.

Punk, punk, *n.* A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder; a prostitute; strumpet.

Punka, **-kah**, pun'kȧ, *n.* A large fan, consisting of cloth spread over a frame, and suspended from the ceiling.

Punster. See under PUN.

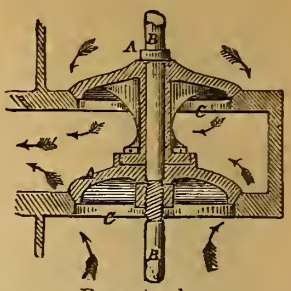
Punt, punt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking ships, also, for fishing and shooting in shallow waters.

Punt, punt, *v. t.* To play at basset, faro, or omber. — **Punt'er**, *n.* One who plays against the banker or dealer at faro, etc.

Puny, pu'nĭ, *a.* [-NIER; -NIEST.] Small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pupa, pu'pȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -PÆ, -pe. (*Entom.*) An insect in the intermediate state between caterpillar and imago; chrysalis. — **Pup'py**, pup'pĭ, *n.* A young dog; whelp; a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit. — **Pup'yism**, -izm, *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit. — **Pup**, *n.* A puppy; a young seal. — *v. i.* To bring forth whelps. — **Pu'pil**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina: see EYE. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor. — **Pu'pilage**, -ej, *n.* State of being a pupil. — **Pu'pillary**, -la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to a pupil or ward. (*Anat.*) Of, or pert. to, the pupil of the eye. — **Pup'pet**, *n.* A doll; a similar figure moved by a wire in a mock drama; one managed by the will of another. — **Pup'pet-show**, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires. — **-valve**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A disk like a pot-lid, attached to a stem, and used in steam-engines, etc., to cover and uncover an opening, for the passage of steam, etc.

Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly.



Puppet-valve.

Pur, **Purr**, pẽr, *v. i.* [PURRED (pẽrd), PURRING.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat. — *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. — *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat; a kind of growl, expressive of contentment or pleasure.

Purblind, pẽr'blīnd, *a.* Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

Purchase, pẽr'ches, *v. t.* [-CHASED (-chest), -CHASING.] To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy; to obtain by any outlay. — *n.* Acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for an equivalent; a thing bought; property; possession; acquisition; any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

Pure, pūr, *a.* Separate from all extraneous matter or defilement; free from mixture; free from that which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; unconnected with anything else; mere; absolute; clear; simple; real; genuine; unadulterated; unstained; clean; fair; chaste; undefiled; innocent; guileless; holy. — **Pure'ly**, *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; without connection with, or dependence upon, anything else; merely; absolutely. — **Pure'ness**, *n.* — **Pu'rity**, -rĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being pure; as, freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; or, from foulness or dirt; or, from guilt or the defilement of sin; or, from any sinister or improper views; or, from foreign idioms, barbarous or improper words, phrases, etc. — **Pu'ritan**, -rĭ-tan, *n.* (*Eng. Church.*) A dissenter from the Ch. of Eng. in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the Stuarts. One scrupulous and strict in his religious life. — *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or characterizing the Puritans. — **Puritan'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice; precise in observance of religious requirements; over scrupulous; rigid. — **Puritan'ically**, *adv.* — **Pu'ritanism**, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans. — **Purge**, pẽrj, *v. t.* [PURGED (pẽrjd), PURGING.] To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; to operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine; to clear from guilt or moral defilement. (*Law.*) To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal. — *v. i.* To become pure, as by clarification; to have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines. — *n.* Act of purging; that which purges; esp. a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. — **Purga'tion**, *n.* Act of purging, cleansing, or purifying; often, the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt. — **Pur'gative**, -tiv, *a.* Having the power of purging; cathartic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. — **Pur'gatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to cleanse; expiatory. — *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation. — **Pu'rify**, pu'rĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make pure or clear from defilement, admixture, or imperfection; to free from guilt, from ceremonial or legal defilement, or from improprieties or barbarisms. — *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. — **Pu'rifica'tion**, *n.* Act of purifying; act or operation of cleansing or of removing foreign substances, or of cleansing ceremonially; a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.

Purfle, pẽr'fl, *v. t.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] Orig., to embroider. (*Arch.*) To decorate richly, esp. with imitation of drapery, lace work, etc., carved in stone, wood, etc. — **Purl**, *n.* An embroidered and

puckered border; a hem or fringe; an inversion of stitches in knitting. — *v. t.* To decorate with fringe, embroidering, etc.

Purl, pĕrl, *n.* A gentle murmur, as of a brook; a circle made by the motiou of a fluid. — *v. i.* [PURLED (pĕrld), PURLING.] To make a murmuring sound, like running water; to run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones; to eddy.

Purl, pĕrl, *n.* Malt liquor medicated or spiced. — *v. i.* To mantle, as in a glass.

Purlieu, pĕr′lu, *n.* The outer portion of any place; environs.

Purlin, -line, pĕr′lin, *n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle.

Purloin, pĕr-loin′, *v. t.* [-LOINED (-loind′), -LOINING.] To steal, filch, pilfer, plagiarize.

Purple, pĕr′pl, *a.* Of, or exhibiting, a color composed of red and blue; imperial; regal, — the color having been a distinguishing token of imperial authority. — *n.* A purple color; a royal robe; imperial state or power. *pl.* (*Med.*) Spots of a livid color on the skin. — *v. t.* [PURPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To make purple, dye of a deep red.

Purport, pĕr′pōrt, *n.* Design or tendency; meaning; import. — *v. t.* To intend, mean, signify.

Purpose, etc. See under PROPOSE.

Purr. See PUR.

Purse, pĕrs, *n.* A small bag, to carry money in; a treasury; a sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present. — *v. t.* [PURSED (pĕrst), PURSING.] To put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse. — **Purs′er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A commissioned officer in charge of the provisions, clothing, etc., and of the public moneys on shipboard.

Purslane, -lain, pĕrs′lān, *n.* An annual plant, with fleshy, succulent leaves, used as a pot-herb, for salads, etc.

Pursue, pĕr-su′, *v. t.* [-SUED (-sūd′), -SUING.] To follow with a view to overtake; to use measures to obtain; to proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to prosecute, be engaged in, continue; to follow as an example, imitate. — *v. i.* To go on, proceed, esp. in argument or discourse. (*Law.*) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party. — **Pursu′ance**, *n.* Act of pursuing or prosecuting; state of being pursuant; consequence. — **Pursu′ant**, *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of anything; agreeable; conformable; according. — **Pursuit′**, -sūt′, *n.* Act of following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; endeavor to attain to or gain; course of business or occupation. — **Pur′suivant**, -swĭ-vant, *n.* A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

Pursy, pĕrs′ĭ, *a.* Inflated; swelled; fat, short, and thick; short-breathed.

Purulent. See under PUS.

Purvey, pĕr-va′, *v. t.* [-VEYED (-vād′), -VEYING.] To furnish or provide (with provisions, etc.); to procure, get. — *v. i.* To purchase or procure provisions, provide, cater. — **Pur′view**, pĕr′vu, *n.* (*Law.*) The body of a statute. The limit or scope of a statute; sphere of authority; scope; extent.

Pus, pus, *n.* (*Med.*) The yellowish-white matter produced by the process of suppuration. — **Pu′rulent**, -rōō-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, pus or matter; stinking. — **Pu′trid**, *a.* Tending to dissolution or decay; decomposed; rotten; indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter. — *Putrid fever.* (*Pathol.*) A form of malignant typhus fever, — fr. the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased texture of the body. — *P. sore throat.* A gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx. — **Putrid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, **Pu′tridness**, *n.* State of being putrid; corruption; putrefaction. — **Pu′trefy**, -tre-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To render putrid, cause to rot; to corrupt or foul; to make morbid, carious, or gangrenous. — *v. i.* To become putrid, decay offensively, rot. — **Putres′cence**, -sens, *n.* State of being putrescent. — **Putres′cent**, *a.* Becoming putrid; pert. to the process of putrefaction. — **Pyæ′mia**, pi-e′mĭ-â, *n.* (*Med.*) Blood poisoning, — a dangerous disease apt to occur after injuries and wounds, caused by the mingling of the poisonous matter of pus, etc., with the blood. — **Pyæ′mic**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

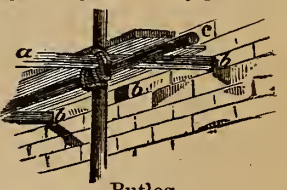
Push, push, *v. t.* [PUSHED (pusht), PUSHING.] To press against with force, impel by pressure; to urge forward, drive; to embarrass by arguments, importune. — *v. i.* To make a thrust; to make an effort, advance, or attack; to burst out, as a bud or shoot. — *n.* A thrust with the end of a thing; any pressure, impulse, or force applied; an assault or attack; circumstances which press one; emergency; exigency; a little swelling or pustule.

Pusillanimous, pu-sil-lan′ĭ-mus, *a.* Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind; evincing want of courage; cowardly; dastardly; timid; weak; feeble. — **Pu′sillanim′ity**, -nim′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; cowardice; fear.

Puss, pus, *n.* A cat; a hare. — **Puss′y**, -ĭ, *n.* A puss, — a fondling name for a cat. — **Pus′sy-wil′low**, *n.* A variety of willow bearing large catkins, which are clothed with long glossy hairs; swamp willow; glaucous willow.

Pustule, pust′ūl, *n.* (*Med.*) An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Put, put, *v. t.* [PUT, PUTTING.] To move in any direction, thrust, push; to place, lay, set; to cast or throw, as a heavy stone; to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, bring to a mental or moral condition, or to the possession of an attribute or quality, or into a specified state; to place before for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention of; esp., to state in language, express; to incite, urge. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer, direct. — *n.* An action of distress. (*Stock Exchange.*) Privilege to deliver shares of stock, at a certain price within a certain time agreed upon; money paid for this privilege. — **Put′log**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid. — **Put′-off**, *n.* A shift for delay; evasion.



Putlog.
a, Putlog; *b*, *b*, Putlog holes; *c*, Ledger.

Put, put, *n.* A rustic; clown.

Putative, pu′ta-tiv, *a.* Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

Putrefy, Putrid, etc. See under PUS.

Putter, put′tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To act inefficiently or idly, trifle, potter.

Putty, put′tĭ, *n.* A kind of thick paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil, used by glaziers, etc. — *v. t.* [PUTTIED (-tid), -TYING.] To cement or fill up with putty.

Puzzle, puz′zl, *v. t.* [-ZLED (-zld), -ZLING.] To involve in perplexity, put to a stand, nonplus; to make intricate. — *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward. — *n.* Something, esp. a toy, which perplexes; state or condition of being puzzled; perplexity.

Pyæmia, Pyæmic. See under PUS.

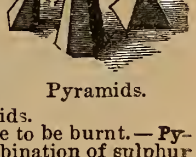
Pye. See PIE, magpie.

Pygarg, pi′gärg, *n.* In Script., a species of antelope or gazelle; the female of the hen-harrier; the osprey.

Pygmy, pig′mĭ, *n.* (*Gr. Myth.*) One of a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed. A short, insignificant person; a dwarf. — *a.* Pert. to, etc.; dwarfish; petty.

Pylorus, pi-lo′rus, *n.* (*Anat.*) The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestine. — **Pylor′ic**, -lŏr′ik, *a.* Pert. to the pylorus.

Pyramid, pir′a-mid; *n.* A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; an edifice so shaped. — **Pyr′amid′ic, -ical**, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid. — **Pyram′idal**, pi-ram′ĭ-dal, *a.* Tapering to a point; relating to the pyramids.


Pyramids.

Pyre, pīr, *n.* A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt. — **Pyri′tes**, pi-ri′tēz, *n.* (*Min.*) A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a

white or yellowish metallic luster. — **Pyrog′raphy**, pī-rog′rȧ-fĭ, *n.* A process of printing, ornamenting, or carving, by burning with heated instruments. — **Pyr′elig′neous**, -ne-us, **-lig′nic**, *a.* Generated by the distillation of wood, — said of an impure acetic acid. — **Pyrom′eter**, pi-rom′e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring very high temperatures. — **Pyr′otech′nic, -nical**, -tek′nik-al, *a.* Pert. to fireworks, or the art of forming them. — **Pyr′otech′nics**, *n.* Art of making or exhibiting fireworks. — **Pyr′oxene**, pir′-oks-ēn, *n.* A dark green mineral, in igneous rocks.

Pyrrhic, pir′rik, *n.* (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of 2 short syllables. An ancient military dance, to the accompaniment of the flute. — *a.* (*Pros.*) Pert. to, or containing, pyrrhics. Of, or pert. to, the dance.

Pythian, pith′ĭ-an, *n.* Pert. to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles. — **Pyth′oness**, -o-nes, *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. A witch. — **Py′thon**, *n.* A genus of large African and E. Indian snakes, allied to the boa.

Pyx, piks, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) The box in which the host is kept; a box used, in English coinage, as a place of deposit for sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal, before they are sent from the mint. (*Naut.*) The box in which the compass is suspended.

Pyx.

Q.

Q, ku, the 17th letter in the Eng. alphabet, has but one sound, — the same as that of *k*, or *c hard:* it is a superfluous letter, never ending a word, and is always followed by *u*, the 2 letters together being pronounced like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent.

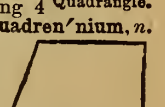
Qua, kwä, *conj.* As; in so far as; in the capacity, character, or condition of; because. — **Qua′si**, kwa′-si, *prefix.* As if; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; apparently; almost. — **Quo′rum**, kwo′rum, *n.* Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. — **Qui tam**, kwi′tam, *n.* (*Law.*) A penal action prosecuted partly by the government, partly by an informer. — **Qui vive**, ke-vēv. The challenge of a French sentinel, — signifying, For whom do you call *Vive?* — i. e., What party do you belong to? — **Quid′nunc**, kwid′nunk, *n.* One curious to know everything that passes; a busybody; gossip. — **Quid′dity**, -dĭ-tĭ, *n.* The essence or nature of a thing; a trifling nicety; quibble; captious question. — **Qual′ity**, kwol′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature relatively considered; special or temporary character; that which makes, or helps to make, anything such as it is; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; superior birth or station; high rank. — **Qual′ify**, -ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make such as is required; to give requisite qualities to; to fit (for a place, office, occupation, etc.); to supply with legal power or capacity; to reduce, by consideration or enumeration of qualities, from a general, undefined, or comprehensive, to a particular or restricted form; to limit; to soften, abate, diminish, assuage; to reduce the strength of (liquors, etc.). — *v. i.* To be or become qualified. — **Qual′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, or condition of being, etc.; any endowment which fits a person for a place, or enables him to sustain any character with success; act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted; that which limits, restricts, or modifies; abatement; diminution. — **Qual′ified**, **-ĭ-fīd**, *p. a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited. — **Quan′tum**, kwon′tum, *n.* Quantity; amount. — **Quan′tity**, -tĭ-tĭ, *n.* Property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; that which answers the question "How much?"; extent; size; measurement; a certain portion or part; a large bulk, sum, or portion. (*Logic.*) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also, its contents or comprehension, that is, the number of constituent qualities, attributes, or relations. (*Gram.*) The relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable. (*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone. (*Math.*) Anything to which mathematical processes are applicable. — **Quan′tum li′bet.** As much as pleases you. — **Q. suf′ficit**, -fĭ-sit. As much as is sufficient. — **Quod′libet**, kwod′lĭ-bet, *n.* A nice point; a subtilty. (*Mus.*) A medley improvised by several performers. — **Quo′ta**, kwo′tȧ, *n.* A proportional part or share; or share, part, or proportion assigned to each. — **Quote**, kwōt, *v. t.* To cite (a passage from some author); to name, adduce, repeat. (*Com.*) To name the price of. — **Quot′able**, *a.* — **Quo-ta′tion**, *n.* Act of quoting; thing quoted or cited. (*Com.*) The naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent. — **Quotid′ian**, kwo-tid′ĭ-an, *a.* Occurring or returning daily. — *n.* Anything returning daily; esp. (*Med.*), a fever whose paroxysms return every day. — **Quo′tient**, -shent, *n.* (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

Quack, kwak, *v. i.* [QUACKED (kwakt), QUACKING.] To cry like the common domestic duck; to boast; to act as a quack. — *n.* The cry of the domestic duck; a boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; one who pretends to knowledge of any kind, not possessed; mountebank; charlatan. — *a.* Pert. to quackery; used by quacks. — **Quack′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

Quadragesima, Quadrangle, etc. See under QUADRATE.

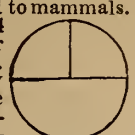
Quadrate, kwod′rāt, *a.* Having 4 equal and parallel sides, and 4 right angles; square; divisible by 4; even; equal; exact; suited; applicable; correspondent. — *n.* A square. (*Astrol.*) Same as QUARTILE. — *v. i.* To agree, be accommodated, suit, correspond, square. — **Quadrat′ic**, -rat′ik, *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a square; square. — *Q. equation.* (*Alg.*) An equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. — **Quad′rat**, *n.* (*Print.*) A piece of type metal cast lower than the letters, so as to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed, where it is placed. — **Quad**, *n.* Abbr. of QUADRAT, also of QUADRANGLE. — **Quad′raturo**, -ra-chur, *n.* The finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle; a quadrate; square. (*Astron.*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it 90°. — **Quad′rangle**, -ran-gl, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure having 4 angles and 4 sides. (*Arch.*) A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings. — **Quadran′gular**, *a.* Having 4 angles and 4 sides. — **Quadren′nial**, -ren′nĭ-al, *a.* Comprising 4 years; occurring once in 4 years. — **Quadren′nium**, *n.* A period of 4 years. — **Quad′rilat′eral**, -lat′ēr-al, *a.* Having 4 sides and 4 angles. — *n.* A plane figure having, etc.; a quadrangular figure. — **Quad′rilit′eral**, *a.* Consisting of 4 letters. — **Quadrille′**, kwa-dril′ *or* ka-dril′, *n.* A game played by 4 persons with 40 cards; a dance made up of sets of dances, 4 couples of dancers being in each set. — **Quad′rireme**, -rĭ-rēm, *n.* (*Rom. Antig.*) A galley with 4 benches of oars or rowers. — **Quadroon′**, **-roon′**,

Quadrangle.



Quadrilateral.

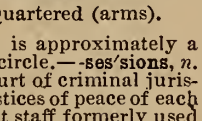
n. The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; one quarter-blooded. — **Quad'rumane**, -rōō-mān, *n.* An animal having 4 hands, and no true feet, as a monkey. — **Quad'ruped**, *a.* Having 4 feet. — *n.* An animal having 4 feet, — often restricted to mammals. — **Quad'ruple**, -rōō-pl, *a.* Fourfold; 4 times told. — *a.* Four times the sum or number; a fourfold amount. — *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To multiply by 4; to increase fourfold. — *v. i.* To be multiplied by 4. — **Quadru'plicate**, -plĭ-kāt, *n.* Fourfold; 4 times repeated. — *v. t.* To make fourfold, quadruple. — **Quad'ruplica'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. —



a, a, Quadrants.

Quad'rant, *n.* (*Geom.*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle; an arc of 90°. An instrument for measuring altitudes, in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc. — **Quadrant'al**, *a.* Pert. to a quadrant. — **Quar'rel**, kwor'rel, **-ry**, -rĭ, *n.* A square-headed arrow; a square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond. — **Quar'ry**, *n.* A place where stones are cut from the earth for building, etc. — *v. t.* [QUARRIED (-rid), -RYING.] To dig or take from a quarry. — **Quart**, kwawrt, *n.* The 1-4th of a gallon; 2 pints; a vessel containing, etc. — **Quarte**, kärt, *n.* A thrust in fencing; a carte, q. v. — **Quar'tan**, kwawr'tan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the 4th; occurring every 4th day. — *n.* (*Med.*) An intermitting ague that occurs every 4th day. — **Quar'ter**, *n.* One of 4 equal parts into which anything is divided; the 1-4th of a hundred-weight, being 28 or 25 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 pounds; 1-4th of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; 1-4th of a chaldron of coal. (*Astron.*) The 1-4th part of the moon's period or monthly revolution. One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; that part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (*Far.*) That part of a horse's foot between the toe and heel. A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, 1-4th of the year; part of a ship's side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern; a region; territory; a division of a town, county, etc.; district; locality; proper station; specific place; assigned position. (*Naut.*) *pl.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle. Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter. (*Mil.*) A station or encampment occupied by troops. *sing.* Merciful treatment shown to an enemy. — *v. t.* [QUARTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To divide into 4 equal parts; to furnish with shelter or entertainment. (*Her.*) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. — *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence. — *To quarter arms.* (*Her.*) To place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into 4 or more parts, the family arms being placed in the first. — **Quar'ter-day**, *n.* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; one on which rent becomes due. — **-deck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of a ship's upper deck which extends from the stern to the mainmast. — **-round**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding, the section of which is approximately a quadrant, or the 1-4th part of a circle. — **-ses'sions**, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county. — **-staff**, *n.* A long, stout staff formerly used as a weapon in Eng., — so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end. — **Quar'terage**, -ej, *n.* A quarterly allowance. — **Quar'ter-foil**, -foil, **Quatre-foil**, kat'ĕr-foil, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornamental figure disposed in 4 segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of 4 petals: see FOIL. — **Quar'tering**, *n.* Assignment of quarters for soldiers; lodging. (*Her.*) Division of a shield containing many coats. (*Arch.*) A series of small upright posts. — **Quar'terly**, *a.* Containing or consisting of 1-4th part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year. — *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or 4 times during a year. — *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. — **Quar'termas'ter**, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer, who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, etc., for a regiment, and superintends the supplies. (*Naut.*) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc., under the direction of the master. — **Quar'tern**, *n.* The 1-4th of a pint; a gill; 1-4th of a peck; a loaf weighing about 4 pounds. — **Quartet'**, **-tette'**, -tet', *n.* (*Mus.*) A composition in 4 parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument; the set of 4 persons who perform such a piece of music. — **Quar'to**, *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -tōz. Orig., a book of the size of 1-4th of a sheet of printing paper; in present usage, a book of a squarish form, corresponding to that formerly made by folding a sheet twice. — *a.* Having the form or size of a quarto. — **Quater'nary**, kwa-tĕr'na-rĭ, *n.* The number 4. — *a.* Consisting of 4; by 4s. — **Quat'rain**, kwot'-rān, *n.* A stanza of 4 lines rhyming alternately. — **Quat'refoil**, kat'ĕr-foil, *n.* Same as QUARTERFOIL, above. — **Quar'antine**, kwŏr'an-tēn, *n.* A space of 40 days; term during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; inhibition of intercourse. — *v. t.* [QUARANTINED (-tēnd), -TINING.] To prohibit from intercourse. — **Quad'rages'ima**, kwod'ra-jes'ĭ-mà, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The 40 days of fast preceding Easter; Lent. — **Quadrill'ion**, -ril'yun, *n.* According to Eng. notation, the number produced by involving a million to the 4th power, or a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the common or French, a unit with 15 ciphers: see NOTATION.

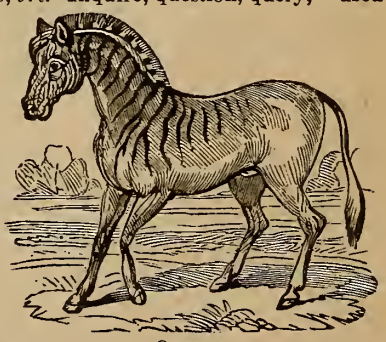
Hadley's Quadrant.
i, index glass; *h*, horizon glass; *s*, sight.



Quartered (arms).

Quarterfoils.

Quære, kwē're, *v. i.* Inquire, question, query, — used as a memorandum signifying doubt.



Quagga.

Quaff, kwåf, *v. t.* [QUAFFED (kwåft), QUAFFING.] To drink down, drink copiously of. — *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Quagga, kwag'gà, *n.* A S. African mammal of the horse family, allied to the zebra.

Quaggy and **Quagmire**. See under QUAKE.

Quahaug, kwaw'hog, *n.* A large species of clam having the inside shell tipped with purple.

Quail, kwāl, *v. i.* [QUAILED (kwāld), QUAILING.] To become quelled, sink into dejection, lose spirit, shrink, cower.

Quail, kwāl, *n.* A gallinaceous bird allied to the partridge of Europe: in the U. S. the name is used for *ruffed grouse*, and for the bob-white, or Virginia partridge.

Common Quail.

Quaint, kwānt, *a.* Characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; artificially elegant; showing excess of art; odd and antique; curious and fanciful; far-fetched; affected; odd; unusual.

Quake, kwāk, *v. i.* [QUAKED (kwākt), QUAKING.] To tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion; to shake or tremble, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; to vibrate, quiver, shudder. — *n.* A tremulous agitation; shake; shudder. — **Quak'er**, *n.* One who quakes; one of the religious sect whose members are called also *Friends:* their early preachers were thrown by their violent enthusiasm into *quakings* and distortions of the limbs. — **Quag'gy**, kwăg'gĭ, *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth. — **Quag'mire**, -mīr, *n.* Soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

Qualify, Quality, etc. See under QUA.

Qualm, kwäm, *n.* A sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain; esp., a sudden fit of sickness at the stomach; a scruple of conscience. — **Qualm'ish**, *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

Quandary, kwon'da- *or* kwon-da'rĭ, *n.* A state of difficulty or perplexity; uncertainty; doubt.

Quantity, Quantum, etc. See under QUA.

Quarantine. See under QUADRATE.

Quarl, kworl, *n.* A medusa or jelly-fish.

Quarrel, kwor'rel, *n.* An angry dispute; a falling out; brawl; squabble; affray; altercation; contention; breach of friendship; variance; cause or ground of contention; cause of a contending party. — *v. i.* [QUARRELED (-reld), -RELING.] To dispute violently, wrangle, fall out; to find fault. — **Quar'relsome**, -sum, *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible.

Quarrel, a bolt, **Quarry**, a bolt, a stone pit. See under QUADRATE.

Quarry, kwor'rĭ, *n.* Game; esp., the game hunted for by hawking.

Quart, Quarter, Quarto, etc. See under QUADRATE.

Quartz, kwôrts, *n.* (*Min.*) Silex, occurring crystallized, and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque; rock crystal. — **Quartzose'**, -ōs', **Quartz'ous**, -us, **Quartz'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Containing, of the nature of, or resembling quartz.

Quash, kwosh, *v. t.* [QUASHED (kwosht), QUASHING.] To beat down or beat in pieces; to crush, subdue, put down summarily and completely. (*Law.*) To annul, overthrow, make void, or suppress. — **Quas-sa'tion**, kwas-sa'shun, *n.* Act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

Quasi. See under QUA.

Quassia, kwosh'ĭ-ä *or* kwash'ĭ-ä, *n.* A bitter wood obtained from various trees of tropical America: the wood and bark are employed in medicine.

Quaternary, Quatrain, etc. See under QUADRATE.

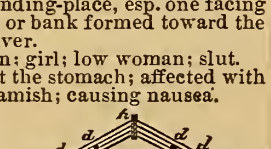
Quaver, kwa'vĕr, *v. i.* [QUAVERED (-vĕrd), -VERING.] To tremble, vibrate, shake; to shake the voice, sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument. — *n.* A rapid vibration of the voice, or on an instrument of music. (*Music.*) An eighth note: see EIGHTH, under EIGHT.

Quay, ke, *n.* A wharf or landing-place, esp. one facing a harbor or dock; a mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river.

Quean, kwēn, *n.* A woman; girl; low woman; slut.

Queasy, kwe'zĭ, *a.* Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea.

Queen, kwēn, *n.* The consort of a king; a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; the sovereign of a swarm of bees, being the only fully-developed female in the hive; the 2d piece in value in chess. — *v. i.* To act the part or character of a queen. — **Queen'-post**, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of 2 posts in a truss, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.



Queen-post Roof.

aa, queen-posts; *b*, tie-beam; *cc*, struts or braces; *dd*, purlins; *e*, straining beam; *ff*, common rafters; *gg*, wall-plates; *h*, ridge-piece.

Queer, kwēr, *a.* Going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical. — *n.* A cant name for counterfeit money.

Quell, kwel, *v. t.* [QUELLED (kweld), -LING.] To subdue, put down; to reduce to peace, cause to cease, crush, quiet, allay, calm.

Quench, kwench, *v. t.* [QUENCHED (kwencht), QUENCHING.] To extinguish, put out (fire); to put an end to (something warm, ardent, burning, etc.); to still, stifle, check, destroy.

Quercitron, kwĕr'sit-run, *n.* The bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi; the inner bark of this tree, used in tanning and in dyeing yellow.

Querimonious. See under QUERULOUS.

Querist. See under QUERY.

Quern, kwĕrn, *n.* A stone hand-mill for grinding grain.

Querulous, kwĕr'ōō-lus, *a.* Apt to repine; habitually complaining; expressing complaint: whining; murmuring; dissatisfied. — **Quer'imo'nious**, -mo'nĭ-us, *a.* Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Query, kwe'rĭ, *n.* A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved. — *v. i.* [QUERIED (-rid), -RYING.] To ask questions, make inquiry. — *v. t.* To seek by questioning, inquire into; to doubt of. — **Que'rist**, *n.* One who asks questions. — **Quest**, kwest, *n.* Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search. — **Ques'tion**, -chun, *n.* Act of asking; interrogation; discussion; debate; verbal contest; investigation; esp., judicial investigation, as before a tribunal; that which is asked; a query; a subject of investigation or examination. — *v. i.* [QUESTIONED (-chund), -TIONING.] To ask questions. — *v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of, be uncertain of; to treat as not entitled to confidence. — **In question**, under discussion, doubt, controvert, dispute, inquire. — **Ques'tionable**, *a.* Inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry; liable to be doubted or held in question; disputable; debatable; doubtful; suspicious.

Queue, ku, *n.* A cue, q. v. [F.]

Quib, kwib, *n.* A sarcasm; bitter taunt; quip; gibe. — **Quib'ble**, -bl, *n.* An evasion; cavil; pretense; a pun; a low conceit. — *v. i.* [QUIBBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To evade the point in question by a trifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit; to pun, practice punning.

Quick, kwik, *a.* Alive; living; characterized by liveliness; animated; sprightly; speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; prompt; brisk; nimble; lively. — *adv.* In a quick manner; rapidly; in a short time; without delay. — *n.* A living animal or plant; esp., the hawthorn, quickset; the part of the body sensitive to pain; the living flesh; the sensitive part or point. — **Quick'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make alive, vivify, reinvigorate; to make lively, active, or sprightly; to make quick or rapid, stimulate, sharpen, expedite, speed. — *v. i.* To become alive, become vivified or enlivened; to move with rapidity. — **Quick'lime**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, etc., deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous matter, by exposure to intense heat; unslacked lime. — **Quick'sand**, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; esp., loose or moving sand mixed with water, and very dangerous, from its being unable to support the weight of a person. — **Quick'set**, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence. — *a.* Made of quickset. — **Quick'silver**, *n.* Mercury, — a fluid silver-like metal, moving as if quick, or living. — **Quick'step**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively, spirited march. — **Quick'-sighted**, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment.

Quid, kwid, *n.* A portion to be chewed; a cud; esp. a chew of tobacco.

Quiddity, Quiddle, Quidnunc, etc. See under QUA.

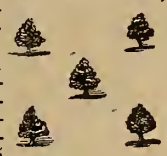
Quiesce, kwi-es', *v. i.* [-ESCED (-est'), -ESCING.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. — **Quies'cence, -ency**, -es'sen-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose; rest of the mind. (*Gram.*) Silence; the having no sound, as a letter. — **Quies'cent**, *a.* Being in a state of repose; still; not ruffled with passion; quiet; dormant. (*Gram.*) Not sounded; mute. — **Qui'et**, *a.* Being in a state of rest; not mov-

ing; still; free from alarm or disturbance; not giving offense or trouble; not turbulent; tranquil; calm; placid; mild; contented.—*n.* State of a thing not in motion; rest; repose; freedom from disturbance or alarm; stillness; tranquillity.—*v. t.* To stop motion in, reduce to a state of rest; to calm, appease, pacify.—**Qui'etism**, -izm, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in an internal rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.—**Qui'etist**, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, who maintained the principles of Quietism. — **Qui'etude**, -e-tūd, *n.* Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.—**Quie'tus**, *n.* Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which quiets.

Quill, kwil, *n.* A large, strong feather,—used for writing-pens, etc.; a pen; a spine or prickle, as of a porcupine; a piece of small reed, on which weavers wind thread. (*Mus.*) The tube of a musical instrument. —*v. t.* [QUILLED (kwild), -LING.] To plait, or form with small ridges like quills or reeds; to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn.—**Quill'ing**, *n.* A narrow border or trimming of lace, etc., folded so as to resemble a row of quills.

Quilt, kwilt, *n.* A bed cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, etc., between 2 cloths, and stitching them together; a coverlet or counterpane.—*v. t.* To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of; to sew with the stitch used in a quilt.—**Quilt'ing**, *n.* Act of forming a quilt; act or process of making quilts by a party of ladies, esp. for some charitable purpose; figured material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers, etc.

Quinary, kwi'na-rĭ, *a.* Consisting of 5; arranged in 5s.—**Quint**, kwint, *n.* A set or sequence of 5, as in piquet.—**Quincunx**, kwin'-kunks, *n.* An arrangement or disposition of things, esp. of trees, by 5s in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.—**Quinquan'gular**, -kwan'gu-lēr, *a.* Having 5 angles or corners.—**Quinquen'nial**, -kwen'nĭ-al, *a.* Occurring once in 5 years, or lasting 5 years.—**Quinquefo'liate**, -liated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 5 leaves or leaflets.—**Quin'quevalve**, -valv'ular, -valv'u-lēr, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 5 valves, as a pericarp.—**Quintes'sence**, -sens, *n.* (*Alchemy.*) The 5th or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. Pure or concentrated essence.—**Quintet'**, -tette', -tet', -tet'to, *n.* (*Mus.*) A composition for 5 voices or instruments.—**Quint'ile**, -il, *n.* (*Astron.*) The aspect of planets when distant from each other the 1-5th part of the zodiac, or 72°.—**Quint'an**, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever whose paroxysms return every 5th day.—**Quintill'ion**, -til'yun, *n.* According to Eng. notation, a number produced by involving a million to the 5th power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the common or French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.—**Quin'tuple**, -tu-pl, *a.* Multiplied by 5; fivefold.—*v. t.* [QUINTUPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To make fivefold; multiply by 5.—**Quinquages'ima**, -kwâ-jes'ĭ-mâ, *a.* Fiftieth.—*Quinquagesima Sunday.* The Sunday which is about the 50th day before Easter.



Quincunx.

Quinquefoliate.

Quince.

Quince, kwins, *n.* The hard, yellow fruit of a small tree or bush of the rose family,—named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for this fruit: it has a pleasant flavor when cooked, and is used in making preserves, marmalade, etc.

Quinine, kwi'nīn *or* kwĭ-nīn', *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona. (*Med.*) One of the salts of quinine, esp. the sulphate, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quinquagesima, Quinquangular, etc. See under QUINARY.

Quinsy, kwin'zĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

Quint, Quintan, Quintet, etc. See under QUINARY.

Quintain, kwin'tin, *n.* An object to be tilted at.

Quintal, kwin'tal, *n.* A hundred weight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used; a metric measure of weight = 100,000 grams (100 kilograms), or 220.46 lbs. avoirdupois.

Quintillion, Quintuple, etc. See under QUINARY.

Quip, kwip, *n.* A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; severe retort; gibe; jeer.—*v. t.* [QUIPPED (kwipt), QUIPPING.] To taunt, treat with a sarcastic retort.—*v. i.* To scoff, manifest contempt by derision.

Quire, kwīr, *n.* A body of singers; a choir; the part of a church where the service is sung.

Quire, kwīr, *n.* Twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality, having a single fold or not folded; 1-20th of a ream.

Quirk, kwĕrk, *n.* A sudden turn; a recess or indentation; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; quibble; a smart taunt or retort.

Quit, kwit, *v. t.* [QUIT or QUITTED; QUITTING.] To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, etc.; to acquit; to meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to discharge (obligation or duty); to have done with, depart from, forsake, give up, leave, resign, surrender.—*a.* Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved.—*To be quits with one.* To have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him; to be even with him.—**Quit'tance**, -tans, *n.* Discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance; recompense; repayment.—**Quit'claim**, *v. t.* [-CLAIMED (-klāmd), -CLAIMING.] (*Law.*) To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.—*n.* A release of a claim; deed of release.—**Quit'rent**, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service.—**Quite**, kwīt, *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; to a great extent or degree; very; considerably.

Qui tam. See under QUA.

Quiver, kwiv'ĕr, *n.* A case or sheath for arrows.—**Quiv'ered**, -ĕrd, *a.* Furnished with, or sheathed as in, a quiver.

Quiver, kwiv'ĕr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion; to quake, shudder, shiver, vibrate, tremble.

Qui vive. See under QUA.

Quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.—**Quix'otism**, -izm, *n.* Absurdly chivalrous notions, schemes, or acts.

Quiz, kwiz, *n.* A riddle or obscure question; an enigma; one who quizzes others; an odd fellow.—*v. t.* [QUIZZED (kwizd), -ZING.] To puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of, by deceiving; to look sharply and mockingly at, peer at.—**Quiz'zical**, -zik-al, *a.* Comical.—**Quiz'zing-glass**, *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quod, kwod, *n.* A prison; confinement.

Quodlibet. See under QUA.

Quoif, kwoif, *n.* A cap or hood.

Quoin, kwoin *or* koin, *n.* Any external angle; esp. (*Arch.*), the external angle of a building; a wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, etc., used in machinery, building, etc.

Quoit, kwoit, *n.* A circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play.—*v. i.* To throw quoits, play at quoits.

Quondam, kwon'dam, *a.* Having been formerly; former.

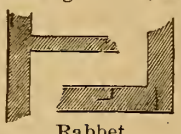
Quorum, Quote, Quotient, etc. See under QUA.

Quoth, kwōth *or* kwuth, *v. i.* Said; spoke,—used with 1st and 3d persons in past tenses.

R.

R, är, the 18th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel.

Rabbet, rab′bet, *v. t.* To cut a rectangular recess, channel, or groove in (the edge or face of a board, etc.) so that it may receive or form a joint with the edge of another board, etc., properly cut; to lap and unite the edges of (boards, etc.) by a rabbet. — *n.* A cut made upon the edge or face of a board, etc., so that it may form a joint with another board, etc., properly cut.


Rabbet.

Rabbi, rab′bī *or* rab′bī, *n.*; *pl.* -BIS, -bīz, or -BIES, -bīz. Master; lord; sir,—a Jewish title of respect for a teacher or doctor of the law. — **Rab′bin**, *n.* Same as RABBI. — **Rabbin′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to the rabbins, or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language. — **Rab′binism, -izm**, *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology. — **Rab′binist**, *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbins.

Rabbit.

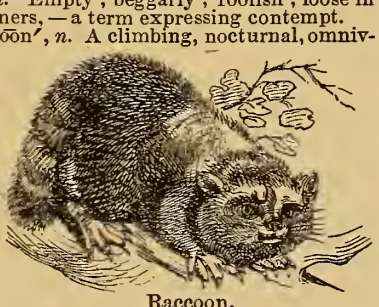
Rabbit, rab′bit, *n.* A burrowing rodent mammal, which resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears.

Rabble, rab′bl, *n.* A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; the dregs of the people; a rake-like tool for skimming off slag, etc., in puddling metal. — *v. t.* [RABBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To insult or drive away by a mob; to mob; to stir (molten metal) to render it uniform.

Rabid, rab′id, *a.* Furious; raging; mad; pert. to hydrophobia. — **Rab′idness, -id′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.*

Raca, ra′kȧ, *a.* Empty; beggarly; foolish; loose in life and manners, — a term expressing contempt.

Raccoon, rak-kōōn′, *n.* A climbing, nocturnal, omnivorous mammal inhabiting North Amer., allied to the bear, but less than 3 ft. long, inclusive of its bushy, annulated tail.


Raccoon.

Race, rās, *n.* The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, of the same stock; peculiar flavor, taste, or strength of wine; characteristic flavor; smack; characteristic quality or disposition. — **Ra′cy**, -sĭ, *a.* [-CIER, -CIEST.] Having a strong flavor indicating origin; tasting of the soil; fresh; rich; spicy; exciting to the mental taste by a distinctive character of thought or language; smart; piquant. — **Ra′cial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to a race or family of men.

Race, rās, *n.* A root.

Race, rās, *n.* A movement or progression of any kind; a method or course of action or effect; train; process; swift progress; rapid course or motion; act or process of running in competition; trial of speed to win a prize; a rapid current of water, or the channel for such a current; a watercourse leading from a dam to a waterwheel which it drives. — *v. i.* [RACED (rāst), RACING.] To run swiftly, contend in running. — *v. t.* To cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race.

Raceme, ra-sēm′, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower-cluster with short and equal lateral one-flowered pedicels, as in the currant. — **Rac′ema′tion**, *n.* A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. — **Rac′emif′erous**, *a.* Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Raceme.

Rachitis, ra-kī′tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spine, — a disease commencing in early childhood, which is characterized by a bulky head, distorted bones and joints, tumid abdomen, short stature, emaciated limbs, and weak, unsteady gait. — **Rachit′ic, -kit′ik**, *a.* Pert. to, or affected by, rachitis; rickety. — **Rick′ets**, *n. pl.* Same as RACHITIS. — **Rick′ety**, -et-ĭ, *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak.

Rack, rak, *v. t.* To stretch or strain; to subject to violent treatment, wrest; to stretch on the rack or wheel, torment, torture; to harass by exaction, exhaust. — *n.* An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending anything; as, an engine of torture, on which the body of a person is gradually stretched; or, a wooden frame in which hay is laid for horses and cattle; or, a frame-work on which articles are arranged and deposited; or, (*Naut.*) a strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging; or, (*Mach.*) a straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it. — **Rack′er**, *n.* One who racks or torments. — **Rack′ing**, *a.* Tormenting; excruciating. — **Rack′-rent**, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Rack & Pinion.

Rack, rak, *v. t.* [RACKED (rakt), RACKING.] To draw off from the lees, as wine or other liquor; to cause to flow off, as pure wine, etc., from its sediment.

Rack, rak, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, resembling an amble. — *v. i.* [RACKED (rakt), RACKING.] To move or travel with a quick amble, as a horse. — **Rack′er**, *n.* A horse which, etc.

Rack, rak, *v. i.* To steam; to rise, or fly as vapor or broken clouds. — *n.* Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

Rack, *n.* Same as ARRACK.

Racket, Racquet, Raquet, rak′et, *n.* A bat with network instead of a solid blade, used in tennis and similar games; a game of ball, resembling tennis; in Canada, a snow-shoe; a broad wooden shoe for a horse, to enable him to step on soft ground.

Racket, rak′et, *n.* A confused, clattering noise; clamor; din. — *v. i.* To make a racket; to frolic.

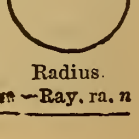
Raey. See under RACE, family.

Raddle, rad′dl, *v. t.* To interweave, twist together. — *n.* A long stick used in hedging; a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs; an instrument employed by domestic weavers.

Radial. Radiate, etc. See under RADIUS.

Radical, Radish, etc. See under RADIX.

Radius, ra′dĭ-us, *n.*; *pl.* -DII, -dĭ-ī. (*Geom.*) A right line, extending from the center of a circle to the periphery. (*Anat.*) The bone on the exterior or thumb side of the fore-arm: see SKELETON. — **Ra′dius-vec′tor**, *n.* (*Math.*) A straight line connecting any point (of a curve) with a fixed point, or pole, round which it turns, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve, in a system of polar coördinates. — **Ray**, ra, *n*


Radius.

One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle. (*Bot.*) A radiating part of a flower or plant. (*Ichth.*) One of the radiating bony spines forming the framework of the fins of fishes. (*Physics.*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point; one of the colored portions of the spectrum. A gleam of intellectual light; perception; apprehension. — *v. t.* [RAYED (rād), RAYING.] To send forth or shoot out, cause to shine out, glimmer, beam, gleam, light. — **Ray′less**, *a.* Destitute of light; not illuminated; dark. — **Ra′diate**, -dĭ-āt, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the central axis of the body. — *v. i.* To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point of surface, as heat or light; to issue in rays, as light; to emit rays, be radiant. — *v. t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface. — *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center; having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center. — **Radia′tion**, *n.* Act of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light; divergence of anything from a point or surface, like diverging rays of light. — **Ra′dia′tor**, -tēr, *n.* That which radiates or emits rays; esp., that part of a heating apparatus designed to radiate heat. — **Ra′dial**, -dĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to a radius, or to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm. — **Ra′diant**, *a.* Radiating; radiate; resembling or in the form of rays; emitting or darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendor. — **Ra′diance, -ancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being radiant; vivid brightness; luster; glare; glitter. — **Ra′dio-ac′tive**, ra′dĭ-o-ak′tĭv, *a.* (*Physics.*) Capable of becoming luminous under the action of cathode rays, X rays, or any of the allied forms of radiation. [*Radius* + *active.*] — **Ra′dio-activ′ity**, *n.* — **Ra′dio-graph**, -graf, *n.* (*Phys.*) A picture produced by the Röntgen rays, q. v. [L. *radius*, ray + Gr. *graphein*, to write.] — **Ra′dium**, rā′dĭ-um, *n.* A radio-active element found in pitchblende. [L. *radius*, ray.]

Radix, ra′diks, *n.* A root. (*Philology.*) A primitive word, from which spring other words; a radical; root. (*Math.*) The fundamental number of any system; a base. — **Rad′ical**, -ĭ-kal, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding directly from, the root; pert. to the root or origin; reaching to the principles; thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme; innate; constitutional. (*Bot.*) Proceeding from the stem at or below the surface of the ground; belonging to the root of a plant. (*Gram.*) Relating to a root, or ultimate source of derivation. — *n.* (*Philology.*) A primitive word; a root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word; a letter that belongs to the root. (*Politics.*) One who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation. (*Chem.*) The base or distinguishing part of a compound, whether itself a simple or compound. — **Rad′icalism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrine or principle of radicals in politics or reformation. — **Rad′icant**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Taking root in, or above the ground. — **Rad′icate**, -ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To root, plant deeply and firmly. — **Radica′tion**, *n.* Process of taking root deeply. (*Bot.*) Disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex. — **Rad′icel**, -ĭ-sel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little root. — **Rad′icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudimentary root of a plant; the stem of the embryo. — **Rad′ish**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cultivated plant, whose root is eaten raw.

Radicle.

Raffle, raf′fl, *v. i.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To engage in a raffle. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle. — *n.* A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit a part of the value of something, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor.

Raft, rāft, *n.* A collection of logs, planks, etc., fastened together, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another. — *v. t.* To carry on or in a raft. — **Raft′er**, *n.* A roof-timber of a building: see QUEEN-POST.

Rag, rag, *n.* A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; shred; bit; patch. *pl.* Mean or tattered attire. (*Geol.*) A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular in texture. — **Rag′ged**, *a.* Rent or worn into tatters; broken with rough edges; uneven; rough with sharp or irregular points; jagged; wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags. — **Rag′man**, *n.* One who collects or deals in rags. — **Rag′stone**, *n.* A dark gray silicious sand stone. — **Rag′-wheel**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel having projecting pins on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain belt, to prevent its slipping when receiving or communicating motion; a sprocket wheel. — **Rag′amuff′in**, -a-muf′in, *n.* A paltry fellow; mean wretch; a ragged, disreputable fellow.

Rag-wheel and Chain.

Rage, rāj, *n.* Violent excitement; eager passion; violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; vehemence of anything painful or destructive; the subject of eager desire. — *v. i.* [RAGED (rājd), RAGING.] To be furious with anger; to be violent and tumultuous; to act or move furiously, storm, fret, chafe, fume; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect, ravage.

Ragged, Ragman, Rag-wheel, etc. See under RAG.

Ragout, ra-gōō′, *n.* Fragments of meat stewed and highly seasoned; a stew.

Raid, rād, *n.* A hostile or predatory incursion; esp., an inroad or incursion of mounted men.

Rail, rāl, *n.* A piece of timber, iron, or other substance extending from one post or support to another; a long wooden bar split from a log, — used esp. in building a crooked or "Virginia" rail fence. (*Railroads.*) A bar of iron, resting upon sleepers and forming part of a continuous track. (*Naut.*) A narrow plank on a ship's upper works; a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, etc. — *v. t.* [RAILED (rāld), RAILING.] To inclose with rails. — *By rail.* By railroad or railway. — **Rail′ing**, *n.* A series of rails; a fence; rails in general; material for rails. — **Rail′road, -way**, *n.* A graded road having a continuous track of iron or steel rails laid upon sleepers, etc.

Rail, rāl, *n.* A wading bird of Europe and Amer., of many species.

Rail, rāl, *v. i.* To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff. — **Rail′er**, *n.* One who rails, scoffs, insults, or censures. — **Rail′lery**, răl′- *or* rāl′ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; banter.

Rail.

Raiment, ra′ment, *n.* Clothing in general; vestments; garments.

Rain, rān, *v. i.* [RAINED (rānd), RAINING.] To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to fall or drop like water from the clouds. — *v. t.* To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds. — *n.* Water falling in drops from the atmosphere. — **Rain′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **Rain′iness**, *n.* — **Rain′bow**, *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the colors of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

Raise, rāz, *v. t.* [RAISED (rāzd), RAISING.] To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to bring to a higher condition or situation, elevate in rank, dignity, etc.; to increase the strength or vehemence of; to recall from death, give life to; to cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, etc.; to awaken; to rouse to action, stir up; to cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to build up, erect; to bring together, collect; to cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; to bring into being, produce; to give vent or utterance to; to cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread. (*Naut.*) To cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it. (*Law.*) To create or constitute. — **Rais′ing**, *n.*

Act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life; operation of setting up the frame of a building, or any structure of timber.

Raisin, ra′zn, *n.* A grape dried in the sun, or by artificial heat.

Raisonné. See under REASON.

Rajah, ra′jȧ *or* rä′jȧ, *n.* In India, a native prince or king. — **Rajpoot′**, räj-pōōt′, *n.* In India, a prince; a Hindoo of the 2d, or royal and military, caste; an inhabitant of the country of Rajputana.

Rake, rāk, *n.* An instrument for collecting hay or light things spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth. — *v. t.* [RAKED (rākt), RAKING.] To smooth, clear, gather, etc., with a rake; to collect laboriously, scrape together; to scour, ransack. (*Mil.*) To enfilade, fire in a direction with the length of. — *v. i.* To use a rake, scrape, pass rapidly. — **Rak′ing**, *n.* Act of using a rake; space or ground raked at once; or quantity of hay, etc., collected by using a rake once.

Rake, rāk, *n.* A loose, dissolute, vicious man. — **Rake′hell**, *n.* A lewd, wild fellow; rake; debauchee. — **Rak′ish**, *a.* Dissolute.

Rake, rāk, *n.* (*Naut.*) The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel; inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction. — *v. i.* [RAKED (rākt), RAKING.] To incline from a perpendicular direction. — **Rak′ish**, *a.* Having a great rake, or backward inclination of the masts.

Rally, ral′ĭ, *v. t.* [-LIED (-lid), -LYING.] To collect and reduce to order (as troops thrown into confusion); to gather again, reunite. — *v. i.* To come into orderly arrangement, assemble, unite; to renew wasted force or power, recuperate. — *n.* Act of reassembling scattered troops; regaining of lost strength; a public meeting, as of political adherents.

Rally, ral′ĭ, *v. t.* To attack with raillery, banter, ridicule, mock. — *v. i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment. — *n.* Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.

Ram, ram, *n.* The male of the sheep and allied animals. (*Astron.*) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about March 21st; the constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name. An engine of war, used for butting or battering; a battering-ram; a vessel, armed with a heavy beak for piercing and destroying other vessels; a machine for raising water by the momentum of the water of which a part is to be raised: see HYDRAULIC RAM. — *v. t.* [RAMMED (ramd), RAMMING.] To butt or strike against, like a ram; to thrust or drive with violence; to fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Ram.

Ramble, ram′bl, *v. i.* [RAMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without determinate object; to go out, expand, or grow without constraint or direction; to rove, roam, wander, stroll. — *n.* A going from place to place without object. — **Ram′bling**, *a.* Discursive; desultory.

Ramee, -mie, ram′e, *n.* An Asiatic plant of the hemp and nettle family, from the fiber of whose inner bark grass-cloth is made for wearing apparel: China grass.

Ramose, ra-mōs′, **Ra′mous**, -mus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Branched, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy. — **Ram′ify**, ram′ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To divide into branches or parts. — *v. i.* To shoot into branches; to be divided or subdivided. — **Ram′ifica′tion**, *n.* Process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; a division into principal and subordinate classes or heads. (*Bot.*) The manner in which a tree produces its branches. Production of figures resembling branches.

Ramose root.

Ramp, ramp, *v. i.* [RAMPED (rampt), RAMPING.] To climb, as a plant; to creep up; to spring, leap, prance, frolic, romp. — *n.* A leap; spring; bound. — **Ramp′age**, -āj, *n.* Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion. — **Ramp′ant**, *a.* Springing or climbing unchecked: overgrowing the usual bounds; exuberant; overleaping restraint. (*Her.*) Standing upright on his hind legs, as if attacking a person. — **Ramp′ancy** -an-sĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; excessive growth or practice; exuberance; extravagance.

Rampant.

Rampart, ram′pärt, *n.* That which fortifies and defends from assault. (*Fort.*) An elevation or mound of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised: see CASTLE. — *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Ramshackle, ram′shak-l, *a.* Loose; old; falling to pieces.

Ran, *imp.* of RUN.

Rancescent. See under RANCID.

Ranch, Ranch′o, ranch, ran-cha′ro, *n.* In Mexico, California, etc., a rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or laborers lodge at night; a large farming establishment on which are many ranchos; esp., an establishment for rearing cattle and horses. — **Ranche′ro**, ran-cha′ro, *n.* A herdsman; one employed on a rancho.

Rancid, ran′sid, *a.* Having a rank, unpleasant smell; strong-scented; sour; musty. — **Rancid′ity**, -sid′ĭ-tĭ, **Ran′cidness**, *n.* Quality of being rancid; a strong scent, as of old oil. — **Rances′cent**, -ses′sent, *a.* Becoming rancid or sour. — **Ran′cor**, rank′ẽr, *n.* The deepest malignity; inveterate hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; malignity. — **Ran′corous**, -ẽr-us, *a.* Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; bitter; malevolent; virulent.

Random, ran′dum, *n.* A roving motion; course without definite direction; hazard; chance; distance to which a missile is thrown; range; reach. — *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance.

Ranedeer. Same as REINDEER.

Range, rānj, *v. t.* [RANGED (rānjd), RANGING.] To set in a row or rows, dispose in the proper order, rank; to dispose in a systematic order; to rove over, pass over; to sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near. — *v. i.* To wander without restraint or direction; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. as to horizontal distance; to be placed in order, admit of arrangement or classification; to have a particular direction, be in a line with; to sail or pass near or in the direction of. — *n.* A series of things in a line; a row; rank; an aggregate of individuals of like rank or degree; an order; class; a cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brick work, and containing pots, oven, etc.; a wandering or roving; ramble; expedition; compass or extent of excursion; natural or acquired power to comprehend or master a greater or less variety of knowledge; the variety of truth or compass of knowledge in possession; scope. (*Gun.*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. That which may be traversed or ranged over; esp., a region of country in which cattle may wander and pasture; in the land system of the U. S., a row or line of townships lying between 2 successive meridian lines 6 miles apart. — **Ran′ger**, *n.* One who ranges; a dog that beats the ground; one of a body of mounted troops, who range over the country, and often fight on foot; a keeper of a forest or park. — **Rank**, rank, *n.* A row or line; a range. (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers; a row of troops reckoned from side to side, — opp. to *file*. (*Mil. & Naval.*) Degree; grade. An aggregate of individuals together; an order; division; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; high degree; high social position. — *v. t.* [RANKED (rankt), RANKING.] To place abreast, or in a line; to range in a particular class, order, or di-

vision; to class; to dispose methodically; to take precedence of, outrank. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division; to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life.

Rank, rank, *a.* Luxuriant in growth; exuberant; raised to a high degree; causing vigorous growth; very rich and fertile; strong to the smell; rancid; sour; musty; strong to the taste; high-tasted. — **Rank'le**, -l, *v. i.* [RANKLED (-ld), -LING.] To grow more rank or strong, be inflamed, fester; to become more violent, rage.

Ransack, ran'sak, *v. t.* [-SACKED (-sakt), -SACKING.] To search thoroughly, search every place or part of; to plunder, pillage completely.

Ransom, ran'sum, *n.* Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy; money paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy. — *v. t.* [RANSOMED (-sumd), -SOMING.] To redeem from captivity, servitude, or punishment, by paying a price.

Rant, rant, *v. i.* To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language. — *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.

Ranunculus, ra-nun'ku-lus, *n.*; *E. pl.* -LUSES; *L. pl.* -LI. A herbaceous flowering plant of many annual and perennial species, including the crow-foot, buttercup, etc., and esp. the cultivated tuberous-rooted Asiatic ranunculus.

Rap, rap, *v. i.* To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock. — *v. t.* [RAPPED (rapt), RAPPING.] To strike with a quick blow, knock. — *n.* A quick, smart blow.

Rap, rap, *v. t.* [RAPPED (rapt), more usually written RAPT; RAPPING.] To snatch away, seize and hurry off; to transport out of one's self, affect with ecstasy or rapture. — **Rape**, rāp, *n.* Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will; violation; act of seizing and carrying away by force (persons or things).

Rapacious, ra-pa'shus, *a.* Given to plunder; seizing by force; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; greedy; ravenous; voracious.

Rape, violation. See under RAP, to snatch.

Rape, rāp, *n.* A plant of several species, with woody roots, allied to the turnip and cabbage, cultivated for its leaves and stalks (for salad and forage), and for its seeds, from which oil is extracted.

Rapid, rap'id, *a.* Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; advancing with speed; in quick sequence; of quick utterance of words; fast; expeditious; hurried. — *n.* A portion of a stream, esp. when broken by rocks, where the current runs with unusual swiftness or rapidly descends without actual waterfall or cascade. — **Rapid'ity**, -I-tI, *n.* Quality or state of being rapid; quickness of progression or advance; speed; celerity; velocity; agility. — **Rap'idly**, *adv.* — **Rap'idness**, *n.* — **Rap'ine**, -in, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage; violence; force. — **Rapto'rial**, -to'rI-al, *a.* Rapacious: living upon prey, — said esp. of certain birds. — **Rapt'ure**, rap'chur, *n.* State or condition of being carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; extreme joy or pleasure; bliss; ecstacy; transport; exultation. — **Rapt'urous**, -us, *a.* Ecstatic: transporting; ravishing.

Rapier, ra'pI-ēr, *n.* A light sword with narrow blade, formerly worn by gentlemen on all occasions.

Rapine. See under RAPID.

Rapparee, rap'pa-re', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer.

Rappee, rap-pe', *n.* A pungent kind of snuff, of either a brown or black color.

Rapscallion. See under RASCAL.

Rapt, *imp.* of RAP, to snatch.

Raptorial, Rapture, etc. See under RAPID.

Raquet. See under RACKET.

Rare, râr, *a.* Of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin; thinly scattered; dispersed; not frequent; seldom met with; unusual; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; scarce; uncommon; extraordinary; incomparable. — **Rare'ly**, *adv.* In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often; finely; nicely. — **Rar'efy**, rār'e-fI, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fId), -FYING.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense. — *v. i.* To become thin and less dense. — **Rarefac'tion**, *n.* Act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts. — **Rar'ity**, -I-tI, *n.* Quality or state of being rare; tenuity; uncommonness; infrequency; a rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness; subtilty. — **Rare'ripe**, rār'rIp, *a.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season. — *n.* An early fruit; esp., a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rare, râr, *a.* Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked; underdone.

Rascal, ras'kal, *n.* A mean fellow; scoundrel; worthless fellow; trickish, dishonest person; rogue. — **Ras'cally**, *a.* Like a rascal; meanly trickish; base. — **Rascal'ity**, -I-tI, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; trickery; dishonesty. — **Rascall'ion**, ras-kal'-, **Rapscall'ion**, rap-skal'yun, *n.* A low, mean wretch.

Rase, rāz, *v. t.* [RASED (rāzd), RASING.] To graze; to cancel, erase; to level with the ground, raze. — **Raze**, *v. t.* [RAZED (rāzd), RAZING.] To erase, efface, obliterate, extirpate; to lay level with the ground, demolish, subvert, ruin. — **Razee'**, ra-ze', *n.* (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate. — *v. t.* To cut down (a ship) to an inferior class; to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts. — **Ra'zor**, -zēr, *n.* An instrument for shaving off the beard or hair. — **Ras'ure, Raz'ure**, rāzh'ur, *n.* Act of erasing or obliterating; thing razed; erasure. — **Raso'rial**, -so'rI-al, *a.* Pert. to an order of gallinaceous birds which scrape the ground for food, as the domestic fowl, peacock, partridge, ostrich, pigeon, etc.

Rasorial Birds.
a, a, head and foot of Gallus bankiva; *b, b*, do. of common pheasant; *c, c*, do. of wild turkey; *d, d*, do. of common grouse.

Rash, rash, *a.* Hasty; quick; sudden; rapid; hasty in counsel or action; entering on a measure without due caution; uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; precipitate; headstrong; foolhardy; heedless; unwary.

Rash, rash, *n.* (*Med.*) A fine eruption or efflorescence on any portion of the person.

Rasher, rash'ēr, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

Rasorial. See under RASE.

Rasp, râsp, *n.* A species of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch. — *v. t.* [RASPED (râspt), RASPING.] To rub or file with a rasp or a rough file; to grate harshly upon. — **Rasp'berry**, *n.* A thorny bush or bramble of several species; its edible thimble-shaped berry, — red, white, or black.

Rasure. See under RASE.

Rat, rat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships. One who deserts his party or associates; among printers, one who works at less than established prices. — *v. i.* [RATTED, -TING.] (*Eng. Politics.*) To desert one's former party or associates from interested motives. To work at less than established prices. — **Rats'bane**, *n.* Poison for rats; arsenious acid. — **Rat'ten**, *v. t.* [-TENED (-tend), -TENING.] To injure and carry away the tools, etc., of (a workman obnoxious to a trades' union, etc.).

Ratafia, rat'a-fe'a, *n.* A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, etc., and sweetened with sugar.

Ratan. See RATTAN.

Ratch, Ratchet, rach'et, *n.* A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing

the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent.—**Ratch'et-wheel**, *n.* A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, or into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.

Ratchet-wheel.
a, ratchet-wheel; *b*, reciprocating lever; *c*, small ratchet or pawl for communicating motion; *d*, ratchet for preventing backward motion.

Rate, rāt, *v. t.* To chide vehemently, reprove, scold.

Rate, rāt, *n.* Established portion or measure; fixed allowance; degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; rank; movement, as fast or slow, etc.; a tax or sum assessed on property for public use.—*v. t.* To set a certain estimate on, value at a certain price; to settle the relative scale, rank, or position of; to appraise, computc, reckon.—*v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; to make an estimate.—**Rat'able**, *a.* Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value; liable to taxation.—**Rat'ably**, *adv.* Proportionally.—**Rat'er**, *n.*—**Ra'tio**, ra'shĭ-o *or* -sho, *n.* (*Math.*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the 2d divided by the 1st; fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; proportion; rate; quota.—**Ra'tion**, ra'shun *or* rash'un, *n.* A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage; a certain portion or fixed amount dealt out; allowance.—**Ra'tional**, rash'un-al, *a.* Relating to the reason; not physical; having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; agreeable to reason; not absurd, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, etc.; sane; sound; discreet; judicious.—*Rational quantity.* (*Alg.*) A quantity that can be expressed without a radical sign,—opp. to *irrational* or *radical* quantity.—**Ra'tiona'le**, rash'un-a'le, *n.* A series of reasons assigned; an explanation of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc., or the principles themselves.—**Ra'tionalism**, -izm, *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as disting. fr., or opp. to, revelation; an excessive reliance on reason.—**Ra'tionalist**, *n.* One who proceeds wholly upon reason, or relies on his reason as the sole or the supreme authority in matters of religion, and rejects supernatural guidance.—**Ra'tional'ity**, *n.* Quality of being rational; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.—**Ra'tionally**, *adv.*—**Ra'tioc'inate**, rash'ĭ-os'ĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To reason deductively; to offer reason or argument.—**Ra'tioc'ina'tion**, *n.* Act or process of reasoning.—**Rat'ify**, rat'ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED, -FYING.] To approve, make valid; esp., to give sanction to (something done by an agent or servant); to confirm, establish, sanction.—**Rat'ifica'tion**, *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; cŏnfirmation.

Rath, Rathe, rath, *a.* Coming before others or before the usual time; early.—*adv.* Early; betimes.—**Rath'er**, rath'ēr, *adv.* More readily or willingly; preferably; on the other hand; on the contrary; somewhat; moderately; tolerably; more properly; more correctly speaking.—*The rather.* The sooner; the more so; especially.

Ratify, Ratio, Rational, etc. See under RATE.

Ratlin, -line, rat'lin, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending the masts: see SHIP.

Ratoon, ra-tōōn', *n.* A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, after the cane has been cut.

Ratsbane. See under RAT.

Rattan, rat-tan', *n.* The long, slender, jointed, branchless stem of a plant growing in India, which is cylindrical, solid, flexible, and very tough, and is used for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking sticks, etc.

Ratteen, rat-tēn', *n.* A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

Ratten. See under RAT.

Rattle, rat'tl, *v. i.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily, jabber.—*v. t.* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to stun with noise; to scold.—*n.* A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; loud, rapid talk; an instrument or toy with which a clattering sound is made; a jabberer; noise produced by the air in passing through mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves.—**Rat'tle-head'ed**, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.—**-snake**, *n.* A venomous Amer. snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound.—**-wort**, -wērt, *n.* An annual hairy herb, growing from Massachusetts southwards, whose seeds are in inflated pods, and rattle when shaken; rattle-box.

Rattle-snake.

Raucous, raw'kus, *a.* Hoarse; harsh.—**Rau'city**, -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Harshness of sound; hoarseness.

Ravage, rav'ej, *n.* Desolation by violence; violent destruction; devastation; pillage; spoil; waste; ruin.—*v. t.* [RAVAGED (-ejd), -AGING.] To lay waste by force, despoil, sack, desolate, destroy.

Rave, rāv, *v. i.* [RAVED (rāvd), RAVING.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally or frantically; to be furious or raging; to rush wildly or noisily.—*v. t.* To utter in frenzy, say wildly.

Ravel, rav'l, *v. t.* [-ELED (-ld), -ELING.] To undo the texture of, take apart, unsew or unknit; to disentangle; to pull apart (a texture) so that the threads fall into a tangled mass; to entangle, make intricate, involve.—*v. i.* To become separated in texture, be untwisted or unwoven, be disentangled.

Ravelin, rav'lin, *n.* (*Fort.*) A detached work with 2 embankments which make a salient angle.

Ravelin.
BB, ravelin; A, redoubt; CC, ditch; E, passage from fortress to ravelin.

Raven, ra'vn, *n.* A bird of black color, allied to the crow, but larger.

Raven, rav'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To obtain by violence, devour with eagerness.—*v. i.* To prey with rapacity, be greedy.—*n.* Rapine; rapacity; prey; food obtained by violence.—**Rav'ening**, *n.* Eagerness for plunder.—**Rav'enous**, -n-us, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; eager for prey or gratification.—**Rav'in**, -n, *n.* Plunder; prey.

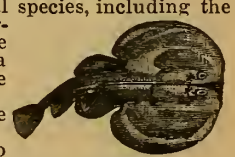
Ravine, ra-vēn', *n.* A long, deep, and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gorge.

Ravish, rav'ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To seize and carry away by violence; to carry away with joy or delight, transport, entrance, enrapture; to commit rape upon, violate, deflour, force.

Raw, raw, *a.* Not cooked; unprepared for use or enjoyment; immature; unripe; unpracticed; untried; untouched by art; unwrought; not spun or twisted; not mixed or adulterated; not tried, or melted and strained; not tanned; deprived of skin; galled; causing sensations as of raw flesh; piercingly damp or cold.—*n.* A raw, sore, or galled place.

Ray, a line, **Rayless.** See under RADIUS.

Ray, ra, *n.* A fish of several species, including the skate, thornback, and torpedo, having the rays of the pectoral fins covered by a disk-like expansion of the body.


Ray.

Raze, Razee, Razor, etc. See under RASE.

Reach, rēch, *v. t.* [REACHED (rēcht), REACHING.] To extend, stretch, thrust out; to deliver by stretching out a member, esp. the hand;

to pass to another, hand over; to attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend an action, effort, or influence to, penetrate to; to extend to, stretch out as far as; to arrive at, get as far as; to attain to, gain. — *v. i.* To stretch out the hand; to strain after something; to be extended in dimension, time, action, influence, etc., so as to attain to or be equal with something. — *n.* Act of stretching or extending; extension; power of reaching; power of extending action, influence, etc.; extent of force or capacity; extent; stretch; expanse; application; influence; result; an extended portion of land or water; a stretch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

Re-, re, **Red-**, *inseparable pref.*, signifying again, or for the 2d time: it may be prefixed to almost any verb, and many substantives, the words so formed being usually self-explanatory.

Re, ra. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the 2d tone of the diatonic scale.

React, re-akt′, *v. t.* To act or perform a second time, do over again. — *v. i.* To resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to produce or exhibit an opposite effect or condition from that which has previously been produced or exhibited; to exercise a reciprocal or reverse effect. — **Reac′tion**, *n.* Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement. (*Chem.*) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. (*Med.*) Depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on over-exertion or over-stimulation; or vital excitement and recuperation following depression or exhaustion. (*Mech.*) Force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction. (*Politics.*) Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. — **Reac′tionary**, -a-rĭ, **-ist**, *a.* For, or implying, reaction. — *n.* (*Politics.*) One anxious to undo reform, or to return to an outgrown condition of things. — **React′ive**, -iv, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

Read, rēd, *v. t.* [READ (rĕd), READING (rēd′ing).] To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to take in the sense of (language); to peruse; to know fully, comprehend; to gather the meaning of by inspection, learn by observation. — *v. i.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading; to appear in reading. — *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. — **Read′able**, *a.* Capable of being read; fit, legible, or suitable to be read; worth reading. — **Read′ing**, *n.* Act of one who reads; perusal; study of books; the way in which anything reads; lection; version; learning.

Ready, red′ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Prepared at the moment; not behindhand or backward when called upon; prepared in mind or disposition; not slow, hesitating, or awkward; quick in action; not occasioning delay; offering itself at once; on the point, about, — with a following infinitive. — *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay. — **Read′ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* Quickly; promptly; without delay or objection; cheerfully.

Reagent, re-a′jent, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Real, re′al, *a.* Actually being or existing; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious. (*Law.*) Pert. to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements, — as, *real* estate. — **Re′ally**, *adv.* Actually; in truth. — **Re′alism**, -al-izm, *n.* Doctrine of the realists; fidelity to nature or to real life, in art or literature. — **Re′alist**, *n.* One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists;* an artist or writer who aims to adhere to real life in his delineations. — **Realist′ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, realists. — **Real′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything, — disting. fr. mere appearance; fact; that which is real; an actual existence; truth; verity; certainty. — **Re′alty**, *n.* (*Law.*) Real estate; that which has the nature or character of real estate. — **Re′alize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make real, convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual; to cause to seem real, impress upon the mind as actual; to convert into real property; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts, gain, get. — *v. i.* To receive value or property, esp. in money.

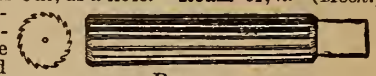
Real, re′al, *n.* A small Spanish denomination of money varying in value from 12½ to 5 cents.

Realgar, re-al′gär, *n.* (*Min.*) A natural or artificial combination of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents, of a brilliant red color; red orpiment.

Realm, relm, *n.* A royal jurisdiction or regal government; kingdom; region; domain; department.

Ream, rēm, *n.* A package of paper, consisting of 20 quires or 480 sheets.

Ream, rēm, *v. t.* [REAMED (rēmd), REAMING.] To enlarge or dress out, as a hole. — **Ream′er**, *n.* (*Mech.*) An instrument to enlarge a hole in a beveled form.



Reamer.

Reanimate, re-an′ĭ-māt, *v. t.* To animate anew, infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into.

Reap, rēp, *v. t.* [REAPED (rēpt), REAPING.] To cut with a sickle, as grain; to gather, obtain, receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor; to clear of a crop by reaping. — *v. i.* To perform the act of reaping; to receive the fruit of labor or works. — **Reap′er**, *n.* One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle; machine for cutting grain.

Rear, rēr, *n.* The back or hindmost part; part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is behind the rest. — *a.* Being behind or in the hindmost part: hindmost. — **Rear′-ad′miral**, *n.* An officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.

Rear, rēr, *v. t.* [REARED (rērd), REARING.] To bring up or raise to maturity, as young; to lift, erect, establish. — *v. i.* To rise on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rear-, Reremouse, rēr′mows, *n.* The bat.

Reason, re′zn, *n.* A thought or consideration, as bearing on a determination or opinion; a motive or cause; that which accounts for or explains; the faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is disting. fr. the inferior animals; the higher as disting. fr. the lower cognitive faculties; due exercise of the reasoning faculty; that which is supported by the common sense of mankind; propriety; justice; truths and laws by which the universe is supposed to be constructed and governed. — *v. i.* [REASONED (-znd), -SONING.] To exercise the rational faculty, ratiocinate; to carry on a process of deduction in order to convince, or to confute; to debate, discuss, argue, examine, prove. — *v. t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate; to persuade by reasoning or argument. — **Rea′sonable**, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; governed by, under the influence of, or agreeable to, reason; within due limits; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; considerable. — **Rea′soning**, *n.* Act or process of deriving conclusions from premises; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; argumentation; argument. — **Raisonné**, ra′zo-na′, *a.* Having proofs, illustrations, or notices; arranged analytically or systematically.

Reassure, re′as-shōōr′, *v. t.* To assure anew; to free from fear or terror; to obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured. — **Re′assur′ance**, *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated. (*Law.*) A contract by which an insurer of property obtains indemnity against loss by his insurance from some other insurer.

Rebate, re-bāt′, *v. t.* To beat to obtuseness, blunt; to make a discount from for prompt payment; to cut a rebate in, rabbet. — *n.* A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber; a rabbet. — **Rebate′**, **-bate′ment**, *n.* Diminution. (*Com.*) Deduction of interest, or any sum, etc., on account of prompt payment; abatement.

Rebel, reb′el, *n.* One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance; revolter; insurgent. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious. — **Rebel′**, re-bel′, *v. i.* [-BELLED (-beld′), -BELLING.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government. — **Rebell′ion**, -yun, *n.* Act of rebelling; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes alle-

giance; resistance to lawful authority; sedition; mutiny; contumacy. — **Rebell'ious**, -yus, *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion; violently resisting government or lawful authority.

Rebound, re-bownd', *v. i.* To spring back, start back; to be reverberated. — *v. t.* To drive back, reverberate. — *n.* Act of flying back upon collision with another body; resilience.

Rebuff, re-buf', *n.* A beating back; a quick and sudden resistance; sudden check; repercussion; unexpected repulse; refusal. — *v. t.* [REBUFFED (-buft'), -FING.] To beat back, check, repel violently, harshly, or uncourteously.

Rebuild, re-bild', *v. t.* [-BUILT (-bilt), -BUILDING.] To build or construct (something which has been demolished).

Rebuke, re-būk', *v. t.* [-BUKED (-būkt'), -BUKING.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily. — *n.* A pointed reproof; reprimand; chastisement; punishment.

Rebus, re'bus, *n.*; *pl.* -BUSES. Enigmatical representation of words by figures; a riddle made up of such representations.

Rebut, re-but', *v. t.* To drive back, repel by force. (*Law.*) To oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof. — *v. i.* To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. — **Rebut'ter**, *n.* The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. — **Rebut'tal**, *n.* The giving of evidence for the plaintiff, to destroy that of the defendant.

Recalcitrate, re-kal'sĭ-trāt, *v. i.* To kick back, kick against anything, express repugnance. — **Recal'citrant**, *a.* Kicking back; showing repugnance or opposition.

Recall, re-kawl', *v. t.* [-CALLED (-kawld'), -CALLING.] To call back, summon to return; to revoke, annul by a subsequent act; to call to mind, recollect, remember. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.

Recant, re-kant', *v. t.* To contradict (a former declaration); to take back by one's own act, retract, recall, abjure, disown, disavow. — *v. i.* To revoke or disavow a declaration or proposition. — **Recanta'tion**, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.

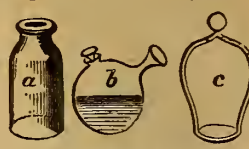
Recapitulate, re-ka-pit'u-lāt, *v. t.* To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief, reiterate, repeat, rehearse, recite. — *v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said. — **Recapit'ula'tion**, *n.* Act of recapitulating; a summary. — **Recapit'ulatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

Recapture, re-kap'chur, *n.* Act of retaking; esp., the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* [RECAPTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To retake, esp. a prize previously taken.

Recast, re-kâst', *v. t.* [RECAST, RECASTING.] To throw again; to mold anew, throw into a new form or shape; to compute a second time.

Recede, re-sēd', *v. i.* To move back, retreat, withdraw; to withdraw a claim or pretension, desist. — *v. t.* To cede back, yield to a former possessor. — **Recess'**, *n.* A withdrawing or retiring; retirement; retreat; a withdrawing from public business or notice; state of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy; remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, etc.; place of retirement or secrecy; secret or abstruse part. — **Reces'sion**, -sesh'un, *n.* Act of receding or withdrawing (from a place, claim, demand, etc.); act of ceding back; restoration.

Receive, re-sēv', *v. t.* [-CEIVED (-sēvd'), -CEIVING.] To take (something offered, given, committed, sent, paid, etc.); to gain the knowledge of, accept (an opinion, notion, etc.); to give credence or acceptance to; to give admittance to, in an official capacity, as an embassador, associate, guest, etc.: to have capacity for, hold, contain; to bear, suffer; to take (goods) from a thief, knowing them to be dishonestly obtained. — *v. i.* To hold a reception of company. — **Receiv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc. (*Law.*) One appointed, usually by a court of chancery, to receive and hold in trust property which is the subject of litigation pending the suit, or to take charge of the estate and effects of a corporation and do acts necessary to winding up its affairs. (*Chem.*) A vessel connected with an alembic, retort, etc., for receiving and condensing the product of distillation; a vessel to contain gases. (*Pneumat.*) The glass vessel in which a vacuum is produced by an air-pump. — **Receipt'**, -sēt', *n.* Act, power, or place of receiving; reception; capacity; plan or formulary according to which things are to be combined; a recipe; a written acknowledgment of payment; that received. — *v. t.* To give a receipt for. — *v. i.* To give a receipt. — **Recep'tacle**, -sep'ta-kl, *n.* That which receives, or into which anything is received and held; a receiver or holder; reservoir. (*Bot.*) The apex of the flower-stalk from which the organs of the flower grow or into which they are inserted. — **Receptac'ular**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pert. to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary. — **Recep'tible**, -tĭ-bl, *a.* Admitting reception; receivable. — **Recep'tibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being receptible; capacity of receiving. — **Recep'tion**, re-sep'shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; admission (of an opinion or doctrine). — **Recep'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain. — **Receptiv'ity**, *n.* Quality of being, etc. — **Rec'ipe**, -ĭ-pe, *n.*; *pl.* -PES, -pēz. A prescription for making some combination; esp. for medicine. — **Recip'ient**, -ĭ-ent, *a.* Receiving. — *n.* A receiver; the person or thing that receives.



Receivers.

a, cylindrical glass receiver; *b*, gas receiver; *c*, air-pump receiver.

Receptacle. (*Bot.*)

Recension, re-sen'shun, *n.* Act of reviewing or revising; examination; esp. review of a text by editors; a text established by critical revision.

Recent, re'sent, *a.* Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, etc. (*Geol.*) Of a date subsequent to the creation of man. — **Re'cently**, *adv.* — **Re'centness**, -cency, -sen-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being, etc.; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

Receptacle, **Recipe**, etc. See under RECEIVE.

Recess, **Recession**, etc. See under RECEDE.

Recherché. See under RESEARCH.

Reciprocal, re-sip'ro-kal, *a.* Recurring in vicissitude; alternate; done by each to the other; given and received; mutually interchangeable. (*Gram.*) Reflexive, — applied to pronouns and verbs. — *n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing. (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. — **Recip'rocate**, -ro-kāt, *v. i.* To act interchangeably; to alternate. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually, make return for, requite, interchange. — **Recip'roca'tion**, *n.* Act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; alternation. — **Reciproc'ity**, res-ĭ-pros'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Mutual action and reaction; reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights.

Recision, re-sizh'un, *n.* Act of cutting off.

Recite, re-sīt', *v. t.* To repeat (something already prepared, written, memorized, etc.); to tell over, go over in particulars; to rehearse (a lesson to an instructor), detail, number, count. — *v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse something prepared. — **Recit'al**, *n.* Act of reciting; repetition of the words of another, or of a writing; narration: that recited; a story. (*Law.*) The formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing. — **Recita'tion**, res-ĭ-ta'shun, *n.* Act of reciting; rehearsal; a public reading or reproduction, esp. as an elocutionary exhibition; rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor. — **Rec'itative'**, -tā-tēv', *n.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; the recitation itself; a piece of music intended for recitation.

Reck, rek, *v. i.* To make account, take heed, regard,

care. — **Reck'less**, *a.* Rashly or indifferently negligent; heedless; careless; remiss. — **Reck'lessness**, *n.*

Reckon, rek'n, *v. t.* [-ONED (-nd), -ONING.] To make or render account of, tell one by particulars; to count as in number, rank, or series; to enumerate, compute, calculate, estimate, account, repute. — *v. i.* To make account, go through with a calculation; to make up accounts, examine and strike the balance of debit and credit; to think, suppose, imagine, — a provincial vulgarism. — **Reck'oner**, *n.* — **Reck'oning**, *n.* Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation; adjustment of claims and accounts; exaction of penalty incurred; charges or account made by a host; esteem; account; estimation. (*Navigation.*) A calculation of the ship's position from observations made and recorded in the log-book.

Reclaim, re-klām', *v. t.* [-CLAIMED (-klāmd'), -CLAIMING.] To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline; to reduce by discipline, labor, cultivation, etc., to a desired state; to call back from moral wandering or transgression to rectitude; to claim back, demand as a right the return of. — **Reclama'tion**, *n.* Recovery; demand of something to be restored; exception taken.

Recline, re-klīn', *v. t.* [-CLINED (-klīnd'), -CLINING.] To lean back, lean to one side, or sidewise. — *v. i.* To rest or repose, take a recumbent position, lean. — **Rec'linate**, -ĭ-nāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Reclined, or bent downward, as a leaf.

Recluse, re-klūs', *a.* Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives, etc.; a secluded religious devotee.

Recognize, rek'og-nīz, *v. t.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To know again, recover or recall knowledge of; to avow knowledge of, allow that one knows, admit with a formal acknowledgment. — *v. i.* (*Law.*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. — **Recog'nizee'**, -kog'nĭ-ze' *or* -kon'ĭ-ze', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a recognizance is made. — **Recog'nizor'**, -kog'- *or* -kon'ĭ-zōr', *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. — **Rec'ogni'tion**, -og-nish'un, *n.* Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed. — **Recognizable**, rek'og-nīz'- *or* re-kog'nĭ-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged. — **Recognizance**, -kog'nĭ- *or* -kon'ĭ-zans, *n.* Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition. (*Law.*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate, with condition to do some particular act; verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. [Among lawyers, the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.] — **Recon'naissance**, **-noissance**, -kon'nis-sans, *n.* Act of reconnoitering; examination of a tract of country, either in warlike movements or for the carrying on of public works, as canals, railroads, etc. — **Rec'onnoi'ter**, **-tre**, -noi'tēr, *v. t.* To examine by the eye, make a preliminary survey of, survey with a view to military or engineering operations.

Recoil, re-koil', *v. i.* [-COILED (-koild'), -COILING.] To start, roll, bound, or fall back; to draw back as from anything repugnant, distressing, or alarming; to shrink. — *n.* A starting or falling back; the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.

Recollect, rek'ol-lekt', *v. t.* To recover or recall the knowledge of, bring back to the mind or memory, remember. — **Re-collect'**, *v. t.* To collect again, gather what has been scattered. — **Rec'ollec'tion**, *n.* Act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; thing recollected; reminiscence.

Recommend, rek'om-mend', *v. t.* To commend to the favorable notice of another, bestow commendation on; to make acceptable; to commit, give in charge; to advise (an action, practice, measure, remedy, etc.) — **Rec'ommend'able**, *a.* Worthy of, etc. — **Rec'ommenda'tion**, *n.* Act of recommending or commending; that which recommends or commends to favor. — **Rec'ommend'atory**, -a-to-rĭ, *a.* Serving to recommend; commendatory. — **Rec'ommend'er**, *n.*

Recommit, re'kom-mit', *v. t.* To commit again, refer again to a committee. — **Re'commit'ment**, **-mit'tal**, *n.* A second commitment; renewed reference to a committee.

Recompense, rek'om-pens, *v. t.* [-PENSED (-penst), -PENSING.] To make a return to; to render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to make up to any one, pay for, compensate, remunerate. — *n.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; amends; satisfaction; requital.

Reconcile, rek'on-sīl, *v. t.* [-CILED (-sīld), -CILING.] To conciliate anew, restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; to bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; to make consistent or congruous; to adjust, settle, pacify, appease. — **Rec'oncil'ia'tion**, -sil'ĭ-a'shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; restoration to harmony; reduction to congruence or consistency; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation. — **Rec'oncil'iatory**, -sil'ĭ-a-to-rĭ, *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

Recondite, rek'on-dīt *or* re-kon'dit, *a.* Hidden from the view or intellect; dealing in things abstruse; profound; deep; unfathomable.

Reconnoissance, Reconnoiter. See under RECOGNIZE.

Reconsider, re'kon-sid'ēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To consider again, review. (*Parliam. Practice.*) To take up for renewed consideration (a motion, vote, etc., which has been previously acted upon). — **Re'consid'era'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; renewed consideration or review.

Record, re-kôrd', *v. t.* To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, printing, inscription, etc.; to make note of. — **Rec'ord**, *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; known facts showing the principles and course of life of any one, esp. of a public man; register of the time made by competitors in a race, etc. — **Record'er**, *n.* One who records; esp., one appointed to register writings or transactions; the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. (*Mus.*) A wind instrument resembling the flageolet.

Recount, re-kownt', *v. t.* To relate in detail, tell or narrate the particulars of, rehearse, enumerate, describe, recite.

Recoup, re-kōōp', *v. t.* Lit., to cut again; to redivide or redistribute. (*Law.*) To diminish damages by cutting out or keeping back a part of; to hold back a part of, as due. To compensate (one's self) for a loss.

Recourse, re-kōrs', *n.* Return; recurrence; recurrence in difficulty, need, etc.; a going for help; resort.

Recover, re-kuv'ēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To get or obtain again, win back; to make up for, repair the loss or injury of; to bring back to life or health. (*Law.*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt. — *v. i.* To regain health after sickness, grow well; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune. (*Law.*) To obtain a judgment, succeed in a lawsuit. — **Recov'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Act of recovering, regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession; restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, etc.; the obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit. — **Recu'perate**, -pēr-āt, *v. i.* To recover health. — **Recu'perative**, -a-tiv, **-atory**, -a-to-rĭ, *a.* Tending, or pert., to recovery.

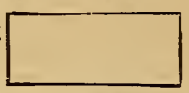
Recreant, rek're-ant, *a.* Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven; apostate; false; unfaithful. — *n.* One who, etc.; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

Recreate, rek're-āt, *v. t.* To give fresh life to, reanimate, revive; esp., to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of, refresh from weariness, enliven, amuse, entertain, divert, cheer. — *v. i.* To take recreation. — **Re'create'**, *v. t.* To create or form anew. — **Rec'rea'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; refreshment of strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; entertainment. — **Re'crea'tion**, *n.* A forming anew; new creation. — **Rec'rea'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to recreate or refresh; amusing; diverting.

Recriminate, re-krim'ĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To return one accusation with another, retort a charge. — *v. t.* To accuse in return. — **Recrim'ina'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Recrim'inatory**, -ĭ-na-to-rĭ, *a.* Recriminating; retorting accusation.

Recruit, re-krōōt′, *v. t.* To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in; to renew in strength or health, reinvigorate; to supply with new men, enlist new men for (an army). — *v. i.* To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.; to gain new supplies of men for military or other service.—*n.* Supply of anything wasted; a newly-enlisted soldier.

Rectangle, rekt′an-gl, *n.* A 4-sided figure, having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram. — **Rectan′gular**, *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of 90°. — **Rec′tify**, -tĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend. (*Chem.*) To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation. — **Rec′tifica′tion**, *n.* Act or operation of rectifying, or of correcting, amending, or setting right. (*Chem.*) Process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation. (*Geom.*) The determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve. — **Rec′tilin′eal**, -e-al, **-ear**, *a.* Right-lined; consisting of, or bounded by, right lines. — **Rec′titude**, -tĭ-tūd, *n.* Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty. — **Rec′tor**, -tẽr, *n.* (*Episc. Ch.*) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish; a pastor; the head master of a public school; chief elective officer of some universities; superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house. — **Rec′torate**, *n.* Office, rank, or station of a rector; rectorship. — **Rec′tory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a rector's mansion or parsonage-house. — **Rec′tum**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the large intestine.



Rectangle.

Recumbent, re-kum′bent, *a.* Leaning; reclining; lying; reposing; inactive; idle. — **Recum′bence**, **-bens**, **-bency**, *n.* State of being recumbent; act of reposing or resting.

Recuperate, etc. See under RECOVER.

Recur, re-kẽr′, *v. i.* [-CURRED (-kẽrd′), -CURRING.] To come back, return again or repeatedly; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; to resort, have recourse. — **Recur′rence**, **-rency**, **-ren-sĭ**, *n.* Act of recurring; state of being recurrent; return; resort.—**Recur′rent**, *a.* Returning from time to time; recurring.

Recusant, re-ku′zant, *a.* Obstinate in refusal; (*Eng. Hist.*) refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church. —*n.* One obstinate in refusal. (*Eng. Hist.*) One who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. A non-conformist.

Red, red, *a.* [REDDER; REDDEST.] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color, — a general term, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange, etc. — *n.* The color of blood, or a tint resembling this; one of the primary colors: see LIGHT. (*Europ. Politics.*) A republican of the most advanced and violent type; a jacobin; communist; nihilist. — **Red′den**, -dn, *v. t.* [-DENED (-dnd), -DENING.] To make red. — *v. i.* To grow or become red, blush. — **Red′dish**, *a.* Somewhat red. — **Red′breast**, *n.* The European robin, — fr. the color of his breast. — **Redsear′**, -sẽr′, *v. i.* To break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer. —**Red′short**, *a.* Brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, — said of metals. — **Red′start**, *n.* A European singing bird of the warbler family; a migratory bird of N. Amer., combining the habits of the fly-catchers and warblers. — **Red′top**, *n.* An English grass, cultivated in the U. S., valuable for pasturage and hay.

Redaction, re-dak′shun, *n.* Act of digesting, or reducing to order (literary or scientific materials); a digest; the editorial staff of a newspaper or literary compilation. — **Re′dacteur′**, ra′dak-tẽr′, *n.* An editor.

Redans.

Redan, re-dan′, *n.* (*Fort.*) A field work having 2 parapets, uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

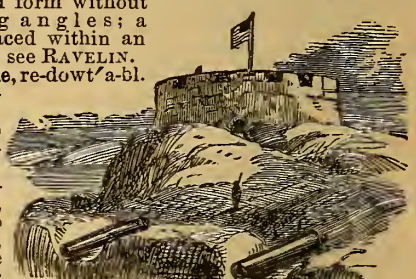
Reddition. See under RENDER.

Redeem, re-dēm′, *v. t.* [-DEEMED (-dēmd′), -DEEMING.] To purchase back, repurchase. (*Law.*) To recall (an estate) or regain (mortgaged property) by paying what may be due. (*Com.*) To receive back by paying the obligation (a promissory note, bond, or other evidence of debt). To ransom or rescue from captivity, bondage, etc., by paying a price or ransom. (*Theol.*) To rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties. To discharge (a penalty or obligation); to make good by performance (a promise). — **Redeem′able**, *a.* — **Redeem′er**, *n.* One who, etc.; the Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST. — **Redemp′tion**, -dem′shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Law.*) Liberation of an estate from a mortgage; right of redeeming and reëntering upon an estate mortgaged. (*Com.*) Repurchase by the issuer, of notes, bills, etc., by making payment to the holder. (*Theol.*) The deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law. — **Redemp′tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

Redolent, red′o-lent, *a.* Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous.

Redouble, re-dub′l, *v. t.* [-DOUBLED (-bld), -LING.] To double again or repeatedly, augment greatly, multiply. — *v. i.* To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied.

Redoubt, re-dowt′, *n.* (*Fort.*) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without reëntering angles; a work placed within an outwork: see RAVELIN.



Redoubt.

Redoubtable, re-dowt′a-bl. *a.* Formidable; terrible to foes; valiant.

Redound, re-downd′, *v. i.* To roll back, as a wave or flood; to come back, as a consequence or result: to have effect; to contribute, conduce; to be in excess, be redundant. — **Redun′dant**. *a.* Exceeding what is natural or necessary; using more words or images than are necessary or useful; superfluous; superabundant; excessive; copious. — **Redun′dance**, **-dancy**, -dan-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being redundant; anything superfluous.

Redowa, red′o-ä, *n.* A slow and graceful dance in triple time.

Redress, re-dres′, *v. t.* [-DRESSED (-drest′), -DRESSING.] Orig., to put in order again; to set right (a wrong); to make amends for, remedy; to make amends or compensation to. — *n.* Reformation; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; reparation; indemnification; remedy.

Reduce, re-dūs′, *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst′), -DUCING.] To bring (to a state or condition specified, usually inferior or weaker, sometimes indifferent); to convert; to bring to an inferior state, with respect to size, rank, quantity, value, etc.; to bring into subjection; to bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc. (*Arith.*) To change (numbers) from one denomination to another without altering their value. (*Metal.*) To separate (a metal) from other substances with which it is combined. (*Surg.*) To restore to its proper place or condition (a displaced organ or part). — **Redu′cible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible. — **Reduc′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; conversion to a given state or condition; conquest. (*Arith.*) Art or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value, or of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value. (*Alg.*) Act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown

quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. Process of making a copy of something, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions. (*Metal.*) Operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined. (*Surg.*) Operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.

Redundant, etc. See under REDOUND.

Reduplicate, re-dū′plĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To redouble, multiply, repeat. — **Redu′plica′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Redu′plicative**, -ka-tiv, *a.* Double.

Reëcho, re-ek′o, *v. t.* [-OED (-ōd), -OING.] To echo back, reverberate again. — *v. i.* To return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound. — *n.* The echo of an echo.

Reed, rēd, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of a large family of plants, mostly aquatic, being chiefly large grasses, with hollow, jointed stems. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe; an arrow, as made of a reed. (*Mus.*) A thin piece of wood attached to the mouth-piece of instruments of the clarionet species; one of the thin pieces of metal, whose vibrations produce the tones of a melodeon, accordeon, etc. (*Weaving.*) A frame having parallel slips (called "dents") of wood or metal for separating the threads of the warp and for beating the weft up to the web; a sley. (*Anat.*) The 4th or true digesting stomach of a ruminant. — **Reed′ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small molding in imitation of parallel reeds: see MOLDING.

Reef, rēf, *n.* (*Naut.*) A certain portion of a sail which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the wind becomes too strong. — *v. t.* [REEFED (rēft), REEFING.] To reduce the extent of (a sail) by rolling or folding a portion and making it fast to the yard. — **Reeve**, rēv, *v. t.* [ROVE (rōv), REEVING.] To pass (a rope) through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc.

Reef, rēf, *n.* A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. (*Mining.*) A large auriferous quartz vein.

Reek, rēk, *n.* Vapor; steam; smoke. — *v. i.* [REEKED (rēkt), REEKING.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam, smoke.

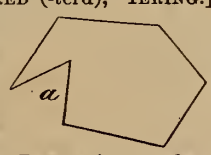
Reel, rēl, *n.* A revolving frame on which yarn, thread, lines, etc., are wound; a yarn measure = 54 inches for cotton or linen, 30 for worsted. — *v. t.* [REELED (rēld), REELING.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle. — *v. i.* To move in walking, first to one side and then the other; to stagger.

Reel, rēl, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively dance, characterized by a whirling movement.

Reeming, rēm′ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, for calking.

Reënforce, re′en-fors′, *v. t.* [-FORCED (-fōrst′), -FORCING.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support; esp. to strengthen (an army or a fort) with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships. — *n.* (*Artil.*) Part of a gun near the breech which is stronger than the rest of the piece: see CANNON. — **Re′ënforce′ment**, *n.* Act of reënforcing; that which reënforces; additional force; esp. additional troops or ships, to strengthen an army or navy.

Reënter, re-en′tēr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To enter again or anew. (*Engraving.*) To cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently. — *v. i.* To enter anew or again. — *Reentering angle.* An angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut. — **Reën′trance**, -trans, *n.* Act of entering again.



Reëntering Angle.

Reeve. See under REEF, of a sail.

Refashion, re-fash′un, *v. t.* [-IONED (-und), -IONING.] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time, remodel, change the form of.

Refection, re-fek′shun, *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; lunch. — **Refec′tive**, -tiv, *n.* That which refreshes. — **Refec′tory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* A room of refreshment; orig. a hall in convents and monasteries, for a repast.

Refer, re-fēr′, *v. t.* [-FERRED (-fērd′), -FERRING.] To carry or send back, pass over, give in charge; to pass over to another tribunal or authority for decision; to assign to as a class, a cause, motive, reason, or ground of explanation. — *v. i.* To have recourse, apply, betake one's self; to have reference or relation; to relate; to make reference or allusion, direct attention; to direct or apply for information or a guarantee of any kind. — **Ref′erable**, **Refer′rible**, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable; imputable. — **Ref′eree′**, *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it; arbitrator; umpire. — **Ref′erence**, -ens, *n.* Act of referring, or state of being referred; a directing, delivering, making over, or sending, as for treatment, decision, information, etc.; respect; heed; concern taken; allusion; intimation; one of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, etc., of another; a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

Refine, re-fīn′, *v. t.* [-FINED (-fīnd′), -FINING.] To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities. (*Metal.*) To reduce (metals) from the ore; to separate from other metals or from dross. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, etc. — *v. i.* To become pure, be cleared of feculent matter; to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind; to affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language. — **Refine′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; high cultivation; culture; elegance; over-nicety; affected subtilty. — **Refin′er**, *n.* — **Refin′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, etc.

Refit, re-fit′, *v. t.* To fit or prepare again; to repair; to fit out or provide a second time. — *v. i.* To repair damages. — **Refit′ment**, *n.* A second fitting out.

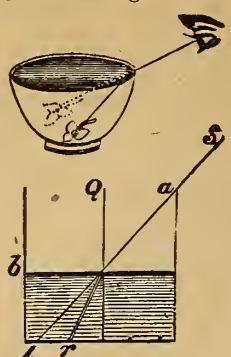
Reflect, re-flekt′, *v. t.* To bend or throw back; esp., to cause to return after striking upon any surface; to give back an image of; to mirror. — *v. i.* To throw back light, heat, etc.; to rebound as from a surface; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in relation to moral truth or rules; to cast reproach. — **Reflec′tion**, **-flex′ion**, *n.* Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected; the return of rays, beams, sound, etc., from a surface; the reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; the capacity for judging rationally, esp. in view of a moral rule or standard; that which is produced by reflection; an image given back from a reflecting surface; result of meditation; esp., thoughts suggested by truth; censure; reproach cast. — **Reflect′ive**, -iv, *a.* Throwing back images; capable of exercising thought or judgment. (*Gram.*) Reflexive; reciprocal. — **Reflect′or**, *n.* One who reflects; something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, speculum, etc. — **Re′flex**, *a.* Directed back; retroactive; introspective; produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. (*Bot.*) Bent back; reflected. (*Physiol.*) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness. (*Paint.*) Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. — **Reflex′ible**, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back. — **Reflex′ive**, -iv, *a.* Bending or turned backward; reflective. (*Gram.*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent, — said of certain verbs.

Refluent, ref′lu-ent, *a.* Flowing back; returning; ebbing. — **Re′flux**, *a.* Returning or flowing back; reflex. — *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb.

Reform, re-fôrm′, *v. t.* To form again, create or shape anew; esp., to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to amend, correct, better, restore, reclaim. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; amendment; rectification; correction. — **Ref′orma′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; change from worse to better. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The religious movement at the beginning of the 16th century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see. — **Re′forma′tion**, *n.* Act of forming anew; a second forming in order. — **Reform′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Form-

ing again; having the quality of renewing form: reformatory. — **Reform′atory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to produce reformation. — **Reform′er**, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; one who advocates reform in church or state, or in manner of life. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the 16th century. — **Reform′ist**, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion; one who proposes or favors political reform.

Refract, re-frakt′, *v. t.* To bend sharply and abruptly back. (*Opt.*) To cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light. — **Refrac′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, etc., when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved. — **Refract′ory**, -o-rĭ, *a.* Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; not readily yielding to heat, or to the hammer, as metals; reduction, etc. — **Ref′ragable**, -rà-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.



Refraction.

a b, vessel, lower part filled with water; *s l*, ray of light in straight line; *r p s*, ray of light refracted; *Q q*, perpendicular.

Refrain, re-frān′, *v. t.* [-FRAINED (-frānd′), -FRAINING.] To hold back, restrain, keep within prescribed bounds, curb, govern. — *v. i.* To keep from action or interference, forbear, abstain, withhold.

Refrain, re-frān′, *n.* The burden of a song; a portion of a song or poem recurring at the end of each stanza or division; a musical repetition.

Refresh, re-fresh′, *v. t.* [-FRESHED (-fresht′), -FRESHING.] To make fresh again, restore strength, spirit, animation, etc., to; to cool, renew, cheer; to renovate, retouch. — **Refresh′ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; that which refreshes; esp., food taken for the sake of fresh strength; rest; peace; sympathy, etc.

Refrigerate, re-frij′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To allay the heat of, cool, refresh. — **Refrig′erator**, *n.* That which refrigerates, or keeps cool; as, a box for keeping articles cool by means of ice; an apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, etc. — **Refrig′erant**, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat. — *n.* That which cools.

Refuge, ref′ūj, *n.* Shelter or protection from danger or distress; that which shelters or protects; a place inaccessible to an enemy; an expedient to secure protection or defense; asylum; retreat; covert. — **Ref′ugee′**, -je′, *n.* One who flies to a shelter or place of safety; esp., one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

Refulgent, re-ful′jent, *a.* Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; splendid. — **Refulgence**, -gency, -jen-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being refulgent; splendor; radiance.

Refund, re-fund′, *v. t.* To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay, restore.

Refuse, re-fūz′, *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd′), -FUSING.] To deny (a request, demand, invitation, or command); to decline to accept, reject. — *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered. — **Refus′al**, *n.* Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; right of taking in preference to others; option; preference; preëmption. — **Ref′use**, -ūs, *a.* Refused; rejected; of no value; worthless. — *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter; dregs; sediment; scum; dross; trash.

Refute, re-fūt′, *v. t.* To prove to be false or erroneous, confute, disprove, repel. — **Ref′uta′tion**, *n.* Act or process of refuting or disproving, or state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error. — **Refut′atory**, -a-to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to refute; refuting.

Regain, re-gān′, *v. t.* [-GAINED (-gānd′), -GAINING.] To gain anew; to recover (what has escaped or been lost); to reobtain, repossess, retrieve.

Regal, rē′gal, *a.* Pert. to a king; kingly; royal. — **Regal′ia**, -gal′ĭ-à, *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia; decorations or insignia of an office or order. — **Regality**, -gal′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign jurisdiction. — **Rē′gent**, -jent, *a.* Ruling; governing; regnant; exercising vicarious authority. — *n.* One who rules or reigns; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; one of a governing board; a trustee or overseer. — **Rē′gentship, -gency**, *n.* Office of a regent or ruler; rule; authority; government; esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a vicarious ruler; body of men intrusted with vicarious government. — **Reg′icide**, rej′ĭ-sīd, *n.* One who kills a king; esp. (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death; the killing of a king. — **Régime**, ra-zhēm′, *n.* Mode or style of rule or management; administration. — **Reg′imen**, rej′ĭ-men, *n.* Orderly government; any regulation or remedy intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. (*Med.*) Systematic use of food and drink, and the necessaries of life. (*Gram.*) A relation of syntax between 2 words; government; the words governed. — **Reg′iment**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of troops, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually 10. — **Regimen′tal**, *a.* Pert. to, or concerning, a regiment. — **Regimen′tals**, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment; military dress. — **Re′gion**, -jun, *n.* A portion of territory of indefinite extent; province, district; tract; neighborhood; vicinity; sphere. — **Reg′ular**, -u-lēr, *a.* Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, or mode; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; normal; orderly; methodical; periodical; instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; belonging to a monastic order. — *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and been solemnly recognized by the church. (*Mil.*) A soldier belonging to a standing army. — **Regular′ity**, -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness; uniformity. — **Reg′ularly**, *adv.* — **Reg′ulate**, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws; to put in good order, adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange. — **Regula′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; a prescribed rule; law; principle; order. — **Reg′ula′tor**, *n.* One who regulates. (*Mech.*) A contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, etc. — **Reg′let**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of flat, narrow molding. (*Print.*) A thin strip of wood of the height and thickness of a quad (nonpareil, pica, etc.), used instead of a blank line, or in making margin. — **Reign**, rān, *n.* Royal authority; supreme power; time during which a king, queen, or emperor, possesses the supreme authority; rule; empire; dominion; influence; prevalence. — *v. i.* [REIGNED (rānd), REIGNING.] To possess or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, prevail; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion. — **Reg′nant**, *a.* Exercising regal authority; reigning; predominant; prevalent.

Regale, re-gāl′, *n.* A royal or princely entertainment; a magnificent repast. — *v. t.* [REGALED (-gāld′), -GALING.] To entertain in a royal, princely, or sumptuous manner; to gratify, refresh.

Regalia, Regality, etc. See under REGAL.

Regard, re-gärd′, *v. t.* To observe, notice, or remark particularly; to pay respect to, treat as of peculiar importance; to hold and treat, look upon, consider, heed, estimate, value. — *n.* Look; aspect; view; gaze; attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; that feeling which springs from perception of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; respect; relation; reference. — **Regard′ant**, *a.* Looking behind. (*Her.*) Looking behind or backward. — **Regard′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Taking notice; observing with care; heedful; attentive. — **Regard′less**, *a.* Not looking or attending; negligent; careless; indifferent; unobservant; neglectful.

Regardant passant.

Regatta, re-gat′tȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -TAS, -tȧz. A rowing or sailing match in which a number of boats compete for a prize.

Regency. See under REGAL.

Regenerate, re-jen′ēr-āt, *v. t.* To generate or produce anew. (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew, or to become a Christian. — *a.* Reproduced. (*Theol.*) Born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. — **Regen′erateness, -eracy**, -ēr-a-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Regen′era′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; reproduction. (*Theol.*) The entering into a new spiritual life. — **Regen′erative**, -tiv, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Regent, Regicide, Regiment, Region, etc. See under REGAL.

Register, rej′is-tēr, *n.* A written account or entry; memorial record; list; roll; book in which a register is kept; the officer who keeps such an account; that which records; a contrivance for automatically noting down or calculating the performance of a machine, the rapidity of a process, the pressure of a fluid, etc.; a device for regulating the passage of heat or air, as in a furnace, or in the floor or wall of a room. (*Print.*) Correspondence of pages or columns on opposite sides of the sheet. (*Com.*) A document issued by the custom-house, to be kept on board a vessel on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. (*Mus.*) Compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice; a stop or set of pipes in an organ. — *v. t.* [REGISTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To enter in a register, record, enroll. — *v. i.* (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet. — **Reg′istrar**, *n.* One who registers; a recorder; keeper of records. — **Registra′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Reg′istry**, -trĭ, *n.* Act of recording in a register; place where a register is kept; series of facts recorded.

Reglet, Regnant. See under REGAL.

Regorge, re-gôrj′, *v. t.* [-GORGED (-gôrjd′), -GORGING.] To vomit up, eject from the stomach; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.

Regress, re′gres, *n.* Passage back; return; power or liberty of passing back. — **Regres′sion**, -gresh′un, *n.* Act of returning; retrogression; retrogradation. — **Regress′ive**, -iv, *a.* Passing back; returning.

Regret, re-gret′, *v. t.* To grieve over, be sorry for; to look back at with sorrowful longing, repent, bewail, bemoan. — *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; pain of conscience; remorse; concern; repentance; penitence; self-condemnation. — **Regret′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of regret. — **Regret′table**, *a.* Admitting of, or deserving, regret.

Regular, Regulate, etc. See under REGAL.

Regurgitate, re-gēr′jĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To throw or pour back in great quantity. — *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back; to rush or surge back. — **Regur′gita′tion**, *n.* Act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance; act of swallowing again; the rising into the mouth of solids or fluids from the stomach.

Rehabilitate, re-ha-bil′ĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To reinstate, restore (a delinquent) to a former right, rank, or privilege forfeited. — **Rehabil′ita′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; restoration to former rights.

Rehear, re-hēr′, *v. t.* [-HEARD (-hērd′), -HEARING.] To hear again, try a second time.

Rehearse, re-hērs′, *v. t.* [-HEARSED (-hērst′), HEARSING.] To repeat (what has been already said); to narrate, recount, relate; to recite in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation. — **Rehears′al**, *n.* Act of rehearsing, or state of being rehearsed; recital; narration; recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.

Reign. See under REGAL.

Reimburse, re′im-bērs′, *v. t.* [-BURSED (-bērst′), -BURSING.] To replace in a treasury or purse, pay back; to indemnify, refund, repay, make up, restore, render an equivalent. — **Reimburse′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; repayment.

Rein, rān, *n.* The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit on each side and extending to the hand of the driver, by which to govern the horse, etc.; a means of curbing, restraining, or governing. — *v. t.* [REINED (rānd), REINING.] To govern by a bridle; to restrain, control.

Reindeer, rān′dēr, *n.* [Written also *rain-* and *rane-deer.*] A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the northern part of both hemispheres.

Reindeer.

Reinforce. See REENFORCE.

Reins, rānz, *n. pl.* The kidneys; the lower part of the back, over the kidneys; the affections and passions, — formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body. — **Re′nal**, *a.* Pert. to the kidneys or reins. — **Ren′iform**, *a.* Of the shape of a kidney. (*Bot.*) Of the form of a section of a kidney: see KIDNEY.

Reinstate, re′in-stāt′, *v. t.* To place again in possession, or in a former state.

Reinsure, re′in-shōōr′, *v. t.* [-SURED (-shōōrd′), -SURING.] To insure property in favor of one who has previously insured it. — **Re′insur′ance**, -ans, *n.* A contract of indemnity to a party, who has insured property, against loss by his insurance; insurance a second time or again.

Reintegrate, re-in′te-grāt, *v. t.* To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore, reëstablish.

Reis-effendi, rēz′ef-fen′de, *n.* A Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

Reissue, re-ish′shōō, *v. t.* To issue a 2d time. — *n.* A 2d or repeated issue.

Reiterate, re-it′ēr-āt, *v. t.* To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly, recapitulate, rehearse.

Reject, re-jekt′, *v. t.* To cast from one, throw away, discard; to refuse to receive, decline haughtily or harshly; to refuse to grant, repel, repudiate, rebuff, decline. — **Rejec′tion**, *n.* Act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant; repulse; slight, etc.

Rejoice, re-jois′, *v. i.* [-JOICED (-joist′), -JOICING.] To feel joy, experience gladness in a high degree, delight, exult, triumph. — *v. t.* To give joy to, make joyful, gladden, cheer, exhilarate, delight.

Rejoin, re-join′, *v. t.* [-JOINED (-joind′), -JOINING.] To join again, unite after separation; to answer. — *v. i.* To answer to a reply. — **Rejoin′der**, *n.* An answer. (*Law.*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejuvenate, re-ju′ve-nāt, *v. t.* To render young again.

Rekindle, re-kin′dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To kindle again, set on fire anew; to excite anew.

Relapse, re-laps′, *v. t.* [-LAPSED (-lapst′), -LAPSING.] To slip or slide back; to fall back, return to a former state or practice, — generally in a bad sense. — *n.* A sliding or falling back, esp. into a former bad state, either of body or morals. — *Relapsing fever.* (*Pathol.*) An acute, epidemic, contagious fever, usually not fatal, which prevails endemically also in Ireland, Russia, and elsewhere: it is marked by 1 or 2 remissions of the fever, and by the presence during the paroxysm of a spiral bacterium in the blood; famine fever. — **Relaps′er**, *n.* One who relapses into vice or error.

Relate, re-lāt′, *v. t.* To recount, narrate, recite, tell over; to ally by connection or kindred. — *v. i.* To stand in some relation, have bearing or concern, pertain, refer. — **Relat′er**, *n.* — **Rela′tion**, *n.* Act of relating or telling; that related; narrative of facts; state of being related or of referring; relative quality or condition; connection by consanguinity or affinity; a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; kindred; kinsman; kinswoman. — **Rela′tional**, *a.* Having relation or kindred; indicating or specifying some relation. — **Rela′tionship**, *n.* State of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance. — **Rel′ative**, -tiv, *a.* Having relation; respecting; pertaining; arising from relation, or from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute. (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relatiou to, something else; a person connected by

blood or affinity. (*Gram.*) A word relating to or representing another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*.

Relax, re-laks′, *v. t.* [-LAXED (-lakst′), -LAXING.] To make less close, firm, rigid, or tense; to make less severe or rigorous, abate the stringency of; to slacken, remit; to relieve from attention or effort; to relieve from constipation; to open. — *v. i.* To become loosened or feeble; to be made lax; to abate in severity; to remit in close attention or effort. — **Relaxa′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigor, effort, or constipation; remission from attention and effort. — **Release′**, -lēs′, *v. t.* [-LEASED (-lēst′), -LEASING.] To set free from confinement, give liberty to; to relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses; to let go (a legal claim), discharge, quit, acquit. — *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; relief from care, pain, or any burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility. (*Law.*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a quitclaim; acquittance; discharge.

Relay, re-la′, *n.* A supply of anything, as of horses, arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

Relay, re-la′, *v. t.* [-LAYED (-lād′), -LAYING.] To lay again, or a second time.

Release, etc. See under RELAX.

Relegate, rel′e-gāt, *v. t.* To remove, dispatch, consign, remand, transfer; to send into exile, banish. — **Rel′ega′tion**, *n.* Act of relegating; removal; consignment; banishment; exile.

Relent, re-lent′, *v. i.* To become less harsh, hard, cruel, etc.; to become more mild and tender, feel compassion; to yield. — **Relent′less**, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness; implacable; unmerciful; pitiless; cruel.

Relevant, rel′e-vant, *a.* Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable. — **Rel′evance**, **-vancy**, -van-sĭ, *n.* State of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid; pertinence; fitness; propriety; appositeness.

Reliable, **Reliance**, etc. See under RELY.

Relic, **Relict**, etc. See under RELINQUISH.

Relieve, re-lēv′, *v. t.* [-LIEVED (-lēvd′), -LIEVING.] To cause to rise, cause to seem to rise, set off by contrast; to raise or remove (anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes); to render less burdensome or afflicting, alleviate; to make less monotonous; to free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, etc.; to release from a post or station by substitution of others; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, etc.; to remedy, right. — **Relief′**, -lēf′, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; removal of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome; release from a post, or from the performance of duty; that which relieves or gives succor, aid, or comfort. (*Sculp.* & *Arch.*) Prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. (*Paint.*) The appearance of projection, which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.

Religion, re-lij′un, *n.* The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; any system of faith and worship; piety; sanctity. — **Relig′ionism**, -izm, *n.* Practice of, or adherence to, religion; affected or false religion. — **Relig′ionist**, *n.* One earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion. — **Relig′ious**, -lij′us, *a.* Pert., relating to, or concerned with, religion; possessing, acting according to, or agreeing with, religion; scrupulously faithful or exact; pious; godly; devout; strict; rigid; exact.

Relinquish, re-link′wish, *v. t.* [-QUISHED (-wisht), -QUISHING.] To withdraw from, leave behind; to give up, renounce a claim to, resign, quit, forsake, abandon, forego. — **Relin′quishment**, *n.* Act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to. — **Rel′ict**, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead; a widow. — **Rel′ic**, *n.* That which remains after loss or decay; a corpse; the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs; a memorial; any remembrancer. — **Rel′iquary**, -ĭ-kwa-rĭ, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

Relish, rel′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of, enjoy, be pleased with or gratified by; to give a pleasing flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste, give pleasure, gratification, or satisfaction; to have a flavor. — *n.* A pleasing taste; enjoyable quality; power of pleasing; savor; quality; characteristic tinge; inclination or taste for; fondness; the smallest perceptible quantity; tinge; that used to impart a flavor; something taken with food to render it more palatable.

Reluct, re-lukt′, *v. i.* To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance. — **Reluc′tance**, **-tancy**, -tan-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. — **Reluc′tant**, *a.* Striving against; much opposed in heart; proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; averse; loth; disinclined; coy.

Relume, re-lūm′, *v. t.* [-LUMED (-lūmd′), -LUMING.] To rekindle, light again.

Rely, re-li′, *v. i.* [-LIED (-līd′), -LYING.] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts; to trust, depend, repose. — **Reli′able**, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. — **Reli′ableness**, **-abil′ity**, *n.* Trustworthiness. — **Reli′ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of relying, or condition or quality of being reliant; repose of mind on what is deemed sufficient support or authority; anything on which to rely; ground of trust; confidence; faith.

Remain, re-mān′, *v. i.* [-MAINED (-mānd′), -MAINING.] To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised; to continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity; to abide, last, endure. — *n.* That which is left; relic; remainder, — chiefly in pl.; a dead body, corpse, — only in pl.; the literary works of one who is dead. — **Rem′nant**, *n.* What remains after a part is removed, performed, etc.; a small portion; fragment; residue; rest; remainder. — **Remain′der**, *n.* Anything that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part; sum left after subtraction.

Remand, re-mând′, *v. t.* To recommit or send back.

Remark, re-märk′, *n.* Act of remarking or attentively noticing; expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; a casual observation; note; comment; annotation. — *v. t.* [REMARKED (-märkt′), -MARKING.] To take notice of; to express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to call attention to, notice, heed, note, say. — *v. i.* To say or observe. — **Remark′able**, *a.* Worthy of or capable of being remarked or noticed; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; famous; eminent.

Remedy, rem′e-dĭ, *n.* That which cures a disease; that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind. (*Law.*) The legal means to recover a right, or obtain redress for a wrong. — *v. t.* [REMEDIED (-did), -DYING.] To apply a remedy or cure to; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, etc.; to heal, redress, relieve, help, aid, remove, counteract, etc. — **Reme′diable**, **-dĭ-a-bl**, *a.* — **Reme′dial**, *a.* Affording, or intended for, a remedy. — **Remediless**, re-med′ĭ- *or* rem′e-dĭ-less, *a.* Incapable of being restored, changed, or prevented; not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless.

Remember, re-mem′bēr, *v. t.* [-BERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To bring to mind again, recall; to keep in mind, preserve fresh in the memory, keep from being forgotten. — **Remem′brance**, -brans, *n.* Act of remembering; state of being remembered, or held in mind; recollection; that which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; token; memento; souvenir; power of remembering; time within which a fact can be remembered.

Remigrate, rem′ĭ- *or* re-mi′grāt, *v. i.* To migrate again, return. — **Remigra′tion**, *n.* Migration to a former place.

Remind, re-mīnd′, *v. t.* To put in mind, bring to the remembrance, notice, or consideration of.

Reminiscence, rem-ĭ-nis′sens, *n.* State of being reminiscent, or inclined to call to mind; power of recalling to mind; that remembered or recalled to mind;

memory; remembrance; recollection. — **Reminis'cent**, *a.* Capable of, or inclined to, call to mind.

Remit, re-mit', *v. t.* To send back, refer; to give up, surrender, resign; to relax in intensity; to refrain from exacting or enforcing, abate; to forgive; to transmit or send, esp. to a distance (money, bills, etc.) — *v. i.* To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense, become moderated. — **Remit'ment**, *n.* Act of remitting; state of being remitted. — **Remit'tal**, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender. — **Remit'tance**, -tans, *n.* (*Com.*) Act of transmitting (money, bills, etc.), esp. to a distant place; the sum or thing remitted. — **Remit'tent**, *a.* Having remissions from time to time, as a disease. — **Remise'**, -mīz', *v. t.* [-MISED (-mīzd'), -MISING.] To release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed. — **Remiss'**, -mis', *a.* Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements; lacking earnestness or activity; languid; slack; dilatory; negligent; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless. — **Remis'sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven. — **Remis'sion**, -mish'un, *n.* Act of remitting, surrendering, or giving up; esp., discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; pardon; forgiveness; release. (*Med.*) A temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.

Remnant. See under REMAIN.

Remodel, re-mod'el, *v. t.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To model or fashion anew.

Remold, -mould, re-mōld', *v. t.* To mold or shape anew, make over, remodel.

Remonstrate, re-mon'strāt, *v. i.* To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate, reprove. — **Remon'strator**, *n.* — **Remon'strance**, -strans, *n.* Act of expostulation, the terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproof. — **Remon'strant**, *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory. — *n.* One who remonstrates.

Remorse, re-môrs', *n.* The keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret; compassion. — **Remorse'ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of remorse or compunction; compassionate; pitiable. — **Remorse'less**, *a.* Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress; pitiless; relentless; merciless; savage.

Remote, etc. See under REMOVE.

Remove, re-mōōv', *v. t.* [-MOVED (-mōōvd'), -MOVING.] To cause to change place; to move away from the position occupied; to displace from an office, etc.; to cause to cease to be, put an end to; to banish; to carry from one court to another. — *v. i.* To change place in any manner; to change one's residence. — *n.* Act of removing; removal; state of being removed; that which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else; distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; a step in any scale of gradation. — **Remov'able**, *a.* Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another. — **Remov'al**, *n.* Act of removing from a place, office, etc.; act of remedying or taking away; state of being removed; change of place; migration; displacing; departure; death; act of putting an end to. — **Remote'**, -mōt', *a.* Removed to a distance; not near; far away, — said in respect to time or place; removed; not agreeing, according, or being related, — in various figurative uses; foreign; alien; primary; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

Remunerate, re-mu'nēr-āt, *v. t.* To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; to repay, reimburse. — **Remu'nera'tion**, *n.* Act of remunerating; that given to remunerate. — **Remu'nerative**, -tiv, *a.* Intended or fitted to remunerate; yielding a proper remuneration. — **Remu'neratory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Affording recompense.

Renal. See under REINS.

Renard, ren'ard, *n.* A fox.

Renascent, re-nas'sent, *a.* Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; able or likely to be reborn, renewed, or reproduced; rejuvenated. — **Renas'cence, -cency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Renaissance'**, rē-na-säns', *n.* Lit., a renewal; the historic period of the revival of learning in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries; the transitional movement from the middle ages to the modern world; a style of decorative art, characterized by a return from Gothic to antique forms, revived by Raphael.

Rencontre, ren-kon'tēr, **-counter**, -kown'tēr, *n.* A meeting of 2 persons or bodies; a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement; a sudden contest without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; conflict; collision; clash. — **Rencoun'ter**, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly, come into collision, skirmish.

Rend, rend, *v. t.* [RENT, RENDING.] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to part or tear off forcibly, burst, break, rupture, crack, split. — **Rent**, *n.* An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force; a schism; separation.

Render, ren'dēr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dērd), -DERING.] To return, pay back, restore; to inflict, as a retribution; to give on demand, surrender; to furnish, contribute; to make up, state, deliver; to cause to be, or to become; to translate from one language into another; to interpret, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of; to try out or extract (oil, lard, tallow, etc.) from fatty animal substances; to plaster roughly without lathing. — **Rendi'tion**, -dish'un, *n.* Act of rendering, or returning; surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government; translation; rendering. — **Rendi'tion**, -dĭsh'un, *n.* A returning of anything; restitution; surrender. — **Ren'dezvous**, ren'de-vōō, *n.* A place for meeting; esp., the appointed place for troops or ships of a fleet to assemble; a meeting by appointment. — *v. i.* [-VOUSED (-vōōd'), -VOUSING.] To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, etc. — *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. — **Rent**, *n.* A certain sum or amount in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, periodically paid or received for the use of a tenement, estate, or corporeal inheritance; in France, capital invested in public funds, stocks, etc. — *v. t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of, for a consideration; to lease; to take and hold by lease or at will, for a consideration, the possession of. — *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent. — **Rent'al, Rent'roll**, *n.* A schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.

Renegade, ren'e-gād, **-ga'do**, *n.* One faithless to principle or party; esp. an apostate from a religious faith; or, one who deserts from a military or naval service; a deserter; a common vagabond.

Renew, re-nu', *v. t.* [-NEWED (-nūd'), -NEWING.] To make over as good as new, give new life to; to restore to freshness, completeness, or vigor; to begin again; to repeat, either exactly or almost exactly; to furnish again. (*Theol.*) To make new spiritually, implant holy affections in the heart. — *v. i.* To be made new, grow or commence again. — **Renew'al**, *n.* Act of renewing or forming anew; that renewed. — **Renew'edly**, *adv.* Again; once more.

Reniform. See under REINS.

Rennet, ren'net, *n.* The inner membrane of the 4th stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

Renounce, re-nowns', *v. t.* [-NOUNCED (-nownst'), -NOUNCING.] To declare against, reject (a title or claim); to cast off or reject (a connection or possession), give up, disavow, disclaim, abjure, recant, quit, forego, resign, abdicate. — **Renun'cia'tion**, -shĭ-a'shun, *n.* Act of renouncing; disavowal; disclaimer; abjuration; recantation; relinquishment.

Renovate, ren'o-vāt, *v. t.* To make over again, render as good as new, renew, regenerate, revive. — **Renova'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Renown, re-nown', *n.* State of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity. — **Renowned'**, -nownd', *a.* Celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; famous; noted; eminent; remarkable; wonderful.

Rent, a tear, breach. See under REND.

Rent, payment, **Rental**, etc. See under RENDER.

Renter, ren'tēr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw.

Renunciation. See under RENOUNCE.

Reorganize, re-ôr′gan-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To organize anew, reduce again to an organized condition. — **Reor′ganiza′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.

Rep, rep, *a.* Formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord-like appearance. — *n.* A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

Repair, re-pâr′, *v. t.* [-PAIRED (-pârd′), -PAIRING.] To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; to renew, mend, retrieve, recruit. — *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation; condition. — **Rep′arable**, -a-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Rep′ara′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that done or made in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage; restoration; restitution; compensation; amends.

Repair, re-pâr′, *v. i.* To go, betake one's self, resort.

Repartee, rep′ar-te′, *n.* A smart, ready, and witty reply; retort. — *v. i.* [REPARTEED (-tēd′), -TEEING.] To make smart and witty replies.

Repass, re-pâs′, *v. t.* [-PASSED (-pâst′), -PASSING.] To pass again, pass or travel back, pass a second time. — *v. i.* To pass or go back, move back.

Repast, re-pâst′, *n.* Act of taking food; that taken as food; a meal; victuals.

Repay, re-pa′, *v. t.* [-PAID (-pād′), -PAYING.] To pay back, make return or requital for, pay anew, or a second time, as a debt, refund, recompense, remunerate, reimburse, requite. — **Repay′ment**, *n.* Act of, etc.; money or other thing repaid.

Repeal, re-pēl′, *v. t.* [-PEALED (-pēld′), -PEALING.] To recall (a deed, will, law, or statute); to abrogate by authority, abolish, revoke, rescind, annul, cancel, reverse. — *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

Repeat, re-pēt′, *v. t.* To go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt, or utter again; to do or say what one has already done or said; to reiterate, recite, rehearse, recapitulate. — *n.* Act of repeating; repetition; that repeated, or to be repeated. (*Mus.*) A mark, or series of dots, placed before and after a passage to be repeated in performance. — **Repeat′edly**, *adv.* — **Repeat′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; one who recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours at the touch of a spring; a fire-arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; in U. S., one who votes more than once at an election. — **Rep′etend′**, *n.* (*Math.*) That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually. — **Rep′eti′tion**, -tish′un, *n.* Act of repeating; recital from memory; tautology; iteration; rehearsal. — **Rep′eti′tional**, **-ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Containing repetition. — **Rep′eti′tious**, -tish′us, *a.* Repeating; containing repetition.

Repel, re-pel′, *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld′), -PELLING.] To drive back, force to return, check the advance of; to encounter or assault with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to repulse, reject, refuse. — **Repel′lence**, **-lency**, -len-sĭ, *n.* Quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion. — **Repel′lent**, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel. — *n.* That which repels or scatters; a kind of water-proof cloth. — **Repulse′**, -puls′, *n.* Condition of being, or act of, etc.; refusal; denial; failure. — *v. t.* [-PULSED (-pulst′), -PULSING.] To repel, beat or drive back, reject. — **Repul′sion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Repul′sive**, -siv, *a.* Inclined, serving, or able to repel; repelling; cold; reserved; forbidding.

Repent, re′pent, *a.* Creeping, as a plant.

Repent, re-pent′, *v. i.* To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do; to feel such sorrow for sin as leads one to turn from it and seek forgiveness; to change the mind or course of conduct on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred. — *v. t.* To feel pain on account of, remember with sorrow. — **Repent′ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; contrition for sin, accompanied by change of life. — **Repent′ant**, *a.* Inclined to repent; sorry for sin; expressing or showing sorrow for sin. — *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

Repeople, re-pe′pl, *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To people anew, furnish again with inhabitants.

Repertory, rep′ĕr-to-rĭ, *n.* A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found; a treasury; magazine.

Repetend, **Repetition**, etc. See under REPEAT.

Repine, re-pīn′, *v. i.* [-PINED (-pīnd′), -PINING.] To continue pining, indulge in envy or complaint, murmur.

Replace, re-plās′, *v. t.* [-PLACED (-plāst′), -PLACING.] To place again, restore to a former place, position, condition, etc.; to refund, repay, to supply or substitute an equivalent for; to supply the want of, fulfill the end or office of. — **Replace′ment**, *n.* Act of replacing.

Replenish, re-plen′ish, *v. t.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To fill up again, fill completely. — **Replen′ishment**, *n.* Act of, state of being, or that which, etc.; supply. — **Replete′**, -plēt′, *a.* Filled again; completely filled; full. — **Reple′tion**, *n.* State of being replete; superabundant fullness. (*Med.*) Fullness of blood; plethora. — **Reple′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to replete; replenishing.

Replevy, re-plev′ĭ, *v. t.* [-PLEVIED (-plev′id), -YING.] To take back, by a writ for that purpose, goods wrongfully taken, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied; to bail. — **Replev′in**, *n.* (*Law.*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Reply, re-plī′, *v. i.* [-PLIED (-plīd′), -PLYING.] To make a return to in words or writing, answer, respond, rejoin; to do or give in return for something, answer by deeds. (*Law.*) To answer a defendant's plea. — *v. t.* To return for an answer. — *n.* That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, etc., by another; rejoinder; answer.

Report, re-pōrt′, *v. t.* To bear or bring back (an answer or account of something); to give an account of, circulate publicly; to give a formal or official account of; to make minutes of (a speech, or the doings of a public body); to relate, tell, recite, detail. — *v. i.* To make a return or statement that is expected or desired; to furnish in writing an account of a speech or proceedings of a public assembly, etc.; to betake one's self as to a superior officer, and be in readiness for orders or to do service. — *n.* That which is reported; an account received; story; rumor; repute; reputation; sound; noise; an official statement of facts, verbal or written; a statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined; a sketch, or fully written account, of a speech, or a public meeting, etc. — **Report′er**, *n.* One who reports; esp., one who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates; one who reports the proceedings of public meetings, current transactions, etc., for the newspapers.

Repose, re-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To lay at rest, cause to be calm or quiet, compose; to place, have, or exercise (confidence, etc.), deposit, lodge. — *v. i.* To lie, rest; to lie for rest or refreshment; to rest in confidence. — *n.* A lying at rest; sleep; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness.

Reposit, re-poz′it, *v. t.* To lay up, or lodge, as for safety or preservation. — **Repos′itory**, -poz′ĭ-to-rĭ, *n.* A place in which to deposit things for safety; a depository.

Reprehend, rep-re-hend′, *v. t.* To accuse, charge, chide, reprove, censure. — **Reprehen′sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Worthy of reprehension or blame; culpable; censurable. — **Reprehen′sion**, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame. — **Reprehen′sive**, **-siv**, **-sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Containing reproof.

Represent, rep-re-zent′, *v. t.* To exhibit the counterpart or image of; to delineate, reproduce; to act the part or character of, personate; to supply the place or perform the duties of; to exhibit to another mind in language, bring before the mind; to serve as a sign or symbol of. — *v. i.* To present a second time, esp. by a mental transcript or picture. — **Rep′resenta′tion**, *n.* Act of representing, describing, or showing; that which represents, — as, a picture,

model, or other facsimile; or, a dramatic performance; or, a description or statement; or, a body of representatives. — **Represent'ative**, -tiv, *a.* Fitted or qualified to represent; bearing the character or power of another; acting for others. — *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; an agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another; in U. S., a member of the lower house in a State legislature or in the national Congress.

Repress, re-pres', *v. t.* [-PRESSED (-prest'), -PRESSING.] To press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush down or out; to overpower, subdue, quell, check. — **Repres'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of, or that which, etc.; check; restraint. — **Repress'ive**, -iv, *a.* Able, or tending to, etc.

Reprieve. See under REPROVE.

Reprimand, rep'rĭ-mand, *v. t.* To reprove severely, chide for a fault; to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; to reprehend, rebuke, censure, blame. — *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Reprint, re-print', *v. t.* To print again; to print a new edition of. — **Re'print**, *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; esp., the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Reprisal, re-prīz'al, *n.* Act of reprising or retaking; esp., the act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity; that which is retaken, esp. from an enemy, etc.; act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity.

Reproach, re-prōch', *v. t.* [-PROACHED (-prōcht'), -PROACHING.] To censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language, upbraid, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify. — *n.* An expression of blame or censure; censure mingled with contempt or derision; an occasion of blame or censure; an object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision; disrepute; discredit; scandal; opprobrium; invective; contumely; vilification; insult; ignominy; shame; disgrace; infamy. — **Reproach'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Expressing, occasioning, or deserving, reproach.

Reprobate, etc. See under REPROVE.

Reproduce, re-pro-dūs', *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst'), -DUCING.] To produce again; to make a copy of; to portray; to bring to the memory or the imagination; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring. — **Reproduc'tion**, -duk'shun, *n.* Act or process of, etc. — **Reproduc'tive**, -tiv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or employed in, reproduction.

Reprove, re-prōōv', *v. t.* [-PROVED (-prōōvd'), -PROVING.] To chide as blameworthy to the face; to accuse as guilty; to reprehend, rebuke, scold, blame, censure. — **Reproof'**, *n.* Expression of blame; censure for a fault; admonition; reprimand; rebuke; blame. — **Reprov'al**, *n.* Act of reproving, or that which is said in reproving; reproof. — **Rep'robate**, -ro-bāt, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to abandon to punishment without hope or pardon; to condemn, reprehend, disown, reject. — *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; morally abandoned and lost; vitiated; depraved; profligate; base; vile; castaway. — *n.* A person abandoned; one morally lost. — **Reproba'tion**, *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated. — **Reprieve'**, **-prēv'**, *v. t.* [-PRIEVED (-prēvd'), -PRIEVING.] To try over again, delay the punishment of. — *n.* Temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, esp. the sentence of death; interval of ease or relief; respite.

Reptile, rep'til, *a.* Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs; groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs. (*Zoöl.*) A vertebrate animal, oviparous, cold-blooded, air-breathing, and covered with plates or scales. A groveling or very mean person.

Republic, re-pub'lik, *n.* A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth. — **Repub'lican**, *a.* Pert. to a republic; consonant with the principles of a republic. — *n.* One who favors a republican form of government; in U. S., since 1856, a member of the political party opposed to the extension of slavery. — **Repub'licanism**, -izm, *n.* A republican form or system of government; attachment to a republican form of government. — **Repub'licanize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert to republican principles.

Republish, re-pub'lish, *v. t.* [-LISHED (-lisht), -LISHING.] To publish anew, — often applied to the publication in one country of a work first published in another. — **Repub'lica'tion**, *n.* A second publication, or a new publication of something before published; esp., the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

Repudiate, re-pu'dĭ-āt, *v. t.* To cast off and disavow; to put away, divorce; to refuse any longer to acknowledge or to pay. — **Repu'diable**, -dĭ-a-bl, *a.* Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away. — **Repu'dia'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Repugnant, re-pug'nant, *a.* Opposite; contrary; hostile; inconsistent; distasteful in a high degree; offensive. — **Repug'nance**, **-nancy**, -nan-sĭ, *n.* Act of opposing, or state of being repugnant; opposition or contrariety, as of mind, passions, principles, etc.; aversion; reluctance; dislike; inconsistency.

Repulse, Repulsive, etc. See under REPEL.

Repute, re-pūt', *v. t.* To account, hold, reckon; to attribute. — *n.* Character attributed; established opinion; estimate; good character; reputation. — **Rep'utable**, -u-ta-bl, *a.* Worthy of repute or distinction; held in esteem; respectable; honorable; estimable. — **Reputa'tion**, *n.* Condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held; public esteem; general credit; good name. — **Reput'edly**, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Request, re-kwest', *n.* Act of asking for anything desired; earnest desire or demand; solicitation; that asked for or requested; a state of being held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued. — *v. t.* To ask for earnestly, express desire for, beg, ask, entreat, beseech. — **Require'**, -kwīr', *v. t.* [-QUIRED (-kwīrd'), -QUIRING.] To insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority; to make necessary, claim as indispensable, exact, enjoin, prescribe, demand, need. — **Require'ment**, *n.* Act of requiring; demand; requisition; that required; an essential condition. — **Req'uisite**, rek'wĭ-zit, *a.* Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary; needful; indispensable; essential. — *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. — **Requisi'tion**, -zish'un, *n.* Act of requiring; application made as of right; demand; a written call or invitation; a formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender of a fugitive from justice; that required by authority; esp., a quota of supplies or necessaries.

Requiem, re'kwĭ-em, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul. A grand musical composition, performed in honor of some deceased person.

Requite, re-kwīt', *v. t.* To repay; to return an equivalent in good, or evil for evil; to reward, retaliate, punish. — **Requit'al**, *n.* That which requites or repays; return for any office, good or bad; recompense; satisfaction; retribution; punishment.

Rescind, re-sind', *v. t.* To cut off, abrogate; to vacate (an act) by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to revoke, repeal, annul, vacate, void. — **Rescis'sion**, -sizh'un, *n.* Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

Rescript, re'skript, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The answer of an emperor or pope, when consulted on some difficult question; an edict or decree.

Rescue, res'ku, *v. t.* [-CUED (-kūd), -CUING.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to retake, liberate, save. — *n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger.

Research, re-sĕrch', *n.* Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; investigation; scrutiny. — *v. t.* [RESEARCHED (-sĕrcht'), -SEARCHING.] To search and examine with continued care, seek diligently; to search again, examine anew. — **Recherché**, rĕ-shār-sha', *a.* Sought out with care; of rare attraction or elegance.

Reseize, re-sēz', *v. t.* [-SEIZED (-sēzd'), -SEIZING.] To

seize again, or a second time. (*Law.*) To take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.— **Reseiz'ure**, -se'zhur, *n.* A second seizure; act of seizing again.

Resemble, re-zem'bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To be like to,—said of one thing as compared with another; to be alike or similar to,—said of objects with respect to one another; to liken, compare.— **Resem'blance**, -blans, *n.* State of resembling or being like; that which is similar; likeness; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

Resent, re-zent', *v. t.* To take ill, consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at. — **Resent'ful**, -ful, *n.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked. — **Resent'ment**, *n.* Act of resenting; displeasure; indignation; irritation; anger.

Reserve, re-zērv', *v. t.* [-SERVED (-zērvd'), -SERVING.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep, retain, withhold. — *n.* Act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved; restraint of freedom in words or actions; a tract of land reserved or set apart for a particular purpose. (*Mil.*) A body of troops kept for an exigency.—**Reserved'**, -zērvd', *p. a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank; cautious; backward; cold; shy; coy; modest.—**Reserv'edly**, -ed-lĭ, *adv.*—**Reserva'tion**, rez-ēr-va'shun, *n.* Act of reserving, or keeping back; something withheld; a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools. (*Law.*) A clause in an instrument by which something is reserved out of the thing granted; a proviso. —**Res'ervoir'**, -ēr-vwôr', *n.* A place where anything is kept in store, esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted; a cistern; basin.

Reset, re-set', *v. t.* [-SET, -SETTING.] (*Print.*) To set over again, as a page of matter. To furnish with new setting, border, or adornment.

Reside, re-zīd', *v. i.* To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home; to have a seat or fixed position; to lie or be inherent in. — **Res'idence**, rez'ĭ-dens, *n.* Act of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; place where one resides; sojourn; stay; abode; home; domicile; mansion.—**Res'ident**, *a.* Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continued length of time; fixed; residing. — *n.* One who dwells in a place; a public minister who resides at a foreign court. — **Residen'tiary**, -sha-rĭ, *a.* Having residence.—*n.* One who is resident; an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.— **Res'idue**, rez'ĭ-du, *n.* That which remains after a part is taken; balance or remainder of a debt or account. — **Resid'uum**, -zid'u-um, *n.* That which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue. — **Resid'ual**, -u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.— **Resid'uary**, -u-a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to the residue, or part remaining.

Resign, re-zīn', *v. t.* [-SIGNED (-zīnd'), -SIGNING.] To return by a formal act, yield to another, give up; to withdraw (a claim), abdicate, surrender, relinquish, forego, abandon, renounce. — **Res'igna'tion**, rez'ig-na'shun, *n.* Act of resigning or giving up (a claim, possession, wish, etc.); state of being resigned or submissive; patience; submission; acquiescence; endurance.—**Resigned'**, -zīnd', *p. a.* Submissive; not disposed to murmur.

Resin, rez'in, *n.* A solid, inflammable substance, of vegetable origin, a non-conductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and in essential oils. — **Res'inous**, -us, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin, or resembling it; pert. to, or obtained from, resin. — **Res'inif'erous**, -if'ēr-us, *a.* Yielding resin.

Resist, re-zist', *v. t.* To stand against; to strive against, act in opposition to; to counteract as a force by inertia or reaction; to withstand, hinder, thwart, baffle, disappoint.—**Resist'ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external pressure; opposition; rebuff; hindrance; check.—**Resist'ant**, *n.* One who, or that which, resists.—**Resist'ible**, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.—**Resist'ibil'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.*—**Resist'less**, *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Resolve, re-zolv', *v. t.* [-SOLVED (-zolvd'), -SOLVING.] To separate the component parts of; to melt; to dissolve and reduce to a different form; to reduce to simple or intelligible notions, make clear or certain, free from doubt; to cause to perceive or understand; to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; to determine on. (*Math.*) To solve, as a problem; to find the answer to, or the result of. (*Med.*) To disperse or scatter. —*v. i.* To be separated into its component parts, or distinct principles; to melt, dissolve; to form a resolution or purpose.—*n.* Act of resolving or making clear; that resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.—**Resolv'ent**, *n.* That which has the power of resolving or causing solution. (*Med.*) That which has power to disperse inflammation.—**Res'olute**, -o-lūt, *a.* Having a decided purpose; constant in pursuing a purpose; decided; fixed; steadfast; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.—**Resolu'tion**, *n.* Act, operation, or process of resolving,—as, act of separating a compound into its elements or parts; or, act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question, or difficult problem; state of being resolved, made clear, or determined; that which is resolved or determined; esp., the decision of a court, or vote of an assembly. (*Math.*) Act or process of solving; solution.

Resonant, Resonance. See under RESOUND.

Resort, re-zôrt', *v. i.* To go, repair, betake one's self; to have recourse.—*n.* Act of going to, or making application; a betaking one's self; a place to which one betakes himself habitually; a haunt.

Resound, re-zownd', *v. t.* To sound again, or repeatedly; to praise or celebrate with voice or sound of instruments; to spread the fame of; to reëcho, reverberate.—*v. i.* To sound loudly; to be filled with sound, ring; to be echoed; to echo or reverberate. —**Res'onant**, rez'o-nant, *a.* Able to return sound; engaged in resounding; echoing back.—**Res'onance**, -nans, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Resound, re-sownd', *v. t.* To sound again.

Resource, re-sōrs', *n.* That from which anything springs forth; that to which one resorts, or on which one depends for supply or support; *pl.* pecuniary means; funds; property that can be converted into supplies; capabilities of any kind.

Respect, re-spekt', *v. t.* To look back upon, notice with special attention, regard as worthy of particular notice, honor, revere, venerate; to relate to, regard. —*n.* Act of respecting, or noticing with attention; act of holding in high estimation; that which respects or pertains to any person or thing; relation; reference; *pl.* an expression of respect or deference. — **Respect'able**, *a.* Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard; having a good reputation or standing; moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable. — **Respect'ableness, -abil'ity**, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; state or quality which deserves or commands respect. — **Respect'ably**, *adv.* In a respectable manner; in a manner to merit respect.—**Respect'ful**, -ful, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.— **Respect'ing**, *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *preposition.* Having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning. — **Respect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Noticing with attention; careful; wary; considerate; looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute; relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own. — **Respect'ively**, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly; as belongs to each; relatively; not absolutely. — **Res'pite**, -pĭt, *n.* A postponement or delay; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; pause; cessation; stay; reprieve.—*v. i.* To grant or give a respite to.

Respire, re-spīr', *v. i.* [-SPIRED (-spīrd'), -SPIRING.] To take breath again; to take rest or refreshment; to breathe, inhale air with the lungs. — *v. t.* To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire (air); to breathe.—**Res'pira'tion**, *n.* The act or process of breathing, or drawing breath.

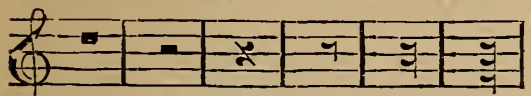
Respite. See under RESPECT.

Resplendent, re-splen'dent, *a.* Shining with brilliant luster; very bright.—**Resplen'dence, -dency, -dens**ĭ, *n.* State of being, etc.

Respond, re-spond', *v. i.* To answer, reply; to exhibit

action or effect in response to force or stimulus; to correspond, suit; to render satisfaction, make payment. — **Respond'ent**, *a.* Disposed or expected to respond; answering.—*n.* One who responds; as, (*Law.*) one who answers in certain suits or proceedings; or, one who maintains a thesis in reply. — **Response'**, **-spons'**, *n.* Act of responding; an answer or reply. — **Respon'sible**, -sĭ-bl, *a.* Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; able to respond; involving responsibility or accountability. — **Respon'sibleness**, *n.* — **Respon'sibil'ity**, *n.* State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable; that for which any one is responsible or accountable; ability to answer in payment. — **Respon'sive**, **-siv**, *a.* Able, ready, or inclined to respond; suited to something else; correspondent. — **Respon'sory**, **-so-rĭ**, *a.* Containing or making answer.

Rest, rest, *n.* A state of quiet or repose; cessation from motion or labor; freedom from everything which wearies or disturbs; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a place where one may rest. (*Mus.*) A pause; an interval during which



Rests. (*Mus.*)

voice or sound is intermitted; the mark of such intermission. — *v. i.* To cease from action or motion of any kind; to be free from whatever disturbs; to lie, repose, recline; to stand on, be supported by; to sleep, slumber; to sleep the final sleep, die; to lean, trust, rely. — *v. t.* To lay or place at rest; to quiet; to place, as on a support. — **Rest'less**, *a.* Never resting; continually moving; passed in unquietness; not affording rest; hard; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; discontented with one's lot, residence, etc.; unsettled; wandering.

Rest, rest, *n.* That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part; those not included in a proposition or description; remainder; overplus; residue; others. — *v. i.* To be left over, remain. — **Rest'ive**, **-iv**, **-iff**, *a.* Unwilling to go forward; stubborn; impatient under coercion or opposition; uneasy.

Restaurant, Restaurateur. See under RESTORE.

Restitution, res-tĭ-tu'shun, *n.* Act of restoring, esp. of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; that offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; indemnification; reparation; amends.

Restive, etc. See under REST, remainder.

Restless, etc. See under REST, quiet.

Restore, re-stōr', *v. t.* [-STORED (-stōrd'), -STORING.] To bring back from a state of ruin, decay, etc.; to give or bring back (what has been lost); to bring back to health or strength; to give in place of, or as satisfaction for; to return, replace, refund, repay, reinstate, revive, heal, cure. — **Restor'er**, *n.* — **Restor'able**, *a.* — **Res'tora'tion**, *n.* Act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition; event or state of being restored; reëstablishment; the repairing of injuries; that which is restored or made anew. — **Restor'ative**, *a.* Having power to renew strength, vigor, etc. — *n.* A medicine which, etc. — **Restaurant**, res-to-răN' *or* res'to-rant, *n.* A place for refreshment; eating-house. — **Res'taurateur'**, res'tōr-ă-tĕr', *n.* The keeper of an eating-house. — **Res'tora'tor**, *n.* A restaurateur.

Restrain, re-strān', *v. t.* [-STRAINED (-strānd'), -STRAINING.] To hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to check, hinder, repress, curb, coerce, restrict, limit, confine. — **Restrain'edly**, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation. — **Restraint'**, -strānt', *n.* Act of restraining; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental; that which restrains; repression; stop; curb; limitation; restriction. — **Restrict'**, -strikt', *v. t.* To restrain within bounds, limit, confine, circumscribe, curb, coerce. — **Restric'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; confinement within bounds; that which restricts; a restraint. — **Restrict'ive**, -iv, *a.* Having power or tendency to restrict.

Result, re-zult', *v. i.* To come out, or have an issue; to proceed or spring, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor; to rise, originate, ensue, terminate. — *n.* The conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; effect; consequence; inference; issue; event. — **Result'ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of resulting. — **Result'ant**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A force which is the joint effect of 2 or more forces. — *a.* Resulting or issuing fr. a combination.

Resume, re-zūm', *v. t.* [-SUMED (-zūmd'), -SUMING.] To take back; to enter upon or take up again; to begin again, as something which has been interrupted. — **Résumé**, ra'zu-ma', *n.* A summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation. — **Resump'tion**, -zŭm'-shun, *n.* Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again. — **Resump'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Taking back or again.

Resurrection, rez-ĕr-rek'shun, *n.* A rising again, esp., the rising again from the dead; resumption of life; the future state. — **Resurrec'tionist**, *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave, esp. for dissection.

Resuscitate, re-sus'sĭ-tāt, *v. t.* To revivify, revive; esp., to recover from apparent death. — *v. i.* To come to life again. — **Resus'cita'tion**, *n.* Act of reviving from a state of apparent death; state of being revivified.

Ret, ret, *v. t.* To prepare (flax) for use, by separating the fibers from the woody part, by a process of soaking, macerating, etc.

Retail, re-tāl', *v. t.* [-TAILED (-tāld'), -TAILING.] To cut up and sell in small quantities, as to customers; to sell at second hand; to deal out or tell in small portions; to tell again, or to many. — *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, — opp. to *wholesale*. — **Retailer**, re-tāl'- *or* re'tāl-ĕr, *n.*

Retain, re-tān', *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd'), -TAINING.] To continue to hold, keep in possession; to keep in pay, employ by a fee paid. — **Retain'er**, *n.* One who retains; one who is retained or kept in service; an attendant; adherent; dependent; a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor. — **Reten'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; custody; faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas. — **Reten'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having power to, etc. — **Ret'inue**, -ĭ-nu, *n.* A body of retainers; train of attendants; suite.

Retake, re-tāk', *v. t.* [*imp.* -TOOK; *p. p.* -TAKEN; -TAKING.] To take or receive again, recapture.

Retaliate, re-tal'ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; esp., to return evil for evil. — *v. i.* To return like for like. — **Retal'ia'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; reprisal; retribution; punishment. — **Retal'iative**, **-ĭ-a-tiv**, **-iatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to, or involving, etc.

Retard, re-tärd', *v. t.* To continue to hinder, prevent from progress; to put off, render more late, impede, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer. — **Re'tarda'tion**, *n.* Act of retarding or delaying; hindrance; that which retards; obstacle; obstruction.

Retch, rech, *v. i.* [RETCHED (recht), RETCHING.] To make an effort to vomit.

Retell, re-tel', *v. t.* To tell again.

Retention, Retentive. See under RETAIN.

Retepore. See under RETICULUM.

Reticent, ret'ĭ-sent, *a.* Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn. — **Ret'icence**, **-sens**, *n.* State of being reticent, or observing continued silence.

Reticulum, re-tik'u-lum, *n.* (*Comp. Anat.*) The 2d stomach of a ruminant, in which the mucous membrane forms hexagonal cells; the honey-comb stomach. — **Ret'icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* A small net or bag. — **Ret'icule**, -ĭ-kūl, *n.* A little bag of net-work, etc.; a lady's work-bag. — **Retic'ular**, -tik'u-lar, *a.* Having the form of a net, or of net-work; formed with interstices. — **Retic'ulate**, **-lated**, *a.* Resembling net-work; netted; having distinct

Reticulate Leaf.

veins, fibers, or lines crossing like net-work. — **Retic'ula'tion,** *n.* State of being, or that which is, etc.; net-work. — **Ret'iform,** -ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.—**Re'tepore,** -te-pōr, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A zoöphyte whose coral-like cells form reticulated leaf- or ruffle-shaped expansions. — **Ret'ina,** -ĭ-nȧ, *n.* The reticular membranous expansion of the optic nerve which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision. See EYE.

Retepore.

Retinue. See under RETAIN.

Retire, re-tīr', *v. i.* [-TIRED (-tīrd'), -TIRING.] To draw back or away, keep aloof; to retreat from action or danger; to withdraw from a public station; to fall back, recede, retrocede. — *v. t.* To pay up and withdraw from circulation; to cause to retire; to designate as no longer qualified for active service. — **Retired'ly,** -tīrd'lĭ, *adv.* In a retired manner. — **Retire'ment,** *n.* Act of retiring or withdrawing from company or from public notice or station; state of being retired or withdrawn; place to which any one retires; private abode; solitude; retreat; seclusion; privacy. — **Retir'ing,** *p. a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; assigned or suitable to one who retires, or is retired, fr. a public office or station.

Retort, re-tôrt', *v. t.* To bend or curve back; to throw back, reverberate; to return (an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility). — *v. i.* To return an argument or charge, make or read a severe reply. — *n.* The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a quick and ready response; a vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, made of different forms and materials for different uses.

Retort.

—**Retor'tion,** *n.* Act of retorting or throwing back.

Retouch, re-tuch', *v. t.* [-TOUCHED (-tucht'), -TOUCHING.] To improve by new touches; to touch again, revise.

Retrace, re-trās', *v. t.* [-TRACED (-trāst'), -TRACING.] To trace back (a line); to carry or conduct back in the same path or course; to reverse; to go over again in reverse direction.

Retract, re-trakt', *v. t.* To draw back (claws, etc.); to recall (a declaration, words, or saying); to withdraw, take back, recall, recant, disown. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said. — **Retract'ible,** -ĭ-bl, -ile, -il, *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back. — **Retrac'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; act of withdrawing something claimed, advanced, or done; recantation. (*Med.*) A drawing up or shortening. — **Retract'ive,** -iv, *a.* Able or ready to retract; retractile. — *n.* That which withdraws or takes from. — **Retreat',** -trēt', *n.* Act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, esp. from what is dangerous or disagreeable; place to which one retires; the retiring of an army, body of men, ship, or fleet, from an enemy; seclusion; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge. — *v. i.* To retire from any position or place, withdraw; to retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

Retrench, re-trench', *v. t.* [-TRENCHED (-trencht'), -TRENCHING.] To cut off, pare away; to lessen, abridge, curtail. (*Mil.*) To furnish with a retrenchment. — *v. i.* To live at less expense. — **Retrench'ment,** *n.* Act of retrenching or of lopping off; removal of what is superfluous; act of lessening or abridging. (*Mil.*) A work constructed within another, to prolong partial possession of the fortress when the enemy has gained possession, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation.

Retribute, re-trib'ūt, *v. t.* To pay back, compensate, requite. — **Ret'ribu'tion,** *n.* Act of retributing or repaying; state of being paid back; return suitable to the merits or deserts of (an action, esp. an evil or wrong action); reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment; requital; retaliation. — **Retrib'utive, -utory,** -u-to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to retribute; involving, or pert. to, retribution.

Retrieve, re-trēv', *v. t.* [-TRIEVED (-trēvd'), -TRIEVING.] To find again, restore from loss or injury; to remedy the evil consequences of, repair, restore. — **Retriev'er,** *n.* One who, etc.; a dog trained to find and bring in birds that have been shot. — **Retriev'able,** *a.* — **Retriev'al,** *n.* Act of retrieving.

Retroact, re'tro- *or* ret'ro-akt, *v. i.* To act backward, in return or in opposition. — **Retroac'tion,** *n.* Action returned, or action backward; operation on something past or preceding. — **Retroact'ive,** -iv, *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective. — **Retrocede,** re'tro- *or* ret'ro-sēd, *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — *v. i.* To go back. — **Retroces'sion,** -sesh'un, *n.* Act of retroceding; state of being retroceded or granted back. — **Retrograde,** *a.* Moving or going backward; contrary; declining from a better to a worse state. (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, as a planet. — *v. i.* To go or move backward. — **Retrograda'tion,** *n.* Act of retrograding or moving backward. (*Astron.*) The apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west. State of being retrograded; a going backward. — **Retrogres'sion,** *n.* Act of going backward; retrogradation. — **Retrogres'sive,** -siv, *a.* Going or moving backward. — **Retrospect,** *v. i.* To look back; to affect what is past. — *n.* View or contemplation of things past; review; survey; reëxamination. — **Retrospec'tion,** *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past. — **Retrospect'ive,** -iv, *a.* Tending or fitted to look back; looking back; having reference to what is past; affecting things past.

Return, re-tērn', *v. i.* [-TURNED (-tērnd'), -TURNING.] To go or come again to the same place or condition; to come again, as a visitor; to answer, reply. — *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; to repay; to requite or recompense; to give back in reply; to report officially; to render back to a tribunal, or to an office. — *n.* Act of returning; that returned; as, a payment, remittance, an answer, a formal account or report, profit on labor, an investment, etc. (*Law.*) The delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done in execution of it, indorsed. — **Return'able,** *a.* Capable of being returned or restored. (*Law.*) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

Reunion, re-ūn'yun, *n.* A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; an assembling or assembly of familiar friends. — **Re'unite',** -nīt', *v. t.* To unite again, join after separation or variance. — *v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

Reveal, re-vēl', *v. t.* [-VEALED (-vēld'), -VEALING.] To make known after having been concealed, — used esp. of what could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction. — **Rev'ela'tion,** *n.* Act of, etc.; thing revealed; the last book of the New Test., the Apocalypse.

Reveille, ra-vāl'ya, *in the U. S. service* rev'a-le', *n.* (*Mil.*) The beat of drum about break of day, after which sentries do not challenge.

Revel, rev'el, *v. i.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal. — **Rev'elry,** -el-rĭ, *n.* Act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity.

Revelation. See under REVEAL.

Revenge, re-venj', *v. t.* [-VENGED (-venjd'), -VENGING.] To inflict punishment for; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit; to avenge. — *n.* Act of revenging; retaliation; disposition to return evil for evil. — **Revenge'ful,** -ful, *a.* Full of revenge; wreaking revenge; vindictive; spiteful; malicious.

Revenue, rev'e-nu, *n.* That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; income; esp., the annual produce of taxes, customs, duties, etc., which a nation or state collects for public use.

Reverberate, re-vĕr′bĕr-āt, *v. t.* To return or send back (sound); to echo; to reflect (light or heat); to repel from side to side. — *v. i.* To resound: to be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound. — **Rever′bera′tion**, *n.* Act of reverberating or sending back; esp., of reflecting light and heat, or reëchoing sound. — **Rever′beratory**, -a-to-rĭ, *a.* Producing or acting by reverberation; returning, or driving back. See FURNACE.

Revere, re-vēr′, *v. t.* [-VERED (-vērd′), -VERING.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate, reverence. — **Rev′erence**, -ĕr-ens, *n.* Profound respect and esteem, as for a holy being or place; an act or token of respect or veneration; state of being reverent; disposition to venerate; a person entitled to be revered, — a title applied to priests or ministers. — *v. t.* [REVERENCED (-ĕr-enst), -ENCING.] To regard with reverence. — **Rev′erend**, *a.* Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, — a title given to the clergy, in writing abbr. Rev. — **Rev′erent**, *a.* Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; disposed to revere; submissive; humble. — **Reveren′tial**, -shal, *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

Reverie, rev′ĕr-e′, **Rev′ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* A loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; a waking dream; deep musing.

Reverse, re-vĕrs′, *v. t.* [-VERSED (-vĕrst′), -VERSING.] To turn back, cause to return or depart; to change totally; to turn end for end, or upside down; to overthrow, subvert. (*Law.*) To make void, undo or annul for error. — *n.* That which appears or is presented when anything is reverted or turned back; that which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; complete change; esp., a change from better to worse, misfortune; the back side. — *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction. — **Rever′sal**, *n.* A change or overthrowing. — **Rever′sion**, -shun, *n.* (*Law.*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after the grant is determined; the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, after the determination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. A right to future possession or enjoyment; succession. (*Annuities.*) A payment not due till the occurrence of some contingent event. A return toward some ancestral type or character; atavism. — **Rever′sionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or involving, a reversion. — **Revert′**, *v. t.* To turn back, or to the contrary; to reverse; to drive or turn back, reverberate. — *v. i.* To return, fall back. (*Law.*) To return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

Revery. Same as REVERIE.

Revetment, re-vet′ment, *n.* (*Fort.*) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment.

Review, re-vu′, *v. t.* [-VIEWED (-vūd′), -VIEWING.] To go over and examine critically or deliberately, as, to go over with critical examination, in order to discover the excellences or defects of; to make official examination of the state of (troops, etc.). — *n.* A second or repeated view, retrospective survey. (*Lit.*) A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; criticism; critique. (*Mil.*) An inspection of troops under arms, by a commander, for ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, etc. A periodical publication containing critical essays upon matters of public interest, new books, etc. Reëxamination; retrospect; survey; revise; revision.

Revile, re-vīl′, *v. t.* [-VILED (-vīld′), -VILING.] To treat as vile or common, assail with opprobrious language, vilify, upbraid, calumniate.

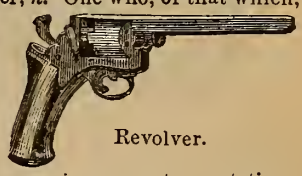
Revise, re-vīz′, *v. t.* [-VISED (-vīzd′), -VISING.] To look at again, reëxamine, look over with care for correction; to review, alter, and amend. (*Print.*) To compare a proof with a previous proof of the same matter and mark again such errors as have not been corrected in the type. — *n.* (*Print.*) A 2d proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after correction. — **Revis′al**, *n.* Act of revising, or reëxamining for correction and improvement. — **Revis′ion**, -vizh′un, *n.* Act of revising; reëxamination for correction; that which is revised. — **Revis′ional, -ary**, -vizh′un-a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Revive, re-vīv′, *v. i.* [-VIVED (-vīvd′), -VIVING.] To return to life, become reanimated or reinvigorated; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression. — *v. t.* To bring again to life, reanimate; to recover from a state of neglect or depression; to renew in the mind or memory, awaken. — **Reviv′al**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; renewed attention; renewed performance of, or interest; renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline; reanimation from a state of languor or depression; renewed pursuit or cultivation, or flourishing state of; renewed prevalence of (a practice or fashion). (*Law.*) Restoration of force, validity, and effect to; renewal. — **Reviv′ify**, -vĭv′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To cause to revive, reanimate. — **Reviv′ifica′tion**, *n.* Renewal or restoration of life.

Revoke, re-vōk′, *v. t.* [-VOKED (-vōkt′), -VOKING.] To annul by recalling or taking back; to reverse (anything granted by a special act); to abolish, recall, repeal, rescind, countermand, abrogate, cancel. — *v. i.* (*Card-playing.*) To fail to follow suit; to renounce. — *n.* Act of revoking, or of neglecting to follow suit. — **Rev′ocable**, -o-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being recalled or revoked. — **Rev′ocableness, -cabil′ity**, *n.* — **Revoca′tion**, *n.* Act of calling back; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

Revolt, Revolution, etc. See under REVOLVE.

Revolve, re-volv′, *v. i.* [-VOLVED (-volvd′), -VOLVING.] To turn or roll round on an axis; to move round a center. — *v. t.* To cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate; to turn over and over, reflect repeatedly upon. — **Revolv′ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving. — **Revolv′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, revolves; a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock. — **Rev′olu′tion**, *n.* Act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; rotation; return to a point before occupied; space measured by the regular return of a revolving body; period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events; a total or radical change. (*Astron.*) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again. (*Geom.*) The motion of a point, line, or surface, about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line a surface, and a moving surface a solid. (*Politics.*) A revolt successfully or completely accomplished; a sudden, violent, or complete change in a government, constitution, etc. — **Revolu′tionary**, -shun-a-rĭ, *a.* Tending or pert. to a revolution in government. — **Revolu′tionist**, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government. — **Revolu′tionize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To change completely, as by a revolution. — **Revolt′**, re-vōlt′ *or* -vōlt′, *v. i.* To turn away; to renounce allegiance or subjection, rise against a government, rebel; to be grossly offended, disgusted, or shocked. — *v. t.* To put to flight, overturn; to do violence to, repel, shock. — *n.* Act of revolting; esp., a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.



Revolver.

Revulsion, re-vul′shun, *n.* Act of holding or drawing back; marked repugnance or hostility; a sudden and violent change, esp. of feeling. — **Revul′sive, -siv**, *a.* Tending to revulsion; repugnant.

Reward, re-wawrd′, *v. t.* To give in return, whether good or evil, — commonly in a good sense; to repay, recompense, compensate, requite. — *n.* That which is given in return for good or evil received; esp., that which comes in return for some good; that which is offered or given for a certain service, information, or attainment; a token of regard. (*Law.*) Compensation for services.

Reynard, ra′nard *or* ren′ard, *n.* A fox.

Rhapsody, rap′so-dĭ, *n.* A portion of an epic poem fit

for recitation at one time; a wild, rambling composition or discourse. — **Rhapsod′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, rhapsody; unconnected.

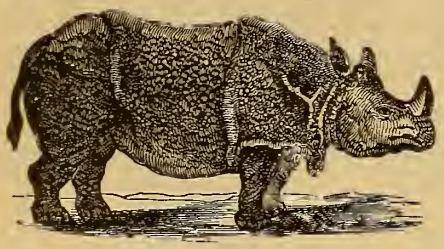
Rhenish, ren′ish, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the river Rhine. — *n.* Wine from the vineyards along the Rhine.

Rhetoric, ret′o-rik, *n.* Art of elegant and accurate composition, esp. in prose; science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is real; the power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. — **Rhetor′ical**, re-tor′ik-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving, rhetoric: oratorical. — **Rhet′ori′cian**, -rish′an, *n.* One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; one who teaches the art of rhetoric; an artificial orator, as opp. to one who is genuine.

Rheum, rōōm, *n.* An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ; a thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh. — **Rheum′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, abounding in, or causing, rheum. — **Rheu′matism**, -ma-tizm, *n.* (*Med.*) A painful affection of the muscles, joints, etc., of the human body. — **Rheumat′ic**, *a.* Pert. to rheumatism, or of its nature.

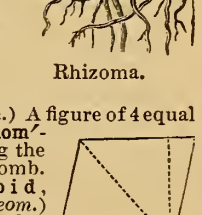
Rhino, rī′no. *n.* Gold and silver, or money.

Rhinoceros, ri-nos′e-ros, *n.* A large, powerful, ungainly pachydermatous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the elephant, hippopotamus, tapir, etc., having 3 hoofs on each foot, and 1 or 2 very strong horns upon the nose. — **Rhi′noplasty**, -tĭ, *n.* (*Surg.*) Process of forming an artificial nose, by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose. — **Rhi′noscope**, -skōp, *n.* A small mirror for inspecting the nasal passages. — **Rhinos′copy**, -nos′ko-pĭ, *n.* Inspection of, etc.



Rhinoceros.

Rhizoma, rī-zo′mȧ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A creeping stem or branch growing beneath the surface of the soil and partly covered by it.

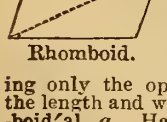


Rhizoma.

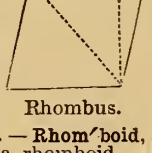
Rhodium, ro′dĭ-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal of a white color and metallic luster, extremely hard and brittle: it is used for forming the nibs of gold pens. — **Rho′dodendron**, *n.* A shrub or small tree of several species, having evergreen leaves, and handsome flowers.

Rhodomontade. Same as RODOMONTADE.

Rhomb, rom, **Rhom′bus**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure of 4 equal sides but unequal angles. — **Rhom′bic**, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. — **Rhom′boid**, -boid, *n.* (*Geom.*) An ohlique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different. — **Rhom′boid, -boid′al**, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. — **Rhumb**, rum, *n.* (*Navigation.*) Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian; a rhumb-line. — *To sail on a rhumb.* To sail continuously on one course. — **Rhumb′-line**, *n.* A line or the course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.



Rhomboid.



Rhombus.

Rhubarb, rōō′bärb, *n.* A plant of many species: the fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are used in cookery: roots of several other species furnish a cathartic medicine.

Rhumb, etc. See under RHOMB.

Rhyme, rīm, *n.* Poetry. (*Poet.*) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses. Verses, usually 2, in rhyme with each other; a couplet, triplet; a word answering in sound to another word. — *v. i.* [RHYMED (rīmd), RHYMING.] To make verses; to accord in sound. — *v. t.* To put into rhyme; to influence by rhyme. — **Rhym′ster**, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poor or mean poet.

Rhythm, rithm *or* rithm, *n.* A dividing into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, accents, etc., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, poetry, etc. (*Mus.*) Movement in musical time, or the periodical recurrence of accent. A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables; harmonious flow of vocal sounds. — **Rhyth′mic, -mical**, *a.* Pert. to rhythm.

Rial, re′al, *n.* A Spanish coin. See REAL.

Rib, rib, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the curved bones attached to the spine and inclosing the thoracic cavity: see THORAX. That which resembles a rib in form or use, as a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship; (*Arch.*) an arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, etc.; (*Bot.*) any marked nerve or vein of a leaf. A prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth. — *v. t.* [RIBBED (ribd), -BING.] To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs, shut in. — **Rib′roast**, *v. t.* To beat soundly.

Ribald, rib′ald, *n.* A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow. — *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene. — **Rib′aldry**, *n.* The talk of a ribald; vulgar language; obscenity.

Ribbon, rib′bun, **Rib′and, Rib′band**, *n.* A fillet or narrow web of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin; a narrow strip or shred; *pl.* the reins, or lines, by which a horse is guided and held. — **Rib′bon**, *v. t.* [-BONED (-bund), -BONING.] To adorn with, or mark with stripes resembling, ribbons.

Rice.

Rice, rīs, *n.* An annual plant cultivated in warm climates; its seed, which forms an important article of food. — **Rice′pa′per**, *n.* A kind of thin, delicate paper, from China, used for painting upon, and for fancy articles: it is said to be made from the pith of a plant.

Rich, rich, *a.* Abounding in material possessions; possessed of large property; well supplied; affording abundant supplies: productive or fertile; composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; highly valued; abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; highly seasoned or flavored; abounding in oily, fatty, or indigestible materials; not faint or delicate; vivid; bright; full of sweet and harmonious sounds; abounding in beauty: abounding in humor; exciting amusement. — **Rich′es**, -ez, *n. pl.* That which makes one rich: abundant possessions or treasures; that which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, etc.; wealth; opulence; plenty; abundance.

Rick, rik, *n.* A stack of grain or hay in the open air, sheltered with a covering.

Rickets, Rickety. See under RACHITIS.

Ricochet, rik′o-shā′, *n.* Rebound or skipping, as of a ball fired at a low angle of elevation. (*Gun.*) The firing of guns, or howitzers, so as to cause the balls or shells to rebound or roll along the ground on which they fall.

Rid, rid, *v. t.* [RID or RIDDED; RIDDING.] To free, deliver, clear, disencumber. — **Rid′dance**, *n.* Act of ridding or freeing; deliveranee; a clearing up or out; state of being rid or free; freedom; escape.

Ridden. See RIDE.

Riddle, rid′dl, *n.* A sieve with coarse meshes, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, etc. — *v. t.* [RIDDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To separate, as grain from chaff, with a

riddle; to perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle.

Riddle, rid′dl, *n.* Something to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling. — *v. t.* To solve, explain, unriddle. — *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

Ride, rīd, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE or RID; *p. p.* RID or RIDDEN; RIDING.] To be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse; to be borne in a carriage; to be borne on or in the water; to be supported in motion; to rest on something; to manage a horse well; to support a rider, as a horse. — *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried; to manage insolently at will; to cause to ride; to carry. — *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. — **Rid′er**, *n.* One who rides; in Eng., an agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders; an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to an appropriation bill, involving legislation not germane to the bill. — **Rid′ing**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a road made for, etc. — **Rid′inghood**, *n.* A woman's hood to be worn when riding; a cloak with a hood. — **-school**, *n.* A place for instruction in riding.

Rideau, re-dō′, *n.* A small mound of earth.

Ridge, rij, *n.* The back, or top of the back; top or crest of any elongated elevation, as of a mountain, roof, etc.; a long, horizontal elevation from which the surface slopes down on each side; a raised line or strip, as of soil between furrows. — *v. t.* [RIDGED (rijd), RIDGING.] To form a ridge of, make into ridges; to wrinkle. — **Ridg′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. — **Ridge′pole, -plate, -piece**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber or board forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof: see QUEENPOST.

Ridicule, rid′ĭ-kūl, *n.* The expression of, or endeavor to excite, laughter at some person or thing, esp. when mingled with contempt; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter: derision; banter; raillery; burlesque; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer. — *v. t.* [RIDICULED (-kūld), -CULING.] To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride, rally, mock, lampoon. — **Ridic′ulous**, -dik′-u-lus, *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.

Riding, R.-school, etc. See under RIDE.

Rife, rīf, *a.* Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

Riffle, Riffler. See under RIFLE, a gun.

Riffraff, rif′raf, *n.* Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Rifle, ri′fl, *v. t.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To seize and bear away by force, carry off; to strip, rob, pillage, plunder.

Rifle, ri′fl, *n.* A gun whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves or channels inside, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion, and great precision; a whetstone for a scythe. — *v. t.* To groove, channel; esp., to groove internally with spiral channels; to sharpen (a scythe) with a rifle. — **Rif′fle**, rif′fl, *n.* A sluice having depressions in the bottom, or other contrivances, for facilitating the settling of particles of gold, in washing auriferous dirt; process of washing, etc. — **Rif′fler**, *n.* A file with a curved end for work in shallow depressions.

Rift, rift, *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure; a fording-place. — *v. t.* To cleave, rive, split. — *v. i.* To burst open, split.

Rig, rig, *v. t.* [RIGGED (rigd), -GING.] To dress, clothe; esp., to clothe in an odd or fanciful manner; to furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling. — *n.* Dress; clothing; esp., odd or fanciful clothing; the peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel. — **Rig′ging**, *n.* Dress; tackle; esp., the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, etc., of a ship.

Rig, rig, *n.* A sportive trick; a frolic. — *To run a rig.* To play a wanton trick.

Rigadoon, rig′a-dōōn′, *n.* A gay, brisk dance, performed by one couple.

Rigation. Same as IRRIGATION.

Right, rīt, *a.* Straight; not crooked; most direct; upright; erect; not oblique; according with truth and duty; unswerving; just; true; fit; suitable; characterized by reality or genuineness; actual; unquestionable; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong; not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous; being on the same side as the right hand; well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; being on the right hand of a person descending a river with his face toward its mouth; designed to be placed or worn outward. (*Math.*) Upright from a base; having an upright axis. — *adv.* In a right manner: esp., in a right or straight line; directly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; or to any rule of art; or to fact or truth; in a great degree, very, extremely, — prefixed to titles. — *n.* That which is right or correct; as, a straight course, adherence to duty; or, a true statement, adherence to truth or fact; or, a just judgment, justice, uprightness, integrity; that to which one has a claim; as, that which one has a natural, legal, or social claim to do or to exact; legal power, authority; or, that which justly belongs to one, title, claim, property, interest; or, privilege or immunity granted by authority; that which is on the right side, or opposite to the left; the outward or most finished surface. — *v. t.* To set upright, make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked; to do justice to, relieve from wrong. — *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright. — *To set to rights, put to r.* To put into good order, adjust, as what is out of order. — **Right′-an′gled**, -an′gld, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles: see ANGLE. — **-hand′ed**, *a.* Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left. — **Right′ly**, *adv.* According to justice; honestly; uprightly; properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately; according to truth or fact. — **Right′eous**, rī′chus, *a.* According with, or performing, that which is right; esp., free from guilt or sin; upright; just; godly; honest; equitable; rightful. — **Right′ful**, -ful, *a.* Consonant to justice; having the right or just claim; being by right, or by just claim; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

Rigid, rij′id, *a.* Having become so firm as not to be easily bent; not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; stiff; strict; exact; austere; stern; unmitigated. — **Rig′idness, Rigid′ity**, rĭ-jid′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form; stiffness of appearance or manner; inflexibility. — **Rig′or**, rig′or, *n.* State of being rigid. (*Med.*) A convulsive shuddering with sudden coldness, as in the beginning of a fever, etc. Severity of climate or season; stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; austerity; harshness; exactness. — **Rig′orous**, -us, *a.* Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; relentless; strict; severe.

Rigmarole, rig′ma-rōl, *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense.

Rigor, etc. See under RIGID.

Rile, rīl, *v. t.* To render turbid; to make angry, vex.

Rill, ril, *n.* A small brook; rivulet; streamlet.

Rim, rim, *n.* The border, edge, or margin of something circular or curving. — *v. t.* [RIMMED (rimd), -MING.] To furnish with a rim. — **Rim′base**, *n.* A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon: see CANNON.

Rime. See RHYME.

Rime, rīm, *n.* White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. — **Rim′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rimose, ri-mōs′, *a.* Full of cracks or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

Rind, rīnd, *n.* The external covering or coat of fruit, etc.; peel; bark; skin; shell.

Rinderpest, rin′dĕr-pest, *n.* A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle and sheep; the cattle-plague; steppe-murrain.

Ring, ring, *n.* A circle, circular line, or anything in the form of a hoop; esp. an ornament of gold, etc., for a finger; an inclosure for games, fights, etc.; arena; a clique; a combination of persons for a selfish end, esp. in politics, finance, or commerce. — *v. t.* [RINGED (ringd), RINGING.] To surround with, or as with, a ring; to encircle. (*Hort.*) To cut out a ring of, as bark. — **Ring′let**, *n.* A curl, esp. of hair. — **Ring′dove**, -duv, *n.* A large species of pigeon, having white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it; the cushat. — **Ring′leader**, *n.* The

leader of a ring; esp., the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise. — **Ring'worm**, *n.* (*Med.*) A vesicular eruption of the skin, forming rings, whose area is slightly discolored. — **Rink**, rink, *n.* Orig. a circus or course for the game of curling; a covered sheet of ice on which to skate, or smooth flooring for roller skates.

Ring, ring, *v. t.* [*imp.* RANG or RUNG; *p. p.* RUNG; RINGING.] To cause to sound, esp. by striking (a metallic body); to produce by ringing (a sound or peal); to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, or other sonorous body; to resound; to continue to sound or vibrate, resound; to be filled with report or talk. — *n.* A sound; esp., the sound of metals; any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; a chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

Rink. See under RING, a circle.

Rinse, rins, *v. t.* [RINSED (rinst), RINSING.] To cleanse with a second application of water after washing; to cleanse (a hollow vessel) by the introduction of water.

Riot, rī'ot, *n.* Wanton or unrestrained behavior; uproar; row; sedition. (*Law.*) The doing of an act in a tumultuous manner against the peace, by 3 or more persons assembled of their own authority. — *v. i.* To engage in riot, act in an unrestrained or wanton manner, indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, etc.; to be highly excited; to raise an uproar or sedition. — **Ri'otous**, -us, *a.* Involving or engaging in riot; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; tumultuous; wanton.

Rip, rip, *v. t.* [RIPPED (ript), RIPPING.] To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing, esp. by cutting or pulling out stitches in a seam; to tear off, out, or open, by violence; to take out or away by cutting or tearing. — *n.* A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration; water roughened by the meeting of opposing tides or currents. — **Rip'ple**, -pl, *v. t.* To remove the seeds, etc., from (flax, etc.) with a ripple. — *n.* A kind of comb, with which the seeds and seed-vessels of flax, broom-corn, etc., are removed.

Riparian, ri-pa'rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to the bank of a river.

Ripe, rīp, *a.* Ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, etc.; advanced to the state of fitness for use; having attained full development; characterized by completeness or finish; consummate; perfected; ready for action or effect; prepared; resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness; mature; mellow. — **Rip'en**, rīp'n, *v. i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To grow ripe; to approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared. — *v. t.* To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature, fit or prepare, bring to perfection.

Ripple, to clean flax. See under RIP.

Ripple, rip'pl, *v. i.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water running over a rough bottom; to be covered with small waves or undulations; to make a sound like the breaking of ripples on the shore. — *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water. — *n.* The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water; a little wave or undulation.

Riprap, rip'rap, *n.* (*Engin.*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water, or on a soft bottom.

Rise, rīz, *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RISEN (rĭz'n); RISING.] To move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend, mount up, become elevated, attain a height; to have the aspect or the effect of rising; to seem to rise, become apparent, emerge into sight, have a beginning; to increase in size, force, value, price, etc.; to become excited, opposed, or hostile; to attain to a better social position; to become more and more dignified or forcible, increase in interest or power; to come to mind, be suggested; to come to hand, offer itself; to come to life, revive; to close a session, adjourn. — **Rise**, rīs, *n.* Act of rising, or state of being risen; ascent; distance through which anything rises; that which rises or seems to rise; an acclivity; steep; ascent; spring; source; origin; increase; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, etc.; increase of sound. (*Mus.*) Elevation or ascent of the voice. The spring of a fish after an artificial fly. — **Ris'er**, *n.* One who rises. (*Arch.*) The upright piece in a stair. — **Ris'ing**, *n.* Act of, etc.; resurrection; insurrection; a tumor; boil.

Risible, riz'ĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; ludicrous; amusing; ridiculous. — **Risibil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being risible.

Risk, risk, *n.* Hazard; peril; degree of danger. (*Com.*) Liability to loss in property; that which is liable to loss. — *v. t.* [RISKED (riskt), RISKING.] To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; to jeopard, venture. — **Risk'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous.

Rite, rīt, *n.* Formal act of religion, or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; form; observance; ordinance. — **Rit'ual**, rĭt'u-al, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; formal; prescribing rites. — *n.* Manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion; a book containing the rites to be observed. — **Rit'ualism**, -izm, *n.* Prescribed forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; confidence in mere rites or external ceremonies. — **Rit'ualist**, *n.* One skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual; one of the extreme party in the Ch. of Eng., which seeks to assimilate its doctrines and ritual to that of Rome. — **Rit'ually**, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

Rival, rī'val, *n.* One in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor; emulator; antagonist. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority. — *v. t.* [RIVALED (-vald), RIVALING.] To stand in competition with, strive to gain some object in opposition to; to strive to equal or excel, emulate. — **Ri'valry**, -rĭ, **-ship**, *n.* Act of rivaling, or state of being a rival; emulation; strife.

Rive, rīv, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED (rīvd), *p. p.* RIVED or RIVEN (rĭv'n), RIVING.] To rend asunder by force, split, cleave. — *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

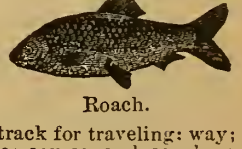
River, riv'ĕr, *n.* A stream of water, larger than a rivulet or brook, flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river; a copious flow; abundance. — **Riv'ered**, -ĕrd, *a.* Supplied with rivers. — **Riv'er-horse**, *n.* The hippopotamus, an amphibious animal inhabiting rivers.

Rivet, riv'et, *n.* A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread. — *v. t.* To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; to clinch; to fasten firmly, make firm or strong.

Rivulet, riv'u-let, *n.* A small river or brook; a streamlet.

Rix-dollar, riks'dol'lar, *n.* A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places, varying fr. 60 cents to $1.08.

Roach, rōch, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A gregarious fresh-water fish of the carp family, of a silver-white color, with a greenish back, having the dorsal fin opposite the ventral. A cockroach.



Roach.

Road, rōd, *n.* An open way or public passage; a public track for traveling: way; highway; street; lane; route; course; a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. — **Road'stead**, -sted, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore. — **Road'ster**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. A horse fitted for traveling.

Roam, rōm, *v. i.* [ROAMED (rōmd), ROAMING.] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to wander, rove, stroll, ramble, stray. — *v. t.* To range or wander over.

Roan, rōn, *a.* Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray, or white, thickly interspersed: esp., of a color having a decided shade of red. — said of a horse. — *n.* The color of a roan horse; a roan horse; a kind of leather for book-binding, made from sheepskin, in imitation of morocco.

Roar, rōr, *v. t.* [ROARED (rōrd), ROARING.] To utter a deep, loud, terrific cry, as a lion; to cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, etc.; to engage in riotous conduct, be disorderly; to laugh out

loudly and continuously. — *n.* The cry of a lion, etc.; the sound of roaring; a loud, continuous noise, as of billows, etc.

Roast, rōst, *v. t.* To cook, dress, or prepare (meat, etc.) for the table, by exposure to heat, before the fire; to dry and parch by exposure to heat; to heat violently, or to excess. — *v. i.* To be cooked by exposure to heat in the ashes or in an oven, be roasted. — *n.* That which is roasted; a piece of meat suitable for roasting. — *a.* Roasted.

Rob, rob, *v. t.* [ROBBED (robd), -BING.] To take away from by force, strip by stealing, plunder, steal from. (*Law.*) To take property from the person of, feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear. — **Rob'ber**, *n.* One who commits a robbery; one who takes property feloniously, and by violence; thief; plunderer; pillager; brigand; freebooter; pirate. — **Rob'bery**, -bēr-ȳ, *n.* The crime of stealing by force; spoliation; plunder; pillage; freebooting; piracy.

Robe, rōb, *n.* An outer garment for man or woman; esp., one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; a dress of state, rank, office, etc.; a skin of the wolf, buffalo, etc., dressed and prepared for use. — *v. t.* [ROBED (rōbd), ROBING.] To invest with a robe, dress, array.

Robin, rob'in, *n.* A European singing-bird, having a reddish breast; the ruddock; redbreast; an Amer. singing-bird, having the breast of a dingy orange red color; migratory thrush.

Robust, ro-bust', *a.* Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health; lusty; sturdy; hearty; sound; requiring strength or vigor. — **Rob'orant**, -o-rant, *a.* Strengthening. — *n.* (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

Roche-alum. See under ROCK.

Rochelle Powders, ro-shel' pow'dērz. Same as SEDLITZ POWDERS.

Rock, rok, *n.* A large mass of stony material; a large stone or crag; a stone. (*Geol.*) Any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, including sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds. That which resembles a rock in firmness. — **Rock'y**, -ȳ, *a.* Full of, formed of, or like, rock; unfeeling; obdurate. — **Roche'-**, rōk'-, *or* **Rock'-al'um**, *n.* The purest kind of alum. — **-can'dy**, *n.* An extremely hard candy, consisting of crystals of pure sugar. — **-crys'tal**, *n.* (*Min.*) Limpid quartz. — **-oil**, *n.* Same as PETROLEUM. — **-salt**, *n.* (*Min.*) Chloride of sodium (common salt) occurring in rock-like masses in mines. In U. S., salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation from sea-water.

Rock, rok, *n.* A distaff used in spinning. — **Rock'et**, *n.* A cylindrical case attached to a stick and filled with a composition which, being set on fire, projects the case, etc., through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

Rock, rok, *v. t.* [ROCKED (rokt), ROCKING.] To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; to move backward and forward in a cradle, etc.; to still, quiet. — *v. i.* To move or be moved backward and forward; to reel, totter. — **Rock'er**, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks; any implement capable of a rocking motion. — **Rock'ing-chair**, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers. — **-stone**, *n.* A large stone, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force. — **Rock'away**, -a-wa, *n.* A low, 4-wheeled, 2-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Rockaway.

Rocket, rok'et, *n.* An ornamental plant of several genera and many species: one species is eaten as a salad, when young and tender.

Rocket, a firework. See under ROCK, a distaff.

Rod, rod, *n.* A shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch; stem of a shrub; any long slender stick; a wand; an instrument of punishment or correction; a kind of scepter, or badge of office; power; authority; tyranny; oppression; a measure of length, containing 16½ feet; a perch; pole.

Rode. See RIDE.

Rodent, ro'dent, *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rodeo, ro-da'o, *n.* In Western U. S., a collecting of all the cattle on a ranch, to separate, count, or brand them.

Rodomontade, rod'o-mont-ād', *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant. — *v. i.* To boast, brag, bluster.

Roe, ro, *n.* The female of any species of deer. — **Roe'buck**, *n.* A small, graceful, and nimble deer of Europe and Asia, about 2 1-4 feet high, with branching antlers.

Roebuck.

Roe, ro, *n.* The ovary and eggs of a fish: the milt of the male fish is sometimes called *soft roe*.

Roentgen, Röntgen, ray, rēnt'gen-. (*Phys.*) A kind of ray generated in a very highly exhausted vacuum tube by an electrical discharge. It is capable of passing through many bodies opaque to light, and producing photographic and fluorescent effects by which means pictures showing the internal structure of opaque objects are made, called *radiographs* or *sciagraphs*. So called fr. the discoverer, W. C. *Röntgen*.

Rogation, ro-ga'shun, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people. Litany; supplication. — **Rog'atory**, rog'-a-to-rȳ, *a.* Seeking information; authorized to ascertain facts by examining witnesses, etc.

Rogue, rōg, *n.* (*Law.*) A vagrant; sturdy beggar; vagabond. A deliberately dishonest person; knave; cheat; one who is mischievous or frolicsome; an elephant which has left the herd and roams alone, usually very ferocious; also used as a term of endearment. (*Hort.*) A plant which deviates from the normal type. — **Rogu'ery**, -ēr-ȳ, *n.* Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices; rogue-like actions; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness. — **Rogu'ish**, *a.* Resembling, or proper for, a rogue; waggish; slightly mischievous.

Roil, roil, *v. t.* [ROILED (roild), ROILING.] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of; to excite to some degree of anger.

Roister, -terer, rois'tēr-ēr, *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

Roll, rōl, *v. t.* [ROLLED (rōld), ROLLING.] To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to wrap round on itself, form into a spherical or cylindrical body; to bind or involve by winding; to drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion, as of rolling; to press or level with a roller; to move on, or by means of, rollers or small wheels; to beat with rapid strokes, as a drum. — *v. i.* To move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis; to keep falling over and over; to perform a periodical revolution; to turn, move circularly; to move up and down, as waves or billows; to rock or move from side to side, as a ship; to run on wheels; to be formed into a cylinder or ball; to spread under a roller or rolling-pin; to wallow, tumble; to emit a sound like that of a drum beaten with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear. — *n.* Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; that which rolls; a roller; that which is rolled up; wool, and the like; a document which may be rolled up; a scroll; an official or public document; register; catalogue; list; a quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; a small cake of bread made from dough rolled up; the uniform beating of a drum with rapid strokes. — **Roll'er**, *n.* That which rolls; that which

turns on its own axis; esp., a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, etc., used in husbandry and the arts; a long and broad bandage used in surgery. — **Roll′call**, *n.* Act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers. — **Roll′ing-mill**, *n.* A mill furnished with heavy rollers, through which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets or rails, etc. — **-pin**, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with. — **Roll′y-pol′y**, -ĭ-pōl′ĭ, *n.* A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins; a thin sheet of cake spread with jam and rolled into cylindrical form. — **Role**, rōl, *n.* A part performed by an actor in a drama; any conspicuous action or duty performed by any one. — **Rouleau**, rōō-lō′, *n.*; *pl.* -LEAUX, -lōz′. A little roll; a roll of coins in paper. — **Roulette**, -let′, *n.* A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to roll round on a circle divided off into red and black spaces; a small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots.

Rollic, rol′lik, *v. i.* [-LICKED (-likt), -LICKING.] To move with a careless, swaggering, or frolicsome air.

Rom, rŏm, *n.* The name of the gypsies for one of themselves. — **Rom′any**, rŏm′a-nĭ, *a.* Of or pert. to the gypsies.

Roman, rō′man, *a.* Pert. to Rome, to the Roman people, or to the Roman Catholic religion. (*Print.*) Upright, erect, — said of the letters ordinarily used, as disting. fr. *Italic* characters; expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., etc., — said of numerals, as disting. fr. the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, etc. — *n.* A native, permanent resident, or citizen, of Rome. — *Roman Catholic.* Of, pert. to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head. — **Roman′ic**, *a.* Pert. to Rome or its people, — or to any or all of the various languages which, during the middle ages, sprung out of the old Roman; related to the Roman people by descent. — **Ro′manism**, -izm, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome. — **Ro′manist**, *n.* An adherent to the Rom. Cath. religion; a Roman Catholic. — **Ro′manize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert to the Rom. Cath. religion or opinions. — *v. i.* To conform to, etc. — **Rom′ish**, *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Rom. Cath. church. — **Roma′ic**, -ma′ik, *n.* The modern Greek vernacular language, used by the descendants of the Eastern Romans. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, modern Greece, or the modern Greek vernacular. — **Romance′**, -mans′, *n.* A species of fictitious writing, orig. composed in meter in the Romance dialects, and afterward in prose; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel; the languages or dialects formed from a mixture of the Latin with the languages of the barbarians, and from which have sprung the languages now prevalent in the south of Europe; the Neo-Latin languages. — *v. i.* [-MANCED (-mănst′), -MANCING.] To write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories. — **Roman′cer**, *n.* One who romances. — **Roman′tic**, *a.* Pert. to, involving, or resembling romance; fictitious; fanciful; characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety, as scenery; sentimental; extravagant; wild; chimerical. — **Roman′ticism**, -tĭ-sizm, *n.* State of being romantic or fantastic. — **Roman′ticness**, *n.* The state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; fancifulness. — **Ro′manesque′**, -esk′, *a.* (*Paint.*) Representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance. (*Arch.*) Somewhat resembling the Roman; esp., characterized by the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire. — *n.* (*Paint.*) A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed. (*Arch.*) The debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire.

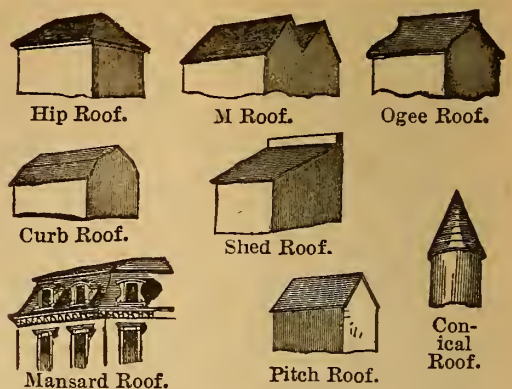
Romany. See under ROM.

Romp, romp, *n.* A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play; rude play or frolic. — *v. i.* [ROMPED (romt), ROMPING.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

Rondeau. See under ROUND.

Rood, rōōd, *n.* The 1-4th of an acre, or 40 square rods; a representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; or more generally of the Trinity.

Roof, rōōf, *n.* The cover or upper part of any house, barn, etc.; that which resembles or corresponds



with the covering of a house. — *v. t.* [ROOFED (rōōft), ROOFING.] To cover with a roof, inclose in a house, shelter. — **Roof′ing**, *n.* Act of covering with a roof; materials of or for a roof; the roof itself. — **Roof′less**, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rook, rŏŏk, *n.* (*Chess.*) One of the 4 pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Rook, rŏŏk, *n.* A gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like. — *v. i.* [ROOKED (rŏŏkt), ROOKING.] To cheat, defraud; to squat or sit close. — *v. t.* To cheat, defraud by cheating. — **Rook′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, etc.; an overcrowded, dilapidated building, or cluster of buildings. — **Rook′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

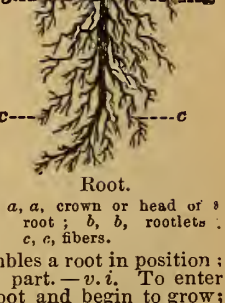
Rook.

Room, rōōm, *n.* Space; space unoccupied; place for reception of a person or thing; an apartment in a house; opportunity to act; place or stead left by another; compass; scope; latitude. — *v. i.* [ROOMED (rōōmd), ROOMING.] To occupy a room or apartment; to lodge. — **Room′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide. — **Room′iness**, *n.*

Roorback, rōōr′bak, *n.* A sensational story, esp. for political effect; a circumstantial falsehood.

Roost, rōōst, *n.* The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch; a collection of fowls roosting together. — *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch. — **Roost′er**, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head of the roost; a cock.

Root, rōōt, *n.* (*Bot.*) That part of a plant, usually underground, from which it receives support and through which it imbibes nourishment from the earth, etc. An edible or esculent root; that which resembles a root as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; an ancestor or progenitor; an early race; a word from which other words are formed; a radical; cause or occasion by which anything is brought about. (*Math.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. That which resembles a root in position; the lowest place, position, or part. — *v. i.* To enter the earth as roots; to take root and begin to grow; to become firmly fixed or established. — *v. t.* To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth;



Root.
a, a, crown or head of a root; *b, b*, rootlets; *c, c*, fibers.

to make deep or radical; to tear up by the root, eradicate, extirpate. — **Root'let**, *n.* A radicle; a little root; a branch of a root. — **Root'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of roots. — **Root**, *v. i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; to fawn servilely. — *v. t.* To turn up with the snout, as swine.

Rope, rōp, *n.* A large, stout, twisted cord, of not less than an inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united; in Eng., a measure of length = 6 2-3 yards. — *v. i.* [ROPED (rōpt), ROPING.] To be formed into rope; to be drawn out or extend into a filament or thread, as a glutinous substance. — *v. t.* To draw by, or as by, a rope. — **Rop'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous. — **Rop'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* A place where ropes are made. — **Rope'dan'cer**, *n.* One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air. — **-lad'der**, *n.* A ladder made of ropes. — **-walk**, *n.* A long, covered walk or building where ropes are manufactured.

Roriferous, ro-rif'ēr-us, *a.* Generating or producing dew. — **Rose'mary**, rōz'ma-rĭ, *n.* A shrubby aromatic plant of several species, whose pungent evergreen leaves are used for flavoring soup, etc., and furnish a fragrant oil used in making cologne, Hungary water, etc.

Rorqual, rôr'kwal, *n.* A cetaceous mammal allied to the common whale, but more ferocious and yielding less bone and oil: it is characterized by a dorsal fin and longitudinal folds on the throat and under parts.

Rose. See RISE.

Rose, rōz, *n.* A plant and flower of many species and varieties; a rosette; a perforated nozzle for distributing water. — **Ros'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Like a rose in form, color, etc.; blooming; red; blushing. — **Rose'-bug, -cha'fer**, *n.* A species of diurnal beetle, which feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants. — **-cold, -fe'ver**, *n.* Hay-fever, q. v. — **-col'ored**, *a.* Having the color of a rose; uncommonly beautiful; exaggeratedly fine or pleasing; extravagant. — **-di'amond**, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, one side of which is flat, and the other cut into 24 triangular planes in 2 ranges. — **-wa'ter**, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation. — *a.* Having the odor of rose-water; affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. — **-wind'ow**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the center, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose. — **-wood**, *n.* The wood of several different kinds of trees, growing in warm climates, much used in cabinet-work. — **Ro'seate**, -ze-āt, *a.* Full of roses; rosy; of a rose color; blooming. — **Ro'sary**, -za-rĭ, *n.* A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted. — **Rosette'**, -zet', *n.* An imitation of a rose made of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament. (*Arch.*) An ornament in form of a rose.

Rosemary. See under RORIFEROUS.

Rosin, roz'in, *n.* The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

Ross, ros, *n.* The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of trees.

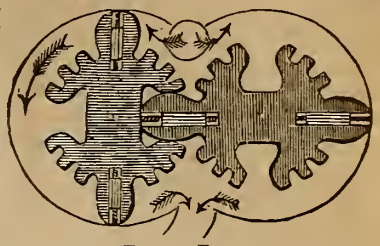
Roster, ros'tēr, *n.* (*Mil.*) A list of officers.

Rostrum, ros'trum, *n.* The beak or bill of a bird; beak of a ship. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An elevated place in the forum, for public speakers. Any elevated platform from which a speaker addresses an audience.

Rosy. See under ROSE.

Rot, rot, *v. i.* To be decomposed into simple parts; to go to decay, putrefy, corrupt, spoil. — *v. t.* To make putrid, bring to corruption. — *n.* The process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep; a form of decay which attacks timber, — usually called *dry-rot;* a disease very injurious to the potato. — **Rot'ten**, -tn, *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed; offensive to the smell; not firm or trusty; carious; unsound; corrupt; deceitful; treacherous. — **Rot'tenness**, *n.* — **Rot'ten-stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft stone used for polishing, and for cleaning metallic substances.

Rotary, ro'ta-rĭ, *a.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pert. to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory. — *Rotary pump.* A machine consisting of one or more projections acting as plungers, fixed to an axle and revolving in a cylindrical case, for lifting or forcing fluids.



Rotary Pump.

— **Ro'tate**, -tāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped. — *v. i.* To revolve or move round a center; to go out of office, and be succeeded by another. — *v. t.* To cause to revolve. — **Rota'tion**, *n.* Act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis; any return or succession in a series; frequent change of crop on any piece of land, or of incumbents in an office. — **Ro'tative, -tiv**, *a.* Turning as a wheel; rotary. — **Ro'tatory**, *a.* Turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession. — **Rotund'**, *a.* Round; circular; spherical; complete; entire. — **Rotund'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being rotund; sphericity; circularity. — **Rotun'da**, -dȧ, *n.* Any building that is round both on the outside and inside. — **Roué**, rōō-ā', *n.* A debauchee; rake.

Rotate Corolla.

Rote, rōt, *n.* An old instrument of music, — one kind resembling a harp, another a fiddle.

Rote, rōt, *n.* A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning; mere repetition.

Rotten, Rotten-stone. See under ROT.

Rotund, Roué, etc. See under ROTARY.

Rouble. Same as RUBLE.

Rouche. Same as RUCHE.

Rouge, rōōzh, *n.* A cosmetic giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. i.* [ROUGED (rōōzhd), ROUGING.] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge. — *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

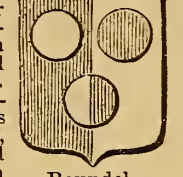
Rough, ruf, *a.* Having inequalities, small ridges, or points on the surface; not level, uneven; not polished; uncut, as a gem; tossed in waves; boisterous; stormy; marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered; lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish; rude; uncivil; harsh; unharmonious; hard; austere. — *n.* A rude, coarse fellow; a swaggerer; bully; rowdy; unfinished or original state. — *v. t.* [ROUGHED (ruft), ROUGHING.] To render rough, roughen. — **Rough'ly**, *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austerely. — **Rough'ness**, *n.* — **Rough'en**, ruf'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make rough. — *v. i.* To grow or become rough. — **Rough'-cast**, *v. t.* [-CAST, -CASTING.] To form or mold rudely; to plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* A rude model; a mixture of lime with shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

Rouleau, Roulette. See under ROLL.

Rounce, rowns, *n.* (*Print.*) The handle of a printing-press. See PRINTING-PRESS.

Round, rownd, *a.* Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center; or having a form approaching this; circular, cylindrical, or curved; not angular or pointed; full; complete; not inconsiderable; large; fully or plumply stated; positive; decided. — *n.* That which is round, as a circle, globe, sphere; a series of events ending where it began; a cycle; a course of action or conduct, performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another; a series of duties to be performed in turn, and then repeated; a circular dance; that which goes round a whole circle or company; rotation, as in office; succession; step of a ladder; thigh of a beef creature below the edge bone. (*Mus.*) A short, vocal piece, in which 3 or 4 voices follow each other round in a species of fugue in the uni-

son. (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. — *adv.* On all sides; around; circularly; from one side or party to another; by or in a circuit; back to the starting-point; through a circle, as of friends or houses. — *prep.* On every side of; around; about. — *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, cylindrical, or curved; to complete; to make round and protuberant; to move about, go round. — *v. i.* To grow or become round or full. — **Round'ing, -ish,** *a.* Somewhat, or nearly, round. — **Round'ly,** *adv.* In a round form or manner; openly; boldly; plainly; briskly; with speed. — **Round'about,** *a.* Indirect; going round; loose. — *n.* A sort of surtout; an armchair with a rounded back; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others. — **Round'head,** *a.* A Puritan, — so called from their practice of cropping the hair. — **Round'house,** *n.* A constable's prison. (*Naut.*) A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck; a privy near the head of a vessel. A building in connection with a railroad station, for housing locomotives. — **Round'let,** *n.* A little circle. — **Rounds'man,** *n.* A policeman not on duty in a particular precinct, but who inspects the rounds of the patrolmen. — **Round'shoul'dered, -dērd,** *a.* Having the shoulders projecting behind; round-backed. — **Roun'del,** *n.* A round form or figure; a circle; a small circular shield, in the 14th and 15th centuries. (*Her.*) A circular spot; an ordinary in the form of a small circle. (*Mus.*) A roundelay, q. v. — **Rondeau',** ron-dō', *n.* A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition, which occurs according to a fixed law. (*Mus.*) A composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains. — **Roun'delay, -de-la,** *n.* A sort of ancient poem, in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.



Roundel.

Rouse, rowz, *v. t.* [ROUSED (rowzd), ROUSING.] To wake from sleep or repose; to excite to lively thought or action; to awaken into activity, as the attention, or some passion, emotion, or faculty; to put into motion, agitate; to startle or surprise. — *v. i.* To awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action.

Rouse, rowz, *n.* A carousal; festival; drinking frolic.

Roust, rowst, *v. t.* To rouse, disturb, vex. — **Roust'about,** -a-bowt, *n.* A laborer on a steamboat, who loads and unloads the cargo, etc.; a shiftless vagrant.

Rout, rowt, *n.* A fashionable assembly, or large evening party; a tumultuous crowd; rabble; an uproar; noise; defeat of an army or band of troops; disorder and confusion of troops put to flight. — *v. t.* To defeat and throw into confusion, discomfit, beat, overpower, overthrow, conquer.

Route, rōōt *or* rowt, *n.* The course or way traveled or to be passed; a passing; course; march. — **Routine',** rōō-tēn', *n.* A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, frequently pursued; any regular course of action adhered to by force of habit.

Rove, rōv, *v. i.* [ROVED (rōvd), ROVING.] To wander, ramble, range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner. — *v. t.* To wander over, ramble, stroll. — **Rov'er,** rōv'ēr, *n.* A wanderer; a fickle or inconstant person; a robber or pirate; freebooter.

Rove, rōv, *v. t.* To draw through an eye or aperture; to draw out into flakes; to card (wool).

Row, ro, *n.* A series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; rank; file.

Row, ro, *v. t.* [ROWED (rōd), ROWING.] To impel (a boat or vessel) along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing. — *v. i.* To labor with the oar; to be moved by oars. — *n.* An excursion in a rowboat. — **Row'er,** *n.* — **Row'lock,** ro'lok *or* rul'uk, *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance or arrangement in or against which an oar works in rowing. — **Row'-boat,** *n.* A boat propelled by oars.

Row, row, *n.* A riotous, noisy disturbance; uproar; affray; quarrel. — *v. i.* To be riotous. — **Row'dy, -dy,** *n.* One who engages in rows, or riots; turbulent fellow; a rough.

Rowel, row'el, *n.* The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points. (*Far.*) A roll of hair or silk, answering to a seton in surgery. — *v. t.* [ROWELED (-eld), -ELING.] (*Far.*) To insert a rowel in.

Row'en, row'en, *n.* A stubble-field left unplowed until after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green; the 2d growth of grass in a season; aftermath.

Royal, roi'al, *a.* Kingly; pert. to the crown; becoming a king or queen; regal; founded by or under the patronage of royalty; noble; illustrious; august; majestic; magnanimous. — *n.* A large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches or more. (*Naut.*) A small sail above the top-gallant-sail: see SAIL. — **Roy'alist,** *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government. — **Roy'alize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make royal. — **Roy'ally,** *adv.* — **Roy'alty,** *n.* State of being royal; kingship; kingly office; the person of a king or sovereign; royal prerogative; kingdom; domain; province; sphere; a tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine; (*Com.*) a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or a percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one who hires the use of it.

Roysterer. Same as ROISTERER.

Rub, rub, *v. t.* [RUBBED (rubd), -BING.] To move backwards and forwards upon the surface of, with pressure or friction; to wipe, clean, scour; to spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear. — *v. i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to fret, chafe; to move or pass with difficulty. — *n.* Act of rubbing; friction; that which rubs, esp., a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome, a pinch; something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke. — **Rub'ber,** *n.* One who, or that which, rubs; in some games of chance, as whist, etc., the decisive game or games; or a contest of 3 games; a small block of India-rubber for erasing pencil marks; *pl.* overshoes made of India-rubber. — *India-rubber.* Caoutchouc, — so called as having been orig. used to rub out pencil marks.

Rubbish, rub'bish, *n.* Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; fragments; ruins; debris. — **Rub'ble, -bl,** *n.* Water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls.

Rubescent, Rubicund, etc. See under RUBY.

Ruble, rōō'bl, *n.* A silver coin of Russia, worth from $0.75 to $0.86; a gold coin of Russia, 100 of which are held equal to 103 of the silver ruble.

Ruby, rōō'bĭ, *n.* (*Min.*) A precious stone or mineral, of a crimson or carmine red color. (*Print.*) A size of printing type smaller than nonpareil, — so called in Eng.: in the U. S. it is called *agate.*

☞ This line is printed in *ruby*, or *agate.*

— *a.* Having the color of the ruby; red. — **Rubes'cent, -bes'sent,** *a.* Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color. — **Ru'bicund, -bĭ-kund,** *a.* Inclining to redness. — **Rubif'ic,** *a.* Making red. — **Ru'bifica'tion,** *n.* Act of making red; that which serves to make red. — **Ru'biform,** *a.* Having the form or nature of red. — **Rubi'go,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew. — **Ru'bric,** *n.* That part of any work which in the early manuscripts and typography was colored red; (*Law-books.*) the title of a statute, — anciently written in red letters; (*Prayer-book of the Epis. Ch.*) the directions for the conduct of service, formerly printed in red; an episcopal injunction; that which is established or settled, as by authority.

Ruche, Rouche, rōōsh, *n.* A kind of plaited or goffered quilling. — **Ruck,** ruk, *v. t.* [RUCKED (rukt), RUCKING.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease. — *v. i.* To be drawn into wrinkles. — *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

Ructation, ruk-ta'shun, *n.* Act of belching wind from the stomach.

Rudd, rud, *n.* A fresh-water European fish of the

carp family; it has red irises, fins, and tail; the red-eye. — **Rud'dy**, -dĭ, *a.* [-DIER; -DIEST.] Of a red color; of a lively flesh color. — **Rud'diness**, *n.* — **Rud'dle**, -dl, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of red earth; red ocher.

Rudd.

Rudder, rud'dĕr, *n.* (*Naut.*) The instrument by which a ship or other vessel is steered; see SHIP. That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor.

Rude, rōōd, *a.* Characterized by roughness, uneven; rugged; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse; impertinent; shapeless; uncouth; rustic; vulgar; untaught; ignorant; surly; churlish; uncivilized; barbarous; boisterous; severe. — **Ru'diment**, -dĭ-ment, *n.* That which is unformed or undeveloped; unfinished beginnings; an element or first principle of any art or science. (*Nat. Hist.*) An organ not fully formed. — **Rudiment'al, -ary**, *a.* Pert. to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; initial. (*Nat. Hist.*) Imperfectly developed.

Rue, rōō, *v. t.* [RUED (rōōd), RUING.] To lament, regret, grieve for. — **Rue'ful**, -fŭl, *a.* Causing one to rue or lament; woful; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

Rue, rōō, *n.* A plant, having a strong, heavy odor, and a bitter taste.

Ruff, ruf, *n.* A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted; something formed in plaits or flutings, like the collar of this name. (*Ornith.*) A bird, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper: the male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season; also, a certain species of pigeon. — *v. t.* [RUFFED (ruft), -FING.] To ruffle, disorder. — **Ruffed**, ruft, *a.* Furnished with a ruff. — *Ruffed grouse.* A handsome Amer. bird, resembling the pheasant, — called *partridge* in the U. S. — **Ruf'fle**, -fl, *v. t.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To make into a ruff, draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds; to furnish with ruffles; to roughen or disturb the surface of; to discompose, agitate; to throw into disorder or confusion. — *v. i.* To play loosely, flutter. — *n.* A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment; a frill; a state of being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion. (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll. — *v. i.* To make this beat on a drum.

Ruff.

Ruffed Grouse.

Ruffian, ruf'yan *or* -fĭ-an, *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime. — *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. — **Ruf'fianism**, -izm, *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian. — **Ruf'fianly**, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious. — **Ruf'fle**, -fl, *v. i.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To be noisy and turbulent; to bluster, bully.

Ruffle. See under RUFF and RUFFIAN.

Rufous, rū'fus, *a.* Reddish; brownish-red.

Rug, rug, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woolen fabric, used for protecting a carpet, and for various purposes. — **Rug'ged**, *a.* Full of asperities on the surface; not neat or regular; rough with bristles or hair; harsh; crabbed; austere; stormy; turbulent; tempestuous, — said of weather, etc.; rough to the ear; sour; surly; frowning; violent; rude; boisterous; vigorous; robust; hardy. — **Rug'gedly**, *adv.* — **Rug'gedness**, *n.*

Rugine, rōō'jēn, *n.* A surgical instrument for rasping bones to detach the periosteum, either in certain surgical operations or for anatomical purposes.

Rugose, rōō-gōs', *a.* Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. — **Rugos'ity**, -gŏs'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being wrinkled.

Ruin, rōō'in, *n.* That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; that which is fallen down and become worthless; esp., in pl., the remains of a destroyed or desolate house, fortress, city, etc.; state of being decayed, or worthless; that which promotes injury, decay, or destruction. — *v. t.* [RUINED (-ind), RUINING.] To bring to ruin, impair seriously, damage essentially. — *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to perish. — **Ruina'tion**, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. — **Ru'inous**, -us, *a.* Bringing, or tending to bring, certain ruin; characterized by ruin; composed of, or consisting in, ruins; dilapidated; decayed; pernicious; destructive; wasteful; mischievous.

Rule, rōōl, *n.* An instrument which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line; that which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct or action; a minor law; the administration of law; government; authority; control. — *v. t.* [RULED (rōōld), RULING.] To mark with lines by a ruler; to exercise authority over, govern; to establish or lay down (a rule, decree, decision). (*Law.*) To require or command by rule; to enter a rule against. — *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. (*Law.*) To decide, order by rule, enter a rule. (*Com.*) To stand or maintain on a level. — **Rul'able**, *a.* Accordant or conformable to rule. — **Rul'er**, *n.* An instrument with straight edges or sides, for drawing lines; one who rules; a governor. — **Rul'ing**, *p. a.* Marking with, or as with, a ruler; predominant; reigning; controlling; prevailing; prevalent.

Rum, rum, *n.* A kind of intoxicating liquor distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses.

Rum, rum, *a.* Queer; odd; strange; curious.

Rumble, rum'bl, *n.* A boot with a seat above it for servants, behind a carriage; a low, heavy sound; a rumbling. — *v. i.* [RUMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To make a low, heavy, continued sound. — **Rum'bler**, *n.*

Rumb. Same as RHUMB: see under RHOMB.

Ruminate, rōō'mĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To chew the cud; to muse, meditate, ponder. — *v. t.* To chew over again; to muse on, meditate. — **Ru'minant**, *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. — **Rumina'tion**, *n.* Act of ruminating, or chewing the cud; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Rummage, rum'mej, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over. — *v. t.* [RUMMAGED (-mejd), -MAGING.] To search or examine thoroughly, esp. by turning over or moving things. (*Naut.*) To remove (goods or luggage) from one place to another. — *v. i.* To search a place narrowly.

Rumor, rōō'mēr, *n.* A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for its truth; a story well authorized; fame; reputation; report; hearsay; story. — *v. t.* [RUMORED (-mērd), -MORING.] To report by rumor, tell.

Rump, rump, *n.* The end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttocks; the part of a beef creature above the edge bone, extending from the round to the loin: see BEEF.

Rumple, rum'pl, *v. i.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To make uneven, wrinkle, disorder by rough usage. — *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

Rumpus, rum'pus, *n.* A disturbance; quarrel.

Run, run, *v. i.* [*imp.* RAN or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; RUNNING.] To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking; to move with an easy or rapid movement; to hasten, hurry; to retreat, flee; to steal off, quit, depart; to contend in a race, enter, as a candidate, into a contest; to go from one state to another; to proceed; to pass, in thought or conversation, from one subject to another; to press for payment (upon a bank, etc.) with numerous demands; to be moved, pass, go, — said of involuntary motion; as, to flow, as a liquid; to descend, as a stream; to proceed along a surface, extend, spread; to turn, as a wheel; to move on wheels or runners; to extend through a period of time; to go back and forth from place to place, as a stage, packet, etc.; to pass; to continue in operation; to have a course or direction; to be in form thus, as a combination of words; to have growth or

development; to tend, incline; to spread and blend together; to continue without falling due; to hold good. — *v. t.* To cause to run; to pursue in thought; to cause to enter, thrust; to drive or force; to shape, mold, cast; to cause to be drawn, mark out, determine; to smuggle; to be exposed to the risk of, hazard, venture; to sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line. — *n.* Act of running; that which runs; a method or rate of running; mode of conduct or procedure; state of being current; currency; prevalence; a small stream; brook; creek; a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. — **Run'ner,** *n.* One who or that which runs; a racer; one who solicits custom for hotels, steamboats, etc.; one of the curved pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides. (*Bot.*) A slender branch running along the ground, and forming roots and a young plant at its extremity. — **Run'away,** -a-wa, *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive. — *a.* Fleeing, etc.; accomplished by or during flight; addicted to running away, — said of a horse, etc. — **Run'way,** *n.* The channel of a stream; the path to feeding-grounds made by deer, etc. — **Run'-round,** *n.* (*Med.*) A felon; whitlow. — **Run'let, -nel,** *n.* A little run; small brook; rivulet.

Runners.

Runagate, run'a-gāt, *n.* A fugitive; vagabond; apostate; renegade.

Rundle, run'dl, *n.* A round; a step of a ladder; something put round an axis.

Rune, rōon, *n.* One of the letters or characters of a peculiar alphabet in use among the Norsemen; a rhyme, etc., written in such characters; anything obscure or mysterious. — **Ru'nic,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Runes, or the language and letters of the ancient Norsemen.

Rung. See RING.

Rung, rung, *n.* (*Naut.*) A floor timber in a ship. One of the rounds of a ladder, or stakes of a cart.

Runner. See under RUN.

Runt, runt, *n.* Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Rupee, ru-pe', *n.* A coin and money of account in the E. Indies: the gold rupee of Bombay and Madras is worth about $7.00; the silver rupee, coined by the E. I. Co. at Calcutta, nearly $0.50.

Rupture, rup'chur, *n.* Act of breaking or bursting; state of being broken or violently parted; breach of peace or concord; between nations, open hostility or war. (*Med.*) Hernia. — *v. t.* [RUPTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To part by violence, break, burst.

Rural, rōō'ral, *a.* Pert. or belonging to the country, as disting. fr. a city or town; pert. to farming or agriculture; rustic. — **Rus'tic,** *a.* Pert. to the country; rude; unpolished; coarse; plain; simple; artless; inelegant; untaught; awkward; rough; honest. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown. — **Rus'tically,** -tik-al-lĭ, *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely. — **Rus'ticate,** *v. i.* To dwell in the country. — *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. — **Rustica'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Rustic'ity,** -tis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

Rustic Masonry.

Ruse, rōōz, *n.* An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Rush, rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of many species, growing in wet ground. The merest trifle; a straw.

Rush, rush, *v. i.* [RUSHED (rusht), RUSHING.] To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with undue eagerness. — *v. t.* To push forward with violence. — *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste.

Rusk, rusk, *n.* A kind of light, soft cake, or a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

Russ, rus *or* rōōs, *n.* A Russian; the language of the Russians. — *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Rus'sian,** rush'an *or* rōō'shan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Russia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Russia; language of Russia; Russ.

Russet, rus'set, *a.* Of a reddish-brown color; homespun. — **Rus'set, -seting,** *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin. — **Rus'sety,** -set-ĭ, *a.* Of a russet color; russet.

Rust, rust, *n.* An oxide of iron which forms a rough, reddish coat on the surface of that metal; any metallic oxide; that which resembles rust in appearance or effects; esp., a parasitic fungus which forms rusty spots on the leaves and stalks of many kinds of grain. — *v. i.* To be oxidized, and contract a roughness on the surface; to become dull by inaction. — *v. t.* To cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust; to impair by time and inactivity. — **Rust'y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Covered, affected with, or resembling, rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; covered with a substance resembling rust; rubiginous.

Rustic, Rusticate, etc. See under RURAL.

Rustle, rus'l, *v. i.* [RUSTLED (-sld), -LING.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk, or dry leaves. — *n.* A succession of sounds like those made by rubbing silk; a rustling.

Rut, rut, *n.* The copulation of animals, esp. of deer; time of sexual excitement among deer, etc. — *v. i.* To seek copulation. — **Rut'ty,** -ĭ, *a.* Lustful.

Rut, rut, *n.* A furrow worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything. — **Rut'ty,** -tĭ, *a.* Full of ruts.

Rutabaga, rōō'tà-ba'gà, *n.* A large turnip of many varieties; Swedish turnip.

Ruth, rōōth, *n.* Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness. — **Ruth'less,** *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless.

Rye, rī, *n.* An annual herbaceous grain-bearing grass, intermediate between wheat and barley; its seed, used as a bread-corn, esp. in Germany and Russia. — **Rye'-grass,** *n.* A grass of several species, cultivated for cattle in England; the darnel.

Ryot, rī'ot, *n.* A cultivator of the soil; a peasant, — so called in Hindostan.

S.

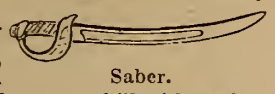
S, es, the 19th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is a consonant, called a sibilant, from its hissing sound: it has 2 uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *sin, this;* the other a vocal hissing or a buzzing, like that of *z,* as in *muse, wise:* it generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of proper Eng. words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage.

Sabaoth, sa-ba'oth *or* sab'a-oth, *n. pl.* Armies; hosts, — used only in the phrase, *Lord of Sabaoth.*

Sabbath, sab'bath, *n.* A day in each week which God has commanded to be kept holy and observed by rest from all secular employments and recreations, — kept by the Jews upon Saturday, the 7th day, and by Christians on Sunday, the 1st day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead; the 7th year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, etc. — **Sabbata'rian,** -rĭ-an, *n.* One who regards the 7th day of the week as the Sabbath, agreeably to

the letter of the 4th commandment in the decalogue; a strict observer of the Sabbath. — *a.* Pert. to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians. — **Sabbata'rianism**, -izm, *n.* The tenets of, etc.; bigoted or rigid observance of, etc.

Saber, -bre, sa'bĕr, *n.* A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword. — *v. t.* [SABERED *or* -BRED (-bĕrd), -BERING *or* -BRING.] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.



Saber.

Sable, sa'bl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in northern Europe and Asia. The fur of the sable, consisting of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair over-topped by another still longer: this upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward; and a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy: the Amer. sable is the pine marten; a mourning garment; funeral robe. (*Her.*) The tincture or color black, — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other. — *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; black. — *v. t.* [SABLED (-bld), -BLING.] To render sable or dark in color.

Sable.

Sabot, sä-bo', *n.* A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in some European countries. (*Mil.*) A wooden disk to which the cartridge bag and projectile are attached, in a stand of ammunition.

Sabre. See SABER.

Sac, sak, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A bag or receptacle for a liquid.

Saccharine, sak'ka-rīn *or* -rĭn, *a.* Pert. to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sweet; producing sugar. — **Saccharif'erous**, -rif'ĕr-us, *a.* Producing sugar. — **Sac'charoid**, -roid', -roid'al, *a.* Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar. — **Saccharom'eter**, -e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

Sacerdotal. See under SACRED.

Sachem, sa'chem, *n.* A chief of a tribe of the Amer. Indians; a sagamore.

Sack, sak, *n.* A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a large pouch; a loosely hanging garment, worn like a cloak about the shoulders; the pillage or plunder (of a town or city); devastation; ravage. — *v. t.* [SACKED (sakt), SACKING.] To put in a sack; to bag; to plunder or pillage (a town or city); to devastate, ravage. — **Sack'age**, -ej, *n.* Act of taking by storm and pillaging. — **Sack'er**, *n.* — **Sack'cloth**, *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification. — **Sack'ful**, -ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as a sack will hold. — **Sack'ing**, *n.* A stout, coarse cloth for bags, bed-bottoms, etc.

Sack, sak, *n.* A Spanish wine of the dry kind; sherry.

Sackbut, sak'but, *n.* (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument of music, like a trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened.

Sacred, sa'kred, *a.* Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; esp., in a good sense, made holy; set apart to religious use; relating to religion, or to the services of religion; possessing the highest title to respect, reverence, or veneration; not to be profaned or violated; consecrated; dedicated; holy; divine; reverend. — **Sac'rifice**, -rĭ-fīz, *v. t.* [-FICED (-fīzd), -FICING.] To make an offering of; to consecrate or present, by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving, to some divinity; to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something; to kill. — *v. i.* To make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar. — -fīs *or* -fīz, *n.* The offering of anything to God or to a god; anything consecrated and offered to a divinity; destruction or surrender of anything made for the sake of something else; thing so given up. — **Sac'rifi'cial**, -fish'al, *a.* Relating to, concerned with, or consisting in, sacrifice. — **Sac'rilege**, -rĭ-lej, *n.* The crime of violating or profaning sacred things. — **Sacrile'gious**, -le'jus, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious. — **Sac'ristan**, now contr. **Sex'ton**, *n.* An officer of the church who has the care of its utensils or movables. — **Sac'risty**, -tĭ, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry. — **Sac'rament**, *n.* (*Theol.*) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers; eucharist. [Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, esp. the latter: the Romish and Greek churches have 5 other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.] — **Sacrament'al**, *a.* Belonging, relating to, or constituting a sacrament; sacredly binding; bound by a sacrament. — **Sac'ramenta'rian**, **-ment'ary**, -arĭ, *a.* Pert. to the sacraments. — **Sacerdo'tal**, sas-ĕr-do'tal, *a.* Pert. to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly. — **Sa'crum**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The triangular bone which forms the posterior part of the pelvis.

Sad, sad, *a.* [SADDER; -DEST.] Heavy; dull; grave; dark, — said of colors; serious; grave; affected with grief or unhappiness; causing sorrow; bad; naughty; troublesome. — **Sad'den**, -dn, *v. t.* [-DENED (-dnd), -DENING.] To make sad, or sorrowful.

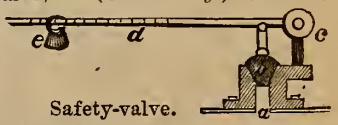
Saddle, sad'dl, *n.* A seat to be placed on an animal's back for the rider to sit on; a part of a horse's harness, to which the check-rein, lugs, etc., are attached; something resembling a saddle in form, use, etc.; esp., a piece of meat containing a part of the back-bone of an animal with the ribs on each side. — *v. t.* [SADDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To put a saddle upon; to fix as a charge upon; to encumber. — **Sad'dler**, *n.* One who makes saddles, harness, etc. — **Sad'dlery**, -dlĕr-ĭ, *n.* Materials for making saddles and harnesses; articles for sale in a saddler's shop; trade or employment of a saddler.

Sadducee, sad'u-se, *n.* One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

Sad-iron, sad'i-ĕrn, *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; flat iron.

Sadly, Sadness. See under SAD.

Safe, sāf, *a.* Free from harm, injury, or risk; not dangerous or likely to cause injury; conferring safety; securing from harm; to be relied upon; in secure care or custody; sure; secure. — *n.* A place for safety; a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, etc.; a chest for meals; refrigerator. — **Safe'ly**, *adv.* In a safe manner; without injury or danger; without escape; in close custody. — **Safe'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety. — **Safe'ty**, -tĭ, *n.* Condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, insuring against loss, etc.; close custody. — **Safe'guard**, *n.* That which defends or protects; defense; protection; a convoy or guard; a warrant of security given by a sovereign or military commander to protect any one. — **Safe'-con'duct**, *n.* That which gives a safe passage; either a convoy or guard, or a writing, pass, or warrant of security. — **-keep'ing**, *n.* Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape. — **Safe'ty-lamp**, *n.* A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without danger of setting fire to inflammable gases. — **-valve**, *n.* (*Steam Eng.*) A valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety; a valve, opening inward, to admit the air and prevent the boiler from being crushed or injured by the pressure of the atmosphere as the steam cools. — **Save**, sāv, *v. t.* [SAVED (sāvd), SAVING.] To make safe, preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from impending danger; to deliver from sin and from the second death or endless misery; to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up; to insure against, spare; to hinder from occurrence, prevent; to catch; to be in



Safety-valve.

a, boiler; *b*, valve; *c*, fulcrum or support; *d*, steelyard lever; *e*, weight.

time for. — *v. i.* To hinder expense, be economical. — *prep.* Except; not including. — **Sav'ing,** *p. a.* Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical; incurring no loss, though not gainful. — *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *prep.* With the exception of; in favor of; excepting. — *n.* Exception; reservation; that which is saved. — **Sav'ings-bank,** *n.* A bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest. — **Sav'ior, -iour,** -yẽr, *n.* One who saves or delivers from destruction or danger; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Saffron, saf'run, *n.* A bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a deep yellow color; the dried stigmata of the plant, used in cooking, medicine, and esp. in dyeing, etc. — *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow. — **Saf'flower,** *n.* An annual plant, the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge; the dried flowers; the red or yellow dyestuff obtained from the flowers.

Sag, sag, *v. i.* [SAGGED (sagd), -GING.] To lean, incline, bend, hang away, in consequence of unsupported weight; to give way, yield. — *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

Saga, sa'gȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -GAS, -gȧz. A northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

Sagacious, sa-ga'shus, *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; shrewd; quick; wise. — **Sagac'ity,** -gas'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; judiciousness.

Sagamor, sag'a-mōr, *n.* The head of a tribe, among the N. Amer. Indians, — generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers disting. between them, making the *sachem* a chief of the 1st rank, a *sagamore* one of the 2d.

Sage, sāj, *n.* A plant of many species: the common sage is mostly employed in cookery as a condiment.

Sage, sāj, *a.* Having nice discernment and powers of judging; proceeding from wisdom; well adapted to the purpose; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious. — *n.* A wise man; esp., a grave philosopher, venerable for his years.

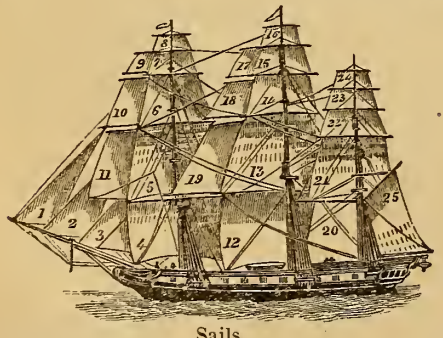
Sagittarius, saj'it-ta-rĭ-us, *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the 12 signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Nov. 22. [L., an archer, fr. *sagitta*, an arrow.] — **Sag'ittary,** -ta-rĭ, *n.* (*Myth.*) A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. — *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, an arrow.

Sago, sa'go, *n.* A dry, granulated starch, imported from the E. Indies, and used for puddings, etc.: it is prepared from the pith of several different palms.

Sagoin, sa-goin', *n.* The squirrel monkey of S. Amer.: it has a non-prehensile, furry tail.

Said, sed, *p. a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid, — used chiefly in legal style.

Sail, sāl, *n.* A sheet of canvas or other substance,



Sails.

1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, foretopmast stay sail; 4, fore-course; 5, foretop-sail; 6, foretop-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore sky-sail; 9, fore-royal studding sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding sail; 11, foretopmast studding sail; 12, main course; 13, maintop-sail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding sail; 19, maintopmast studding sail; 20, mizzen course; 21, mizzen-top-sail; 22, mizzen top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; 25, mizzen spanker.

spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water; a sailing vessel; ship of any kind; a craft; a journey or excursion upon the water. — *v. i.* [SAILED (sāld), SAILING.] To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to set sail, begin a voyage; to move smoothly through the air. — *v. t.* To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails; to fly through; to direct or manage the motion of (a vessel). — **Sail'er,** *n.* A ship or other vessel, — with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing. — **Sail'ing,** *n.* (*Naut.*) Act of one who or that which sails; art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation. — **Sail'or,** *n.* One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; one of the crew of a vessel; a mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sainfoin, sān'foin, *n.* A leguminous fodder plant.

Saint, sānt, *n.* A holy or godly person; one of the blessed in heaven. (*Eccl.*) One canonized by the church. — *v. t.* To make a saint of, beatify, canonize. — *Saint Vitus's dance.* (*Med.*) A disease affecting the voluntary muscles with constant, irregular movements; chorea. — **Saint'ed,** *a.* Consecrated; sacred; holy; gone to heaven. — **Saint'ly,** *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person. — **Saint'ship,** *n.* Character or qualities of a saint. — **Sanc'tify,** sank'tĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make sacred or holy; to purify, in preparation for religious service; to set apart to a holy or religious use, hallow; to make free from sin, make holy; to render productive of holiness or piety: to secure from violation, give sanction to. — **Sanc'timony,** -tĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* Holiness; devoutness; sanctity: esp., artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness. — **Sanc'timo'nious,** *a.* Possessing sanctimony; sacred: saintly; making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious. — **Sanc'tion,** *n.* Solemn or ceremonious ratification; approbation and acceptance; anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; ratification; authorization; authority; countenance; support. — *v. t.* [SANCTIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To give validity or authority to; to ratify, confirm, authorize. — **Sanc'titude,** -tĭ-tūd, *n.* Holiness; sacredness; sanctity. — **Sanc'tity,** *n.* State or quality of being sacred or holy; religious binding force. — **Sanct'uary,** -choo-ĕr-ĭ, *n.* A sacred place; a temple, church, or place of worship; consecrated spot; place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge. — **Sanc'tum,** *n.* A sacred place; a private retreat.

Sake, sāk, *n.* Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; reason; account; regard for a person or thing.

Sal, sal, *n.* Salt, — a word used in chemistry and pharmacy. — *S. volatile*, -vo-lat'ĭ-le, *vulg. pron.* -vol'a-til. Lit. volatile salt, carbonate of ammonia; aromatic spirits of ammonia. — *S. soda.* (*Com.*) Impure carbonate of soda. — **Sal'ad,** *n.* Uncooked herbs, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish; a dish composed of meat chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked lettuce, etc., seasoned with mustard and other condiments. — **Sal'ary,** -a-rĭ, *n.* Recompense stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services; stipend; pay; wages; hire. — *v. t.* [SALARIED (-rid), -RYING.] To fix or pay a salary to one. — **Sal'era'tus,** *n.* A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery. — **Sal'ify,** -ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid. — **Salif'erous,** -lif'ẽr-us, *a.* Producing or bearing salt. — **Sal'ifi'able,** *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. — **Sal'ifica'tion,** *n.* Act of salifying. — **Saline,** sa-līn' *or* sa'līn, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or partaking of the qualities of, salt. — *n.* A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Salacious, sa-la'shus, *a.* Lustful; lecherous.

Salad. See under SAL.

Salam, -laam, salăm', *n.* A salutation, obeisance, or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

Salamander.

Salamander, sal'a-man'dẽr, *n.* A

small lizard-shaped batrachian reptile, living in cool, moist places, formerly fabled to live and breed in the fire; any being capable of enduring great heat.

Sale, sāl, *n.* Act of selling, transfer of property for a price in money, etc.; opportunity of selling; demand; market; auction. — **Sales′man**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise. — **Sale′work**, *n.* Work or things made for sale; work carelessly done. — **Sell**, *v. t.* [SOLD (sōld), SELLING.] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, esp. for money; to accept a price or reward for (a breach of duty, trust, etc.); to betray; to impose upon, make a fool of, cheat. — *v. i.* To practice selling; to be sold. — *n.* An imposition or trick, as in a case where confidence has been reposed, or expectation excited.

Saleratus. See under SAL.

Salic, sal′ik, *a.* Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne.

Salient, sā′lĭ-ent, *a.* Moving by leaps; shooting out or up; projecting; springing; forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous.

Salify, Saline, etc. See under SAL.

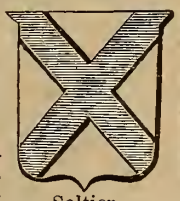
Saliva, sa-lī′vȧ, *n.* The transparent alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth; spittle. — **Sal′ivate**, -ĭ-vāt, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury. — **Sal′iva′tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) A continued unnatural flow of saliva, esp. with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

Sallow, sal′lo, **Sal′ly**, -lĭ, *n.* A tree of the willow kind.

Sallow, sal′lo, *a.* Of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow.

Sally. See SALLOW, a tree.

Sally, sal′lĭ, *n.* A leaping forth; a sudden eruption; an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; excursion from the usual track; digression; deviation; a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, etc.; act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade. — *v. i.* [-LIED (-lid), -LING.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers. — **Sal′ly-port**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A postern gate, or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie: see CASTLE. — **Salta′tion**, *n.* A leaping or jumping; beating or palpitation. — **Sal′tatory**, -ta-to-rĭ, *a.* Leaping or dancing; having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing. — **Sal′tier**, -tēr, *n.* (*Her.*) A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X. One who leaps or dances.


Saltier.

Salmagundi, sal-ma-gun′dĭ, *n.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions; a mixture of various ingredients; an olio; medley.

Salmon, sam′un, *n.* A migratory food fish of northern regions, allied to the trout; the color of its flesh, — a kind of reddish yellow. — **Salm′on-trout**, *n.* A fish resembling the salmon.

Salmon.

Saloon, sa-lōōn′, *n.* (*Arch.*) A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art, — applied also to halls for specific public uses. — **Salon**, sä-lōN′, *n.* An apartment for the reception of company; *pl.*, fashionable parties; circles of fashionable society. [F.]

Salsify, sal′sĭ-fĭ, *n.* A plant having a long, tapering root, of a mild, sweetish taste like the parsnip; the oyster-plant, — so called from its taste when fried.

Sal-soda. See under SAL.

Salt, sawlt, *n.* The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, for the preservation of meat, etc.; flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning; piquancy; wit; a salt-cellar; a sailor; esp., an old sailor. (*Chem.*) A combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent. — *a.* Furnished or impregnated with, abounding in, or containing salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt. — *v. t.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt. — **Saltpe′ter, -tre**, -tēr, *n.* (*Chem.*) Nitrate of potassa; niter, q. v.

Saltant, Saltier, Saltigrade, etc. See under SALLY.

Salubrious, sa-lu′brĭ-us, *a.* Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome; healthy; salutary. — **Salu′brity**, -brĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness. — **Sal′utary**, -u-ta-rĭ, *a.* Promoting health; promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose: wholesome; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable. — **Salute′**, sa-lūt′, *v. t.* To address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet, hail; to greet with a kiss or with a wave of the hand. (*Mil. & Naval.*) To honor (some day, person, or nation) by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, etc. — *n.* Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting; a kiss; a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival, — sometimes also performed by lowering colors or beating drums. — **Sal′uta′tion**, *n.* Act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting; salute; address. — **Salu′tatory**, -lu′-ta-to-rĭ, *a.* Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting. — *n.* In the U. S., the salutatory or opening oration at a college commencement. — **Salu′tato′rian**, *n.* The student who pronounces the salutatory oration. — **Sal′vage**, -vej, *n.* The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril; that part of the property that survived the peril and is saved. — **Sal′vable**, *a.* Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. — **Salva′tion**, *n.* Act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity. (*Theol.*) Redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death. — **Sal′ver**, *n.* A plate or waiter on which food, etc., is presented. — **Sal′vo**, *n.; pl.* -vōz. An exception; reservation. (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms, not intended for a salute; a volley.

Salve, säv, *n.* An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment. — *v. t.* [SALVED (sävd), SALVING.] To heal by applications or medicaments; to apply salve to.

Salver, Salvo. See under SALUBRIOUS.

Samara, sa-ma′rȧ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a membranaceous margin or wing, as in the ash, maple, and elm.

Samara.

Sambo, sam′bo, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a negro.

Same, sām, *a.* Not different or other; identical; of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, etc.; corresponding; similar; like; just, or just about to be, mentioned. — **Same′ness**, *n.* State of being the same; identity; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; tedious monotony.

Samovar, sam′o-vär, *n.* A copper tea urn used in Russia.

Samp, samp, *n.* Maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk.

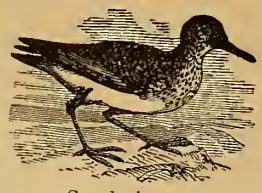
Sample, sam′pl, *n.* A part of anything presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; illustration. — **Sam′pler**, *n.* One who distributes things into samples for inspection; a pattern of work; esp., a collection of needle-work patterns.

Sanable, Sanatory, etc. See under SANE.

Sanctify, Sanction, Sanctuary, etc. See under SAINT.

Sand, sand, *n.* Comminuted rock, esp., quartz, reduced to fine, loose, incoherent particles; fr. the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment, a measured interval; *pl.* tracts of land consisting of sand. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with sand. — **Sand′ed**, *p. a.* Covered with sand; marked with spots; speckled. — **Sand′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling sand; full of sand; of the color of sand; of a yellowish red color. — **Sand′stone**, *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made of sand more or less firmly cemented together. — **Sand′-blast**, *n.* A process of cutting, dressing, or engraving stone, glass, metal, etc., by driving against it a stream of quartz grains. — **-eel**, *n.* A small eel-like fish: it buries itself in the moist sand

after the retiring of the tide. — **-heat**, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations. — **-paper**, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, used for smoothing and polishing. — **-piper**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A migratory wading bird of the snipe family, of many species: it inhabits sea-shores and marine marshes.


Sand-piper.

Sandal, san′dal, *n.* A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot; a kind of slipper; an overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.

Sandals.

Sandal-wood, san′dal-wo͝od, *n.* The wood of a low E. Indian tree, having a general resemblance to the privet or prim: when old it has a yellow color and great fragrance.

Sandemanian, san-de-ma′nĭ-an, *n.* One of a Christian sect, established in Eng. and Amer. by Robert *Sandeman*, a Scotchman, who taught that the bare work of Christ is sufficient to save sinners.

Sandiver, san′dĭ-vẽr, *n.* A whitish substance cast up, as a scum, from the materials of glass in fusion.

Sandwich, sand′wich, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between them, — said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of *Sandwich*. — *v. t.* [SANDWICHED (-wicht), -WICHING.] To make into a sandwich; to form of alternate parts or layers of different nature; to interlard.

Sane, sān, *a.* In a sound condition; not shattered; esp., not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind; of sound reason. — **San′able**, sān′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being cured; remediable; healable. — **San′abil′ity**, *n.* — **San′ative**, -a-tiv, **-tory**, *a.* Conducive to health; healing; curative; sanative. — **San′itary**, *a.* Pert. to, or designed to secure sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic. — **San′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being sane; soundness or healthiness of body or mind, esp. the latter. — **San′icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* A plant of several species; black snake-root, — so called from its reputed healing qualities.

Sang. See SING.

Sangreal. See *Holy Grail*, under GRAIL.

Sanguine, saŋ′gwin, *a.* Having the color of blood; red; characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; warm; ardent; anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope; animated; confident; hopeful. — **Sanguin′eous**, -e-us, *a.* Abounding with blood; sanguine; of, pert. to, or constituting blood; blood-red; crimson. — **San′guinary**, -gwĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* Attended with much bloodshed; eager to shed blood; bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; cruel. — **San′guify**, **-fi**, *v. i.* To produce blood. — **Sanguif′erous**, -gwĭf′ẽr-us, *a.* Conveying blood. — **San′guifica′tion**, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Production of blood; conversion of the products of digestion into blood. — **San′guifi′er**, *n.* A producer of blood. — **San′garee′**, *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced. — **Sang-froid**, sawn-frwŏ′, *n.* Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference. — **Sa′nies**, -nĭ-ēz, *n.* (*Med.*) A thin serous or purulent discharge from unhealthy wounds or sores, usually of a reddish tinge.

Sanhedrim, san′he-drim, **-drin**, *n.* The great council of the Jews, which consisted of 70 members, to whom the high priest was added: it had jurisdiction of all important, and esp. of religious matters.

Sanity, Sanitary, etc. See under SANE.

Sank. See SINK.

Sans-culotte, sănz-ku-lot′, *n.* A ragged fellow, — a name of reproach given in the 1st French revolution to the extreme republican party; an extreme or radical republican.

Sanskrit, -scrit, san′skrit, *n.* The ancient language of the Hindoos, obsolete in vernacular use, but preserved as the literary and sacred dialect of India, — disting. fr. *Prakrit*, the vulgar dialects which grew from it, and from which most of the modern languages of upper India are derived.

Sap, sap, *n.* The circulating fluid or juice of plants; the alburnum of a tree; sap-wood. — **Sap′ling**, *n.* A young tree. — **Sap′py**, -pĭ, *a.* Abounding with sap; succulent; young; weak; weak in intellect.

Sap, sap, *v. t.* [SAPPED (sapt), -PING.] To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine, undermine. (*Mil.*) To pierce with saps. — *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining. — *n.* (*Mil.*) An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, etc.

Sapid, sap′id, *a.* Possessing savor or flavor; having a relish; savory. — **Sapid′ity, Sap′idness**, *n.* Quality of being sapid; savoriness. — **Sa′por**, *n.* Taste; relish; flavor; savor. — **Sap′orif′ic**, *a.* Having the power to produce taste. — **Sap′orous**, -o-rus, *a.* Having flavor; yielding some kind of taste. — **Sa′pience**, -pĭ-ens, *n.* Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge. — **Sa′pient**, *a.* Having wisdom; discerning; would-be wise; supposing one's self sage.

Sapodilla, sap-o-dil′lȧ, *n.* A tree, growing in the W. Indies, and in S. Amer.; its edible fruit.

Saponaceous, sap-o-ua′shus, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy. — **Sapon′ify**, -pŏn′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To convert into soap.

Sapor, Saporific, etc. See under SAPID.

Sapper. See under SAP, to subvert.

Sapphic, saf′ik, *a.* Pert. to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess. (*Pros.*) In the manner of Sappho, — used of a certain kind of verse.

Sapphire, saf′īr *or* -ẽr, *n.* (*Min.*) Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone used in jewelry: the name is usually restricted to the blue crystals; a blue color.

Sappy, etc. See under SAP, juice.

Sapsago, sap′sa-go, *n.* A kind of cheese, made in Switzerland, having a dark-green color.

Saraband, sar′a-band, *n.* A grave Spanish dance, to an air in triple time; the air itself.

Saracen, sar′a-sen, *n.* An Arab; Mussulman; mediæval adherent of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia. — **Sar′acen′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Saracens. — **Sarce′net**, särs′uet, *n.* A species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, etc. — **Siroc′co**, sĭ-rok′ko, *n.*; *pl.* **-cos**, -kōz. An oppressive, hot wind from the Libyan deserts, felt in Italy, Malta, Sicily, etc.

Sarcasm, sär′kazm, *n.* A satirical remark, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; irony; taunt; gibe. — **Sarcas′tic, -tical**, *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

Sarcenet. See under SARACEN.

Sarcoma, sär-ko′mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* **-COMATA**, -kom′a-tȧ. (*Med.*) A tumor of fleshy consistence. — **Sarcol′ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body. — **Sar′colog′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, sarcology. — **Sarcoph′agous**, -kof′a-gus, *a.* Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. — **Sarcoph′agus**, *n.* A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins, — so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks; a tomb of this kind of stone; a stone coffin.

Sard. See under SARDINE, a precious stone.

Sardine, sär′dēn, *n.* A small fish, of the herring family, abundant on the coasts of France and in the Mediterranean, — often put up with olive oil as a delicacy.

Sardine, sär′din, **-dius**, -dĭ-us, *n.* A precious stone, prob. a cornelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate. — **Sard**, *n.* A variety of cornelian, reddish brown by reflected light, blood red by transmitted light. — **Sar′donyx**, -do-nix, *n.* A rare variety of onyx, consisting of sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers.

Sardonic, sär-don′ik, *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter, — said of a laugh or smile; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking. — *Sardonic laugh.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to have been first noticed as the effect of eating the *Herba sardonica*, a species of ranunculus, that grows in Sardinia.

Sardonyx. See under SARDINE, precious stone.

Sarmentose, sär-ment-ōs′, **-ment′ous**, -us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing runners; resembling a runner; long, filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes root.

Sarmentose.

Sarsaparilla, sär′sa-pa-ril′lȧ, *n.* A Mexican, W. Ind., and S. Amer. plant of the smilax family, of several species; its mucilaginous root, used in med., etc. Also, improperly, a N. Amer. species of aralia.

Sartorius, sär-tō′rĭ-us, *n.* (*Anat.*) The muscle which throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee.

Sash, sash, *n.* An ornamental belt; a band worn about the waist or over the shoulder.

Sash, sash, *n.* The frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set. — *v. t.* [SASHED (sasht), SASHING.] To furnish with sashes or frames for glass.

Sassafras, sas′sa-fras, *n.* A bush or tree of the laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste. — **Sax′ifrage**, -ĭ-fraj, *n.* A plant embracing many species, mostly hardy herbs. — **Saxif′ragous**, -ra-gus, *a.* Dissolving stone; esp., stone in the bladder.

Sat. See SIT.

Satan, sa′tan, *formerly pron.* sāt′an, *n.* The grand adversary of man; the devil. — **Satan′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; devilish; infernal.

Satchel, sach′el, *n.* A little sack or bag.

Sate. Contr. of SATIATE, q. v.

Sate. See SIT.

Satellite, sat′el-līt, *n.* A small planet revolving round another; a moon; an obsequious follower.

Satiate, sa′shĭ-āt, **Sate**, sāt, *v. t.* To satisfy the appe'ite or desire of; to feed to the full; to fill to repletion or loathing; to suffice, cloy, gorge, overfill, surfeit, glut. — *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted. — **Satia′tion**, -shĭ-a′shun, *n.* State of being satiated. — **Sati′ety**, -e-tĭ, *n.* State of being satiated or glutted; fullness of gratification even beyond desire; repletion; surfeit; cloyment. — **Sat′isfy**, -is-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To gratify fully the desire of, make content; to comply with the rightful demands of, answer or discharge (a claim, debt, legal demand, etc.); to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to. — *v. i.* To give satisfaction or content; to feed or supply to the full; to make payment, atone. — **Sat′isfac′tion**, *n.* Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire; settlement of a claim, due, demand, etc.; that which satisfies or gratifies; contentment; gratification; recompense; compensation; amends; atonement. — **Satisfac′tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; making amends, indemnification, or recompense. — **Sat′ire**, -ĭr, *in Eng. often pron.* sat′ēr, *n.* A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem; keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit; lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; pasquinade; burlesque; wit; humor. — **Satir′ic**, **-ical**, -tĭr′ik-al, *a.* Belonging to, conveying, or of the nature of satire; censorious; severe in language; cutting; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive. — **Sat′irist**, *n.* One who writes satire. — **Sat′irize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or severity. — **Sat′urate**, -u-rāt, *v. t.* To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, filled, or soaked.

Satin, sat′in, *n.* A glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof. — **Sat′inet′**, *n.* A thin species of satin; a kind of glossy cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling. — **Sateen′**, -tēn′, *n.* A glossy dress-goods, resembling satin, but having a worsted instead of a silken face.

Satire, **Satisfy**, etc. See under SATIATE.

Satrap, sa′trap *or* sat′rap, *n.* In ancient Persia, the governor of a province; viceroy.

Saturate, etc. See under SATIATE.

Saturn, sat′ĕrn, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the oldest and principal deities, son of Cœlus and Terra (heaven and earth), and father of Jupiter. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. — **Saturna′lia**, -lĭ-ȧ, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes. A period or occasion of general license. — **Saturna′lian**, *a.* Pert. to the Saturnalia; of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry. — **Satur′nian**, -nĭ-an, *a.* (*Myth.*) Pert. to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*. — **Sat′urnine**, -ĕr-nīn, *a.* Under the influence of the planet Saturn; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; dull; heavy; grave. — **Sat′urday**, *n.* The 7th or last day of the week.

Satyr, sat′ĕr *or* sa′tĕr, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of a class of sylvan deities, represented as monsters, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Satyr.

Sauce, saws, *n.* A preparation, mixture, or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish; pertness; insolence. — *v. t.* [SAUCED (sawst), SAUCING.] To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to be impudent or saucy to. — **Sau′cy**, -sĭ, *a.* [-CIER; -CIEST.] Bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum; expressive of impudence; insolent; impertinent; rude. — **Sauce′pan**, *n.* A pan in which to boil sauce or small articles. — **Sau′cer**, *n.* A small dish, orig. to hold sauce; a shallow dish in which a teacup, etc., is set. — **Sau′sage**, -sej, *n.* An article of food, made of meat minced, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a prepared intestine.

Sauerkraut, sowr′krowt, *n.* Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment, — a German dish.

Saunter, sän′tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To wander about idly, loiter, linger, stroll, wander.

Saurian, saw′rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a saurian. — *n.* An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales, and have 4 legs, as the lizard.

Sausage. See under SAUCE.

Savage, sav′ej, *a.* Pert. to the forest; remote from human residence and improvements; wild; untamed; uncivilized; unpolished; characterized by cruelty; ferocious; brutish; barbarous; fierce; pitiless; murderous. — *n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; a man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian. — **Sav′agery**, -ej-rĭ, *n.* State or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism; an act of cruelty; barbarity.

Savanna, sa-van′nȧ, *n.* An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass.

Savant, sä-vawN′, *n.; pl.* SAVANTS, same pron. A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Save, **Savior**, etc. See under SAFE.

Savin, sav′in, *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, with dark foliage, producing small berries.

Savor, sa′vẽr, *n.* Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell; specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; taste; relish; odor; scent. — *v. i.* [SAVORED (-vẽrd), -VORING.] To have a particular smell or taste; to indicate the presence or influence. — **Sa′vory**, -vẽr-ĭ, *a.* Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

Savory, sa′vẽr-ĭ, *n.* An aromatic plant, used in cooking.

Savoy, sa-voi′, *n.* A variety of cabbage, having curled leaves, cultivated for winter use.

Saw. See SEE, also SAY.

Saw, saw, *n.* An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge. — *v. t.* [*imp.* SAWED (sawd); *p. p.* SAWED *or* SAWN; SAWING.] To cut or separate with

a saw; to form by cutting with a saw.—*v. i.* To use a saw, practice sawing; to cut with a saw; to be cut with a saw. — **Saw'yer**, *n.* One who saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel; a tree which, having fallen into a stream, lies fast by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water, like the motion of a saw. — **Saw'dust**, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the attrition of a saw. — **Saw'-fish**, *n.* A cartilaginous fish, closely allied to the shark: it has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges. — **-fly**, *n.* One of a family of insect, the females of which are furnished with an ovipositor toothed like a saw, for boring holes for their eggs in the twigs and stems of plants.— **-mill**, *n.* A mill for sawing timber or marble, etc. — **-pit**, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. — **-set**, *n.* An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little outward. — **See'saw**, *n.* A play among children, in which 2 persons, seated upon opposite ends of a board supported in the middle, move alternately up and down; a board adjusted for this purpose; a vibratory or reciprocating motion.—*v. i.* [SEESAWED (-sawd), -SAWING.] To move backward and forward, or upward and downward. — *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Saw-fish.

Saxifrage, Saxifragous. See under SASSAFRAS.

Saxon, saks'un *or* saks'n, *n.* One of a people who formerly dwelt in N. Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Anglo-Saxon; a native of Saxony; language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon. — *a.* Pert. to the Saxons, their country, or their language; of, or pert. to, Saxony, or its inhabitants.

Say, sa, *v. t.* [SAID (sed; contr. fr. *sayed*), SAYING.] To express in words (spoken or written), tell, speak, utter, argue, allege; to repeat, rehearse, recite; to announce, as a decision or opinion; to suppose, assume to be. — *n.* A speech; something said. — **Say'ing**, *n.* That which is said; an expression; esp., a proverbial expression. — **Saw**, *n.* A saying; maxim; proverb; adage; aphorism; apothegm; by-word.

Sbirro, zbēr'ro, *n.*; *pl.* -RI, -re. An Italian policeman.

Scab, skab, *n.* (*Med.*) An incrustation over a sore or wound. A contagious disease of sheep. — **Scab'bed**, *a.* Abounding, or diseased, with scabs; mean; paltry; vile; worthless. — **Scab'by**, -bĭ, *a.* [-BIER; -BIEST.] Affected with scabs; full of scabs; diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.— **Sca'bious**, -bĭ-us, *a.* Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.

Scabbard, skab'bard, *n.* The case in which the blade of a sword, etc., is kept; a sheath.

Scabrous, ska'brus, *a.* Having hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged.

Scaffold, skaf'fold, *n.* A temporary structure of timber, boards, etc., for supporting workmen and materials, in building, etc.; esp., a platform for the execution of a criminal. — *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold. — **Scaf'folding**, *n.* A frame or structure for temporary support; materials for scaffolds.

Scagliola. See under SCALE, dish of a balance.

Scalade, etc. See under SCALE, a ladder.

Scald, skawld, *v. t.* To burn with hot liquid or steam; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor. — *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald, skawld, *n.* Scurf on the head; scab. — **Scall**, skawl, *n.* Scab; scabbiness; leprosy. — **Scald'-head**, *n.* (*Med.*) A pustular disease of the hairy scalp, with scabs or crusts.

Scald, skawld, *n.* A reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc., among the Norsemen.

Scale, skāl, *n.* The dish of a balance; the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing,—chiefly in pl. when applied to the whole instrument; one of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles; any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material; an incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated. — *v. t.* [SCALED (skāld), SCALING.] To strip or clear of scales; to take off in thin layers or scales. — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers. — **Scal'y**, skāl'ĭ, *a.* Covered or abounding with scales; rough; resembling scales, laminæ, or layers; mean; scabby. — **Scaglio'la**, skal-yo'lȧ, *n.* An imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of a substratum of gypsum mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colors, and polishing it.

Scale, skāl, *n.* A ladder; series of steps; anything graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals. (*Mus.*) The gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the keynote to its octave. Gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order; relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts.—*v. t.* [SCALED (skāld), SCALING.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to clamber up.— **Scalade'**, -lād', *n.* (*Mil.*) An assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls; an escalade.

Scalene, ska-lēn', *a.* (*Geom.*) Having the sides and angles unequal, — said of a triangle; having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

Scalene Triangle.

Scall. See SCALD, scurf.

Scallion, skal'yun, *n.* A plant, which grows about *Ascalon*, in Palestine: it is allied to the garlic and onion.

Scallop, skol'lup, *n.* A marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusk, often used for food: the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle: a kind of dish for baking oysters in. — *v. t.* [SCALLOPED (-lupt), -LOPING.] To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles. — **Scal'loped**, -lupt, *a.* Made or done with or in a scallop; having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles.—*Scalloped oysters.* (*Cookery.*) Oysters baked with crumbs of bread strewed over the surface: this was, at first, done in scallop shells, and afterwards in a dish called a *scallop.* — **Scalp**, skalp, *n.* That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair; the skin of the head, or a part of it, with the hair belonging to it, torn off, as by Indian warriors, as a token of victory over an enemy.— *v. t.* [SCALPED (skalpt), SCALPING.] To deprive of the scalp, or integuments of the head.

Scallop Shell.

Scalpel, skal'pel, *n.* (*Surg.*) A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations. — **Scalp'er**, **Scalp'ing-i'ron**, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones.

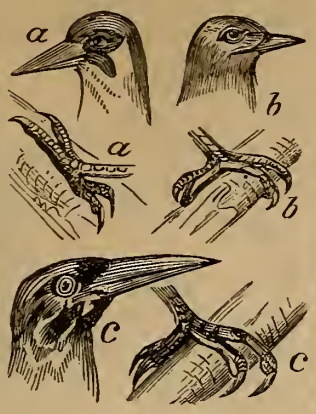
Scamble, etc. See under SCAMP.

Scammony, skam'mo-nĭ, *n.* A plant of the convolvulus family; an inspissated sap obtained from its root, having a blackish-gray color, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste.

Scamp, skamp, *n.* A rascal; scoundrel; mean villain. —*v. t.* [SCAMPED (skamt), -PING.] To perform (work) dishonestly or in an unworkmanlike manner. [Abbr. fr. *scamper.*]—**Scam'per**, *v. i.* [-PERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To run with speed; to hasten away, escape. — **Scam'ble**, -bl, *v. i.* To stir quick, be busy, scramble; to be awkward. — *v. t.* To mangle, maul.

Scan, skan, *v. t.* [SCANNED (skand), -NING.] To mount by steps; to go through with (a verse), marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed; to go over and examine point by point, scrutinize. — **Scan'dent**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk. — **Scan'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of scanning. — **Scanso'-**

res, -so-rēz, *n. pl.* An order of birds whose toes are in pairs, 2 before and 2 behind, enabling them to cling to and climb upon trees, as the woodpeckers and parrots.— **Scanso′rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc.; climbing, or adapted to climbing.



Scansores.

a a, head and foot of cuckoo; *b b*, head and foot of green woodpecker; *c c*, head and foot of great jacamar.

Scandal, skan′dal, *n.* Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace; reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; detraction; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace. — **Scan′dalize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To give offense to, excite the reprobation of; to reproach, defame. — **Scan′dalous**, -dal-us, *a.* Giving offense; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation; disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; shameful; base; defamatory; libelous. — **Scan′dalously**, *adv.* — **Scan′dalousness**, *n.* — **Scan′dalum Magna′tum**. (*Law.*) A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a person of dignity,—usually abbr. *scan. mag.*

Scandent, Scansion, etc. See under SCAN.

Scant, skant, *v. t.* To limit, straiten, treat illiberally; to make small, narrow, or scanty. — *v. i.* To fail, or become less. — *a.* Scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose. — **Scant′ly**, *adv.* In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously. — **Scant′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Wanting amplitude or extent; not abundant for use or necessity; hardly sufficient; sparing; niggardly; narrow; poor; parsimonious; penurious.

Scantling, skant′ling, *n.* A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

Scape, skāp, *v. t.* or *i.* To escape. [Abbr. fr. *escape.*] — **Scape′-goat**, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. A person on whom the sins of another may be fixed. — **-grace**, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow. — **Scape′ment**, *n.* A kind of mechanism: see ESCAPEMENT.

Scape, skāp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A peduncle rising directly from the root, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, etc.

Scape.

Scaphoid, skaf′oid, *a.* Resembling a boat in form: see EAR.

Scapula, skap′u-lȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ, -le. (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade: see SKELETON. — **Scap′ular**, *a.* Pert. to the shoulder or to the scapula. — **Scap′ular, -ulary**, -la-rĭ, *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Rom. Cath. church, consisting of 2 bands of woolen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.

Scar, skär, *n.* A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; blemish. — *v. t.* [SCARRED (skärd), SCARRING.] To mark with a scar, or scars.

Scarab.

Scar, Scaur, skär, *n.* A bare and broken place on a side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river.

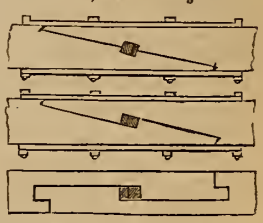
Scarab, skar′ab, **Scar′abee**, -a-be, **-abæ′us**, -a-be′us, *n.* An insect having cased wings; a beetle.

Scarce, skârs, *a.* Not plentiful or abundant; not easily to be procured; rare; infrequent; deficient; uncommon. — **Scarce, Scarce′ly**, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scantly; barely; but just. — **Scarce′ness, Scar′city**, -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being scarce; lack of plenty; infrequency; deficiency; penury; dearth; rarity; short supply.

Scare, skâr, *v. t.* [SCARED (skârd), SCARING.] To terrify suddenly, make afraid, frighten, alarm. — **Scare′crow**, *n.* An object set up to frighten crows, etc., from cornfields; anything which terrifies without danger; a vain terror.

Scarf, skärf, *n.* A light article of dress, worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck. — *v. t.* [SCARFED (skärft), SCARFING.] To throw loosely on, put on like a scarf; to cover, bandage. — **Scarf′-skin**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle; epidermis.

Scarf, skärf, *v. t.* To cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber. — *n.* (*Carp.*) The part cut away from each of 2 pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint; the joint so formed.


Modes of Scarfing.

Scarify, skar′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in, by means of a lancet or cupping instrument; to stir the surface soil of.

Scarlet, skär′let, *n.* A bright red color, lighter than crimson. — *a.* Of the color called *scarlet;* of a bright red color. — **Scar′let-fe′ver, Scarlati′na**, -te′nȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A contagious and often malignant febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces, and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the 2d day, and ending in desquamation about the 6th or 7th day.

Scarp, skärp, *n.* A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, slope. (*Fort.*) The interior slope of the ditch at the foot of the rampart: see CASEMATE. — *v. t.* [SCARPED (skärpt), SCARPING.] To cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so.

Scath, skath, **Scathe**, skāth, *v. t.* [SCATHED (skăth*t* *or* skāthd), SCATHING (skăth′- *or* skāth′ing).] To do harm to, injure, damage, waste, destroy. — *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. — **Scath′less**, *a.* Without waste or damage.

Scatter, skat′tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To strew about, sprinkle around; to cause to separate in different directions; to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow, dissipate. — *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated. — **Scat′tered**, -tĕrd, *a.* Dispersed. (*Bot.*) Irregular in position; without apparent order. — **Scat′terbrain**, *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

Scattered Leaves.

Scaur. See SCAR, bare place on a mountain.

Scavenger, skav′en-jĕr, *n.* A person who cleans the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping, and carrying off the filth; one engaged in a mean or dirty occupation; esp. one who gathers garbage from ash-barrels, dumps, etc.; a creature which eats or removes filth, carrion, etc.

Scene, sēn, *n.* The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage; one of the slides, hangings, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a separate portion of a play, subordinate to the act; place, time, circumstances, etc., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, etc., is laid; an assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; exhibition; view; a dramatic exhibition of passionate feeling; an interview; action, or course of action, done for effect. —

Scen'ery, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* The paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play; general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or the reverse in a landscape; combination of natural views; representation; imagery.—**Scenic**, sĕn'- *or* sēn'ik, **-ical**, sĕn'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, scenery, esp. the scenery of a theater; theatrical.

Scent, sent, *v. t.* To perceive by the olfactory organs, smell; to imbue or fill with odor, perfume. — *n.* Odor; smell; power of smelling; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

Scepter, -tre, sep'tĕr, *n.* A staff borne by kings, as a badge of authority; a royal mace; royal power or authority. — *v. t.* [SCEPTERED or -TRED (-tērd), -TERING or -TRING.] To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

Scepter.

Sceptic, Sceptical, etc. See SKEPTIC, etc.

Schedule, sked'ūl, *in Eng. pron.* shed'ūl, *n.* A written or printed scroll of paper; a document; esp., an official or formal list or inventory; catalogue.

Scheik. Same as SHEIK.

Scheme, skēm, *n.* A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a plan of something to be done; any lineal or mathematical diagram; project; design; contrivance; purpose; plot.—*v. t.* [SCHEMED (skēmd), SCHEMING.] To plan, project. — *v. i.* To form a plan or project, contrive.

Schirrhus. See SCIRRUS.

Schism, sizm, *n.* Division or separation; permanent division or separation in the Christian church, occasioned by diversity of opinions, or other reason.—**Schismat'ic**, -mat'ik, **-mat'ical**, *a.* Pert. to or implying, schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism. — **Schismat'ic**, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith; heretic; partisan.

Schist, shist, *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock having a schistose structure, — used esp. of some kinds of metamorphic rocks. — **Schistose'**, -ōs', **Schist'ous**, -us, *a.* Admitting of division by natural cleavage into flags, slabs, or slates, — used esp. of metamorphic rocks.

School, skōōl, *n.* A place for learned intercourse and instruction; an institution for learning; an institution of learning of a grade below a college or university; place of elementary instruction; a session of an institution of instruction; one of the mediæval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; an assemblage of scholars; body of pupils; the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, etc.; a shoal or compact body, as of fish. — *v. t.* [SCHOOLED (skōōld), SCHOOLING.] To train in an institution of learning; to admonish. — **School'ing**, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand; compensation for instruction. — **School'-boy, -girl**, *n.* One who attends a school. — **-dame**, *n.* A female teacher of a school. — **-fel'low**, *n.* One bred at the same school and at the same time as another. — **-house**, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction. — **-man**, *n.* One versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of the school divinity of the middle ages; one of the philosophers and divines of the 9th-14th centuries. — **-mas'ter, -mis'tress**, *n.* One who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher or instructor. — **Schol'ar**, skol'ar, *n.* One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; pupil; learner; disciple; a learned person; a man of high literary or scientific attainments; one versed in any branch of knowledge; one acquainted with books only; a pedant. — **Schol'arly**, *a.* Like, or becoming, a scholar. — **Schol'arship**, *n.* Character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition; knowledge; foundation for the support of a student. — **Scholas'tic**, sko-las'tik, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. — **Scholas'tic, -tical**, *a.* Pert. to, or suiting, a scholar or school; pert. to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages; pedantic; formal. — **Scholas'tically**, *adv.* — **Scholas'ticism**, -tĭ-sizm, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality. — **Scho'liast**, -lĭ-ast, *n.* A commentator or annotator. — **Scho'lium**, -lĭ-um, *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA, -lĭ-ă, *E. pl.* -LIUMS. A marginal annotation, — so called as being the fruit of the leisure hours of the writers. (*Math.*) A remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

Schooner, skōōn'ēr, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sharp-built vessel, having 2, 3, or 4 masts, with fore-and-aft sails. — *Topsail schooner.* The original form of schooner, having square foretopsail and foretopgallant sail, but the other sails fore-and-aft.

Topsail Schooner.

Schorl, shôrl, *n.* (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.

Sciagraph, sī'ă-graf, *n.* (*Physics.*) Photograph made by Röntgen rays, q. v.

Sciagraphy, si-ag'ra-fĭ, **-og'raphy**, *n.* Art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. (*Arch.*) The profile or vertical section of a building.

Sciatic, Sciat'ica, sī-at'ik, -ĭ-kă, *n.* (*Med.*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; a rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or of the parts surrounding it. — **Sciat'ic**, *a.* Pert. to, or affecting, the hip.

Science, si'ens, *n.* Exact and comprehensive information, skill, or expertness; investigation of truth for its own sake; that which is known; knowledge duly arranged, and referred to general truths and principles on which it is founded, and from which it is derived. — **Scientif'ic**, -tif'ik, *a.* Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science. — **Sci'olist**, -o-list, *n.* One who knows anything superficially; a smatterer. — **Sci'olism**, -lizm, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Scilicet, sil'ĭ-set. To wit; namely, — often abbr. to *sc.*, or *ss.*

Scimiter, -itar, sim'ĭ-tēr, *n.* A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point.

Scintillate, sin'til-lāt, *v. i.* To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles; to sparkle, as the fixed stars. — **Scintilla'tion**, *n.* Act of scintillating; act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling. [F.]

Sciography. Same as SCIAGRAPHY.

Sciolism, etc. See under SCIENCE.

Scion, sī'un, *n.* A shoot or twig of a plant, esp. when cut for ingrafting in a stock; a descendant; heir.

Scire-facias, sī're-fa'shĭ-as, *n.* (*Law.*) A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or why the record should not be annulled.

Scirrhous, skir'rus, *a.* Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus; indurated; knotty. — *n.*; *L. pl.* -RHI, *E. pl.* -RHUSES. (*Med.*) An indolent induration, particularly of the glands; a hard, cancerous growth, which emits a creaking sound when incised.

Scissel, sis'sel, *n.* Clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations. — **Scis'sile**, -sil, *a.* Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument. — **Scis'sion**, sizh'un, *n.* Act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument; state of being cut; division; separation. — **Scis'sure**, sizh'ēr, *n.* A longitudinal opening made by cutting; a cleft; fissure.

Scissors, siz'zērz, *n. pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of 2 cutting blades movable on a pin in the center. — **Scis'sor**, *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.

Scissure. See under SCISSEL.

Sclerema, skle-re'mă, *n.* (*Med.*) Induration of the cellular tissue. — **Sclerot'ic**, *a.* Hard; firm. — *n.* (*Anat.*) The firm, white, outer coat of the eye: see EYE.

Scobs, skobz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, etc.; the dross of metals.

Scoff, skof, *v. i.* [SCOFFED (skoft), SCOFFING.] To

show insolent ridicule, mockery, or derision; to utter contumelious language; to sneer, mock, gibe, jeer.—*v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to mock at.—*n.* Expression of scorn or contempt.

Scold, skōld, *v. i.* To find fault, chide sharply or coarsely.—*v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate; to rebuke or reprove with severity.—*n.* One who scolds; esp., a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; shrew; a scolding.

Scollop, skol′lup, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; an indenting like those of a scollop shell.—*v. t.* To form or cut with scollops. [See SCALLOP.]

Sconce, skons, *n.* A fortification; a fort; a helmet; the head; skull; brains; sense; discretion; a protection for a light; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted.

Sconce.

Scoop, skōōp, *n.* A large, deep, thin-bladed shovel for grain; a smaller instrument for sugar, flour, etc.; a large ladle; a vessel for bailing boats. (*Surg.*) A spoon-shaped vessel, used to extract certain foreign bodies. A basin-like cavity; a sweep; stroke; swoop. (*Stock Exchange.*) A sudden breaking down of prices, in order to buy stocks at cheaper rates, followed by a rise.—*v. t.* [SCOOPED (skōōpt), SCOOPING.] To take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion; to empty by lading; to make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate.

Scope, skōp, *n.* That at which one aims; the thing, or end, to which the mind directs its view; room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; length; extent; sweep; design; intention; tendency; drift.

Scorbutic, skôr-bu′tik, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or affected with scurvy.

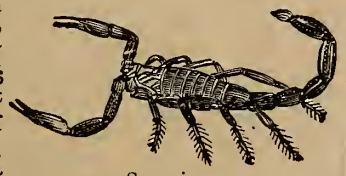
Scorch, skôrch, *v. t.* [SCORCHED (scôrcht), SCORCHING.] To burn superficially; to parch, or shrivel by heat, the surface of; to affect painfully with heat, or as with heat.—*v. i.* To be burnt on the surface, be parched, be dried up.

Score, skōr, *n.* A notch or incision; esp., a mark for keeping account of something; tally-mark; an account or reckoning; bill; indebtedness; reason; motive; sake; the number of 20, as being marked off by a special score or tally. (*Mus.*) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices,—so called from the bar, which was formerly drawn through all the parts.—*v. t.* [SCORED (skōrd), SCORING.] To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, for keeping account of something; to mark or signify by lines or notches; to set down, charge; to write down (music) in proper order and arrangement.

Scoria, skō′rĭ-â, *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ, -rĭ-e. The recrement of metals in fusion; slag; dross; the very light, cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano; volcanic cinders.

Scorn, skôrn, *n.* Extreme and passionate contempt; that which is scorned; an object of extreme disdain; derision; contumely; slight; dishonor.—*v. t.* [SCORNED (skôrnd), SCORNING.] To hold in extreme contempt, contemn, despise, neglect, disregard.—**Scorn′ful**, **-ful**, *a.* Full of scorn or contempt; disdainful; reproachful; insolent.

Scorpion, skôr′pĭ-un, *n.* An animal allied to the spider, having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of 6 joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid.



Scorpion.

(*Astron.*) The 8th sign of the zodiac. (*Ichth.*) The red, spiny hogfish of the Mediterranean.

Scot, skot, *n.* A portion of money assessed or paid as a tax; contribution; mulct; fine.—**Scot′-free**, *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed; unhurt; safe.

Scot, skot, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scotland.—**Scotch**, **Scots**, **Scot′tish**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Scotland or its inhabitants.—**Scotch′man**, *n.* A Scot.—**Scot′-ticism**, **-sizm**, *n.* An idiom or expression peculiar to the Scots.

Scotch, skoch, *v. t.* [SCOTCHED (skocht), SCOTCHING.] To support (a wheel) by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling.

Scotch, skoch, *v. t.* To chop off a bit of the bark, skin, or surface of; to wound superficially.—*n.* A slight cut; shallow incision.—**Scotch′-** *or* **Scotched′-collops**, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.

Scotomy, skot′o-mĭ, *n.* Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

Scoundrel, skown′drel, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; rascal; base villain.—*a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

Scour, skowr, *v. t.* [SCOURED (skowrd), SCOURING.] To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc.; to purge violently; to remove by rubbing or cleansing; to pass swiftly over, range, traverse thoroughly.—*v. i.* To clean anything by rubbing; to cleanse; to be purged to excess; to run with celerity.—*n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery in cattle.

Scourge, skĕrj, *n.* A lash; a strap or cord, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment; a whip; a punishment, or means of inflicting punishment.—*v. t.* [SCOURGED (skĕrjd), SCOURGING.] To whip severely, lash; to afflict with the purpose of correction.

Scout, skowt, *n.* A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings, esp. of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy.—*v. t.* To spy out, watch for; to pass over or through, for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoiter.—*v. i.* To act as a scout.

Scout, skowt, *v. t.* To sneer at, treat with contempt.

Scow, skow, *n.* A large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl, skowl, *v. i.* [SCOWLED (skowld), SCOWLING.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.—*n.* The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; gloom; dark or rude aspect.

Scrabble, skrab′bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble; to scribble, scrawl.—*n.* A scramble.

Scrag, skrag, *n.* Something thin or lean with roughness; esp., a neck piece of meat.—**Scrag′ged**, **-gy**, **-gĭ**, *a.* Rough with irregular points; lean with roughness.

Scramble, skram′bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To go on all-fours, clamber with hands and knees; to struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground.—*v. t.* To mix and cook in a confused mass.—*n.* Act of scrambling; clambering; act of jostling and pushing for something desired.

Scrap, skrap, *n.* Something scraped off; a small piece; bit; fragment; *pl.* the skinny substance that remains after trying animal fat.—**Scrap′-book**, *n.* A book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.—**Scrape**, skrāp, *v. t.* [SCRAPED (skrāpt), SCRAPING.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to remove by rubbing or grating; to collect by harsh, coarse, and laborious effort; to express disapprobation of by noisy movements of the feet upon the floor.—*v. i.* To rub over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes it; to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, etc.; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.—*n.* A rubbing over with something harsh; the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, of the foot, etc.; an awkwardly obsequious bow; a disagreeable and embarrassing predicament.—*To scrape acquaintance.* To make one's self acquainted,—a phrase introduced from the practice of scraping in bowing.—**Scrap′er**, *n.* An instrument with which anything is scraped; one who scrapes.

Scratch, skrach, *v. t.* [SCRATCHED (skracht), SCRATCHING.] To rub, tear, or mark the surface of, with something sharp or ragged; to wound slightly; to scrape with the nails; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase.—*v. i.* To use the claws in tearing or

digging.—*To scratch out.* To erase, rub out, obliterate.—*n.* A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight furrow or mark; a slight wound or incision; a kind of wig covering only a portion of the head. (*Pugilistic Matches.*) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; test, trial, or proof of courage. A count in billiards made unintentionally,—called in Eng., a *fluke*. *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in horses consisting of dry chaps or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint.

Scrawl, skrawl, *v. t.* [SCRAWLED (skrawld), SCRAWLING.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble.—*v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.—*n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; a ragged, broken branch of a tree; brush.

Screak, skrēk, *v. i.* [SCREAKED (skrēkt), SCREAKING.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream, creak, as a door or wheel.—*n.* A creaking; screech.

Scream, skrēm, *v. i.* [SCREAMED (skrēmd), SCREAMING.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shriek.—*n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek, screech.

Screech, skrēch, *v. i.* [SCREECHED (skrēcht), SCREECHING.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream, shriek.—*n.* A harsh, shrill cry, uttered in pain or in fright; a shrill cry, as of a fowl.—**Screech'-owl**, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry.

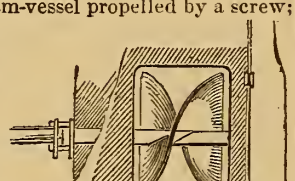
Screed, skrēd, *n.* (*Arch.*) A strip of mortar or wood placed on a wall, etc., as a guide in plastering.

Screed, skrēd, *n.* A harangue or tirade, generally shrill or disagreeable.

Screen, skrēn, *n.* Anything that shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, etc.; a long, coarse riddle, or sieve.—*v. t.* [SCREENED (skrēnd), SCREENING.] To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding, conceal, shelter, protect, defend; to pass through a screen.

Screw, skrōō, *n.* A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally,—one of the 6 mechanical powers: see MECHANICAL POWERS; a small metal cylinder with sharp point, spiral thread, and slotted head, used in place of a nail; anything shaped or acting like a screw; esp., a form of wheel for propelling steam-vessels; a miser; skinflint; sharp bargainer; a harsh, inexorable instructor; a persistent questioner; a small quantity of tobacco, etc., twisted up in a piece of paper; a steam-vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels.—*v. t.* [SCREWED (skrōōd), SCREWING.] To press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force, squeeze, press; to use violent means toward; to distort.—**Screw'-driv'er**, *n.* An implement for turning screws, resembling a blunt chisel.—**-jack**, *n.* A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a stout screw working in a nut or female screw in the body of the instrument.—**-pine**, *n.* A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pine-apple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name: it grows in loose, sandy, or marshy places, on tropical islands of the Old World and the Pacific Ocean.—**-propel'ler**, *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by a screw; also the screw, or spiral-bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam-vessels: see SHIP.

Screw.
a, nut; *b*, handle, or lever; *c*, screw.


Screw-propeller.

Screw, skrōō, *n.* A vicious horse.

Scribe, skrīb, *n.* One who writes; esp., an official or public writer. (*Jewish & Sacred Hist.*) A writer and a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.—*v. t.* [SCRIBED (skrībd), SCRIBING.] (*Carp.*) To fit by a rule or compasses: to fit (one edge of a board, etc.) to another surface.—**Scrib'ble**, skrīb'-bl, *v. t.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To write with haste, or without regard to correctness or elegance; to fill or cover with worthless writing.—*v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl.—*n.* Careless writing.—**Scrib'bler**, *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of no reputation.—**Scrip**, *n.* A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed to a company, or of a share of other joint property; one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan.—**Script**, *n.* (*Law.*) An original instrument or document. (*Print.*) A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting.—

This line is in Pica Script.

Script'ure, skrip'chur, *n.* Anything written; a writing; the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible,—chiefly in pl.—**Script'ural**, *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures.—**Scrive'ner**, skriv'nēr, *n.* One who draws contracts or other writings, or who places money at interest; a copyist; notary.

Scrimmage, skrim'mej, *n.* A confused row or contest.

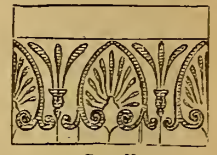
Scrimp, skrimp, *v. t.* [SCRIMPED (skrimt), SCRIMPING.] To make too small or short, limit, straiten, scant.

Scrip, skrip, *n.* A small bag; wallet; satchel.

Scrip, Scripture, Scrivener, etc. See under SCRIBE.

Scrofula, skrof'u-lå, *n.* (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.—**Scrof'ulous**, **-u-lus**, *a.* Pert. to, or diseased with, scrofula.

Scroll, skrōl, *n.* A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule. (*Arch.*) A convolved or spiral ornament; the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capital. A mark or flourish added to a person's signature to a writing.


Scroll.

Scrotum, skro'tum, *n.* (*Anat.*) The bag which contains the testicles.

Scrub, skrub, *v. t.* [SCRUBBED (skrubd), -BING.] To rub hard, rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough.—*v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.—*n.* One who labors hard and lives meanly; something small and mean: a worn-out brush; close, low growth of bushes. (*Stock-breeding.*) One of the common cattle, etc., of a region, of no particular breed; a native.—**Scrub'by**, -bĭ, *a.* [-BIER; -BIEST.] Small and mean; stunted in growth.—**Scrub'-oak**, *n.* Popular name for several dwarfish species of oak.

Scruple, skrōō'pl, *n.* A weight of 20 grains, the ⅓ of a dram; a very small quantity; hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient.—*v. i.* [SCRUPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To be reluctant as regards decision or action.—**Scru'pulous**, -pu-lus, *a.* Full of scruples; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong; careful; cautious; exact.

Scrutiny, skru'tĭ-nĭ, *n.* Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.—**Scru'tinize**, *v. t.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To search closely, examine into critically.

Scrutoire, skru-twôr', *n.* A kind of desk or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for writing on it.

Scud, skud, *v. i.* To be driven or to flee or fly with haste; to fly. (*Naut.*) To be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread.—*v. t.* To pass over quickly.—*n.* Act of scudding; a driving along; loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Scuffle, skuf'fl, *n.* A struggle or trial of strength between two persons, who grapple closely; a confused quarrel or contest; fight.—*v. i.* [SCUFFLED (-fld), -FLING.] To strive or struggle with close grapple; to contend tumultuously.

Sculk. See SKULK.

Scull, skul, *n.* A boat; an oar so short that one man can work a pair; a single oar placed over the stern, to propel a boat.—*v. t.* [SCULLED (skuld), -LING.] (*Naut.*) To impel a boat by moving and turning an

oar over the stern; to row, — said of 1 person using a pair of short oars.

Scullery, skul′ēr-ĭ, *n.* A place where dishes, kettles, etc., are kept; an apartment attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

Scullion, skul′yun, *n.* A servant who does menial services in the kitchen.

Sculpin.

Sculpin, skul′pin, *n.* A small salt water fish furnished with spines.

Sculpture, skulp′chur, *n.* The art of carving or cutting wood, stone, or other material into statues, ornaments, etc.; carved work. — *v. t.* [SCULPTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve, engrave. — **Sculpt′ural**, -chur-al, *a.* Pert. to, etc. — **Sculp′tor**, *n.* One who sculptures; one who carves images or figures.

Scum, skum, *n.* The impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; scoria; dross; refuse; that which is vile or worthless. — *v. t.* [SCUMMED (skumd), -MING.] To take the scum from; to skim. — **Scum′mer**, *n.* An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer. — **Scum′ble**, *v. t.* [SCUMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To cover lightly, or spread thinly (a painting, drawing, etc.) with opaque or semi-opaque colors.

Scupper, skup′pēr, *n.* (*Naut.*) A channel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship, for carrying off water from the deck.

Scuppernong, skup′pēr-nong, *n.* A kind of Amer. muscadine or fox-grape, growing both wild and cultivated, from Virginia to Florida.

Scurf, skĕrf, *n.* A dry scab or exfoliation of the dry external scales of the skin of an animal; anything adhering to the surface. — **Scurf′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf. — **Scurf′iness**, *n.* — **Scur′vy**, -vĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of sailors and others who have been deprived of fresh provisions, characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, languor, depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, spongy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. — *a.* [SCURVIER; -VIEST.] Covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scurfy; diseased with the scurvy; vile; mean; low; contemptible. — **Scur′vy-grass**, *n.* A plant growing on rocks near the sea, often used as a remedy for the scurvy.

Scurrile, skur′ril, *a.* Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious in language; low; mean. — **Scur′rilous**, -ril-us, *a.* Using low and indecent language; containing low indecency or abuse; offensive; gross; vile; foul; foul-mouthed; mean. — **Scur′rilousness**, **-ril′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.*

Scurvy, etc. See under SCURF.

Scutch, skuch, *v. t.* [SCUTCHED (skucht), -ING.] To beat or whip slightly; to dress (flax, etc.) by beating and separating woody fiber from. (*Cotton Manuf.*) To beat and loosen the fiber of (filaments of cotton).

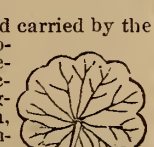
Scutate, Scutcheon, etc. See under SCUTUM.

Scuttle, skut′tl, *n.* A broad, shallow basket; a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

Scuttle, skut′tl, *n.* A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid; the lid or door which closes an opening in a wall, roof, etc. — *v. t.* [SCUTTLED (-tld), -TLING.] To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a ship); to sink (a ship) by making holes through the bottom.

Scuttle, skut′tl, *v. i.* To hurry, bustle. — *n.* A quick pace; short run.

Scutum, skū′tum, *n.* An oblong shield carried by the heavy infantry of the ancient Romans. (*Anat.*) The patella or kneepan. (*Entom.*) The 2d part or section of the upper surface of a segment of an insect. — **Scutch′eon**, skuch′un, *n.* An escutcheon; an emblazoned shield: see ESCUTCHEON; an ornamental brass plate placed over a key-hole. — **Scu′tiform**, -tĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a buckler or shield. — **Scu′tate**, -tāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like an ancient buckler. (*Zoöl.*) Protected by a surface of scales.

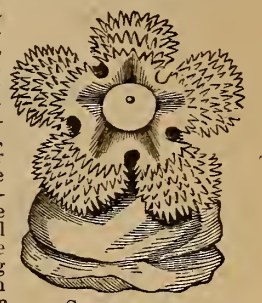


Scutate Leaf.

Scymetar. See CIMETER.

Scythe, sīth, *n.* An instrument for mowing grass, grain, etc., composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle.

Sea, se, *n.* The ocean; a limited or partially inclosed portion of the ocean; one of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; an inland body of water; a lake; a flood; any large quantity; the swell of the ocean or other body of water in a tempest; a high wave or billow; a surge. — **Sea′man**, *n.* A mariner; sailor. — **Sea′manship**, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; art of working a ship. — **Sea′sick**, *a.* Affected with nausea from the pitching or rolling of a vessel. — **Sea′sickness**, *n.* The sickness caused by, etc. — **Sea′ward**, *a.* and *adv.* Toward the sea. — **Sea′-anem′one**, -a-nem′o-ne, *n.* A kind of polyp resembling a flower. — **-bank**, *n.* The sea-shore; a bank or mole to defend against the sea. — **-board**, *n.* The sea-shore. — *adv.* Toward the sea. — **-boat**, *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm. — **-born**, *a.* Born of, produced by, or born at sea. — **-coast**, *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. — **-el′ephant**, *n.* A species of seal, of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into an erectile, soft, elastic snout. — **-far′er**, *n.* One who follows the seas; a mariner; a sailor. — **-far′ing**, *a.* Following the business of a seaman: customarily employed in navigation. — **-go′ing**, *a.* Going upon the sea; esp., sailing upon the deep sea. — **-green**, *a.* Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint green color, with a slightly bluish tinge. — **-hog**, *n.* The porpoise. — **-horse**, *n.* The walrus; the hippocampus, q. v. — **-isl′and**, *a.* Pert. to islands in the sea, — used esp. of a fine long-staple cotton growing on the islands on the coast of S. Carolina and Georgia. — **-kale**, *n.* A plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food. — **-lev′el**, *n.* The level of the surface of the sea, used as a standard from which to estimate heights and depths. — **-li′on**, *n.* A seal of large size, — esp. applied to certain large seals, with manes resembling the lion's. — **-maid**, *n.* The mermaid; a sea-nymph. — **-mark**, *n.* An elevated object on land which serves as a direction to mariners; a beacon visible from the sea. — **-mew**, *n.* A gull; mew. — **-na′vel**, *n.* A kind of small shell-fish. — **-net′tle**, *n.* A medusa having the property of stinging when touched. — **-ot′ter**, *n.* An aquatic mammiferous animal found in the N. Pacific, and having valuable fur. — **-piece**, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea. — **-port**, *n.* A port on the sea-shore; an ocean harbor. — **-room**, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. — **-ser′pent**, *n.* A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea, now commonly reckoned as fabulous; a kind of eel found in the Mediterranean; a large marine serpent found in the Australian



Sea-anemone.

Sea-lion.

seas.—**-shell**, *n.* A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea.—**-shore**, *n.* The coast of the sea. (*Law.*) All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks.—**-term**, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.—**-u'nicorn**, *n.* The narwhal.—**-ur'chin**, *n.* A radiate animal of the class of echinoderms, having a firm shell and covered with spines; the echinus.—**-weed**, *n.* A marine plant, esp. one of the *Algæ*.—**-wor'thy**, *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy to be trusted to transport a cargo.

Sea-urchin.

Seal, sēl, *n.* An aquatic fur-bearing carnivorous mammal of many species, inhabiting seacoasts, and found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres.

Seal.

Seal, sēl, *n.* An engraved or inscribed stamp, for making an impression in wax, etc.; wax, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument and stamped with a seal; the wax or wafer fastening a letter or other inclosed paper; that which confirms, ratifies, makes stable, or authenticates.—*v. t.* [SEALED (sēld), SEALING.] To set or affix a seal to; to confirm, ratify; to mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; to fasten with a seal; to shut or keep close, make fast, keep secure or secret. (*Mormon.*) To take to one's self, or assign to another, as a 2d or additional wife.

Seam, sēm, *n.* The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of 2 different pieces; a line of junction; suture. (*Geol.* & *Mining.*) A narrow vein between 2 thicker ones. A scar; cicatrix.—*v. t.* [SEAMED (sēmd), SEAMING.] To form a seam upon or of, join by sewing together; to mark with something resembling a seam, scar; to knit with a certain stitch.—**Seam'less**, *a.* Without a seam.—**Seam'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Containing or showing seams.—**Seam'stress**, sēm'- *or* sĕm'stres, *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; needle-woman.

Seam, sēm, *n.* A denomination of weight or measure; as, the quantity of 8 bushels of grain; or of 120 pounds of glass; or a horse-load of timber, of about 3 cwt.

Séance, sa-ăns', *n.* Session, as of some public body; esp., a meeting for spiritualistic manifestations.

Sear, sēre, *v. t.* [SEARED (sērd), SEARING.] To wither, dry up; to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or hardness of the surface; to scorch, make callous.—*a.* Dry; withered. [Written also *sere*.]

Search, sĕrch, *v. t.* [SEARCHED (sĕrcht), SEARCHING.] To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to inquire after, look for; to try or put to the test; to explore, examine, scrutinize, investigate, pry into.—*v. i.* To seek, look, make inquiry or exploration, hunt.—*n.* Act of, etc.; examination; inquiry; quest; pursuit.—**Search'er**, *n.*—**Search'-war'rant**, *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant legally issued, authorizing persons to search houses, or other places, for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

Sear-cloth, sēr'kloth, *n.* A cloth to cover a sore; plaster.

Season, se'zn, *n.* One of the 4 divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture; a certain period of time not very long; a while; time.—*v. t.* [SEASONED (-znd), -SONING.] To render suitable or appropriate, prepare; to habituate, accustom; to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices; to render palatable, give zest or relish to, spice; to fit for enjoyment, render agreeable; to qualify by admixture, temper; to imbue; to communicate first instruction to.—*v. i.* To become mature, grow fit for use, become adapted to a climate; to become dry and hard, as timber.—*In season.* In good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose.—*Out of s.* Beyond or out of the proper or usual time.—**Sea'sonable**, *a.* Occurring in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose; opportune; timely; fit; convenient.—**Sea'soning**, *n.* That which is added to food, to give it a higher relish; a condiment; something added or mixed, to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment.

Seat, sēt, *n.* The place or thing upon which one sits; place where anything is situated, resides, or abides; station; site; abode; something made to be set in or upon; that part of a thing on which a person sits; a right to sit; regular place of sitting; posture or way of sitting of a person on horseback. (*Mach.*) A part on which another part rests.—*v. t.* To place on a seat, cause to sit down; to station, locate, establish, fix; to assign a seat to, or the seats of; to fix, set firm; to repair by making the seat new.

Sebaceous, se-ba'shus, *a.* Made of, pert. to, containing, or secreting tallow or fat. (*Bot.*) Looking like wax, tallow, or grease.

Secant. See under SECTION.

Secede, se-sēd', *v. i.* To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; esp., in the U. S., to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union.—**Seces'sion**, -sesh'un, *n.* Act of seceding; separation from association. (*U. S. Hist.*) The attempt to withdraw from the Union.—**Seces'sionist**, *n.* One who takes part in or upholds secession.

Secern, se-sĕrn', *v. t.* [-CERNED (-sĕrnd'), -CERNING.] To separate, distinguish. (*Physiol.*) To secrete.—**Secern'ment**, *n.* Process or act of secreting.

Seckel, sek'l, *n.* A small, pulpy variety of pear.

Seclude, se-klūd', *v. t.* To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into solitude; to shut out, prevent from entering, exclude.—**Sclu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; separation from society or connection; solitude; retirement; privacy.

Second, sek'und, *a.* Immediately following the 1st; next to the 1st in order of place or time; next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank.—*n.* One who follows or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, etc.; one who attends another for his support and aid; one who acts as another's aid in a duel; the 1-60th of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* regular division next to the hour or degrees. (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the degree of the staff next above it; the 2d part in a concerted piece,—often popularly applied to the alto. *pl.* A coarse kind of flour.—*v. t.* To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting: to support, back, assist, forward, encourage; to support (a motion or proposal) by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.—**Sec'ondary**, -und-a-rĭ, *a.* Succeeding next in order to the 1st; of 2d place, origin, rank, etc.; acting by deputation or delegated authority; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.—*n.* One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place. (*Astron.*) A satellite. (*Ornith.*) A quill growing on the 2d bone of a bird's wing.—*Secondary color.* One formed by equal mixture of the pigments of any 2 primary colors.—*S. tint.* Any subdued tint,—as gray.—**Sec'ondarily**, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree; not primarily.—**Sec'onder**, *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.—**Sec'ondly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In the 2d place.—**Sec'ond-hand**, *n.* The hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch; possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner.—*a.* Not original or primary; not new; previously possessed or used by another.—**Sec'ond-rate**, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.—**-sight**, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision.—**Sec'undine**, -dĭn, *n.* (*Bot.*) The 2d coat of an ovule. *pl.* (*Obstet.*) The membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

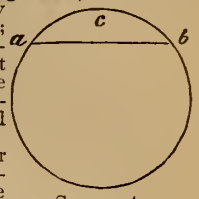
Secret, se'kret, *a.* Separate; hid; concealed from general notice or knowledge; kept from general knowledge or solution; known only to one or to few; retired; unseen; unknown; private; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy.—*n.* Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge, or not discovered; a mystery. *pl.* The

genital organs. — **Se′crecy**, -kre-sĭ, *n.* State of being secret; retirement; privacy; concealment; fidelity to a secret. — **Secrete′**, -krēt′, *v. t.* To deposit in a place of hiding, remove from observation. (*Physiol.*) To separate by the processes of the vital economy, from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, etc. — **Secre′tion**, *n.* Act of secreting; esp., production from the general nourishing substance, of particular substances in the vital economy; matter secreted. — **Secreti′tious**, -tish′us, *a.* Produced by animal secretion. — **Secret′ive**, -krēt′iv, *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private. — **Secret′iveness**, *n.* Quality of being secretive. (*Phren.*) The supposed organ in the brain, impelling one to concealment: see PHRENOLOGY. — **Secretory**, se′kre-to- *or* se-krēt′-o-rĭ, *a.* Performing the office of secretion. — **Sec′retary**, -re-ta-rĭ, *n.* A person employed by a public body, company, individual, etc., to write letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, etc., or to superintend business correspondence, etc.; an officer in charge of the affairs of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire. — **Sec′retaryship**, *n.* The office of a secretary. — **Sec′retary-bird**, *n.* A serpent-eating bird of S. Africa, with an aquiline head and beak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail, — so called from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, resembling pens stuck behind the ear.

Secretary-bird.

Sect, sekt, *n.* A body of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common; a school or denomination; esp., a religious denomination. — **Sec′tary**, -ta-rĭ, *n.* A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect; a schismatic. — **Secta′rian**, -rĭ-an, *a.* Pert. or peculiar to a sect or sects; devoted to the tenets and interests of a sect. — *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party; heretic; partisan; schismatic. — **Secta′rianism**, -izm, *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party.

Section, sek′shun, *n.* Act of cutting, or of separation by cutting; a part separated from the rest; a division; portion; a distinct part of a book or writing; subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing; the character §, used to denote such a division; a distinct part of a country, people, community, class, etc.; one of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the U. S. are divided. (*Geom.*) The intersection of 2 superficies, or of a superficies and a solid. Representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile. — **Sec′tional**, *a.* Pert. to a section; partial. — **Sec′tionalism**, -izm, *n.* Sectional feeling; devotion to one part of a country, to the exclusion of the others; provincialism. — **Sec′tile**, -til, *a.* Capable of being cut. (*Min.*) Capable of being cut smoothly. — **Se′cant**, *a.* Cutting; dividing into 2 parts. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another. (*Trigonometry.*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end: thus the line *c d* is the *secant* of the arc *a b*: see CO-SECANT. — **Sec′tor**, -tĕr, *n.* (*Geom.*) A part of a circle comprehended between 2 radii and the included arc. A mathematical instrument, for plotting, etc., to any scale; an astronomical instrument, for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer. — **Seg′ment**, *n.* One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a part cut or marked off; a section; portion. (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.



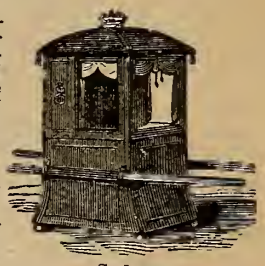
Segment.

a b, chord; *a c b*, segment.

Secular, sek′u-lar, *a.* Coming or observed once in an age or century; pert. to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time; pert. to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Not bound by monastic vows or rules. — *n.* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. (*Eccl.*) A church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. — **Sec′ularize**, *v. t.* [SECULARIZED (-rīzd), -IZING.] To convert from regular or monastic into secular; to convert from spiritual to secular or common use; to make worldly or unspiritual. — **Sec′ularist**, *n.* One who rejects forms of religious faith and worship, and accepts only facts and influences derived from the present life; one who would exclude religious influences from civil policy, esp. from education. — **Sec′ularism**, -izm, *n.* Tenets or practice of, etc.

Secundine. See under SECOND.

Secure, se-kūr′, *a.* Free from care or anxiety; easy in mind; over-confident; confident in opinion; not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt; not exposed to danger; safe; easy; sure; certain; assured; confident; heedless; inattentive. — *v. t.* [SECURED (-kūrd′), -CURING.] To make safe, guard, protect; to make certain, assure, insure; to make fast; to close, inclose, or confine effectually; to get possession of, make one's self secure of. — **Secu′rity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition of being secure; freedom from apprehension, anxiety, or care; overcarelessness; negligence; freedom from risk; safety; that which secures or makes safe; something given or deposited to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, payment of a debt, etc.; one who becomes surety for another; an evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, certificate of stock, etc.



Sedan.

Sedan, se-dan′, *n.* A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person.

Sedate, se-dāt′, *a.* Unruffled by passion; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; serene; undisturbed; sober; serious. — **Sedate′ness**, *n.* — **Sed′ative**, -a-tiv, *a.* Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; allaying irritability and irritation. — *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain. — **Sed′entary**, -en-ta-rĭ, *a.* Accustomed to sit much or long; requiring much sitting; passed for the most part in sitting. — **Sed′iment**, -ĭ-ment, *n.* The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; feculence. — **Sediment′ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, formed by, or consisting of, matter that has subsided. — **Sedil′ium**, -ĭ-um, *n. pl.* -IA, -ĭ-a. (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of a row of seats in the amphitheater. (*Eccl.*) A seat in the chancel, near the altar, for a priest or deacon during the eucharistic service.

Sedilium.

Sedge, sej, *n.* A grass-like plant, of many species, — it is innutritious,

with jointless stem and sharp-edged leaves, growing generally in wet grounds. — **Sedg'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sediment, Sedilium, etc. See under SEDATE.

Sedition, se-dish'un, *n.* The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority; tumult; uproar; riot; rebellion; revolt. — **Sedi'tious,** -dish'us, *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition.

Sedlitz Powders, sed'lits-pow'dĕrz. Certain aperient powders which are dissolved separately in water, and, when mixed, form an effervescing drink; Rochelle powders.

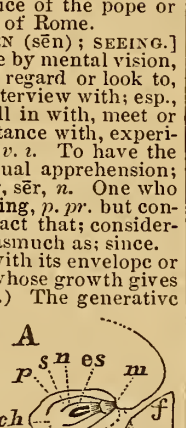
Seduce, se-dūs', *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst'), -DUCING.] To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; to induce to surrender chastity; to allure, entice, mislead, decoy, inveigle. — **Seduce'ment,** *n.* Act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce. — **Sedu'cer,** *n.* One who seduces; one who prevails by art and persuasions over the chastity of a woman. — **Sedu'cible,** *a.* Capable of being seduced or led astray. — **Seduc'tion,** -duk'shun, *n.* Act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity; that which seduces; means of leading astray. — **Seduc'tive,** -tiv, *a.* Tending to lead astray.

Sedulous, sed'u-lus, *a.* Diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious; assiduous; laborious; unremitted. — **Sedu'lity,** -lĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry.

See, se, *n.* A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop; the seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff; the pope or court of Rome.

See, se, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW; *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); SEEING.] To perceive by the eye; to perceive by mental vision, form an idea or conception of; to regard or look to, take care of, beware; to have an interview with; esp., to make a call upon, visit; to fall in with, meet or associate with; to make acquaintance with, experience, discern, perceive, descry. — *v. i.* To have the power of sight; to have intellectual apprehension; to be attentive, give heed. — **Seer,** sēr, *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet. — **See'ing,** *p. pr.* but considered a *conj.* In view of the fact that; considering; taking into account that; inasmuch as; since.

Seed, sēd, *n.* (*Bot.*) The embryo, with its envelope or envelopes, or the matured ovule, whose growth gives origin to a new plant. (*Physiol.*) The generative fluid of the male; semen. That from which anything springs; first principle; principle of production; progeny; offspring; children; descendants; race; generation; birth. — *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; to shed the seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow. — **Seed'ling,** *n.* A plant reared from the seed, disting. fr. one propagated by layers, buds, etc. — **Seeds'man,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. — **Seed'y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; run to seed; old and worn out; poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed. — **Seed'-bud,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule. — **-cake,** *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. — **-time,** *n.* The season proper for sowing. — **-ves'sel,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The case which contains the seeds; a pod.



Seed. (*Bot.*)

A, section of anatropous seed; *B*, section of orthotropous seed; *r*, raphe; *h*, the future hilum; *f*, funiculus, connecting seed with placenta; *m*, micropyle or foramen of the ovule; *p*, primine; *s*, secundine; *n*, nucleus; *es*, endosperm; *ch*, chalaza.

Seeing. See under SEE.

Seek, sēk, *v. t.* [SOUGHT (sawt), SEEKING.] To go in search or quest of, try to find; to endeavor to find or gain by any means. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavor, attempt, strive.

Seel, sēl, *v. t.* [SEELED (sēld), SEELING.] To render incapable of seeing by sewing the eyelids together; to shut the eyes of, render blind.

Seem, sēm, *v. i.* [SEEMED (sēmd), SEEMING.] To have a show or semblance; to present an appearance, appear, look. — **Seem'ing,** *p. a.* Appearing like; having the semblance of; specious. — *n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance. — **Seem'ingly,** *adv.* In appearance; apparently; ostensibly. — **Seem'ingness,** *n.* — **Seem'ly,** -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; fit; proper; meet; decent; decorous.

Seen, Seer. See SEE.

Seesaw. See under SAW.

Seethe, sēth, *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sēthd), obs. SOD; *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN; SEETHING.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil. — *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil.

Segment. See under SECTION.

Segregate, seg're-gāt, *v. t.* To separate from others, set apart. — *a.* Separate; select. — **Segrega'tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; separation from others; a parting.

Seidlitz, sĭd'lits. See SEDLITZ.

Seignior, sēn'yēr, *n.* A lord; lord of a manor, — the Eng. equivalent of the Sp. *Señor* and It. *Signor*, titles of address corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* — **Sen'or,** sān'yōr, *n.* Lord; sir; gentleman. — Spanish title of address. — **Senor'a,** -yōr'ä, *n.* Lady; madam; mistress. — **Sign'ior, Sign'or,** sēn'yēr, *n.* Sir; Mr., — Italian title. — **Signo'ra,** -yo-rä, *n.* Madam; Mrs. — **Signori'na,** -yo-re'nä, *n.* Miss.

Seine, sēn, *n.* A large net for catching fish.

Seize, sēz. *v. t.* [SEIZED (sēzd), SEIZING.] To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; to take possession of by force: to come upon suddenly; to take possession of by virtue of a warrant or legal authority; to catch, grasp, clutch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, capture. (*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together (ropes). — **Seiz'in, Seis'in,** sēz'in, *n.* (*Law.*) Possession of an estate of freehold. The thing possessed; possession. — **Seiz'or, -ôr,** *n.* (*Law.*) One who seizes, or takes possession. — **Seiz'ure,** se'zhur, *n.* Act of seizing, or state of being seized; sudden and violent grasp or gripe; retention within one's grasp or power; possession; thing laid hold of or possessed.

Selah, se'lä, *n.* (*Script.*) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring frequently in the Psalms, — by some supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song; by others, to call special attention to the subject.

Seldom, sel'dum, *adv.* Rarely; not frequently.

Select, se-lekt', *v. t.* To choose and take from a number, choose by preference, pick out, cull. — *a.* Taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence; chosen; picked; choice. — **Selec'tion,** *n.* Act of selecting, or state of being selected; choice, by preference, from many others; that selected; something chosen or culled, also the selection of things culled. — **Select'man,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A town officer in the N. Eng. States: several are chosen annually, in each town, to manage the concerns of the town, see that the laws are enforced, etc.

Selenite, sel'e-nīt, *n.* A variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses.

Self, self, *n.*; *pl.* SELVES, selvz. The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; one's own person; a person as a distinct individual; personal interest, or love of private interest. [*Self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction: thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write: I will examine for *myself*. It is also used reflexively.] — **Self'ish,** *a.* Caring chiefly or solely for self or for one's own interests; not regarding the rights or interests of others; proceeding from or influenced by love of self. — **Self'ishly,** *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly. — **Self'ishness,** *n.* — **Self'-abase'ment,** *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. — **-abuse',** *n.* Abuse of one's own person or powers; masturbation; onanism. — **-conceit',** *n.* Conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

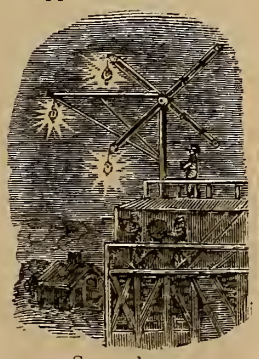
—**-conceit′ed**, *a.* Having, etc.; vain; puffed up; conceited. —**-con′fidence**, *n.* Confidence in one's own opinion or powers, without extraneous aid; self-reliance. —**-con′scious**, *a.* Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self; conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance. —**-control′**, *n.* Control of one's self; restraint exercised over one's self. —**-defense′**, **-defence′**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. —**-deni′al**, *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. —**-esteem′**, *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency. —**-ev′ident**, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind. —**-exist′ent**, *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being. —**-gov′ernment**, *n.* The government of one's self; self-control: government by the mass of the nation, or the people; democracy. —**-in′terest**, *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self. —**-love**, *n.* The love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage. —**-made**, *a.* Made by one's self. — *Self-made man.* A man who has risen from poverty, ignorance, or obscurity, to wealth, learning, fame, or power, by means of his own talents or energies. —**-posses′sion**, -sesh′un *or* -zesh′un, *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind. —**-reproach′**, *a.* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self. —**-same**, *a.* Precisely the same; the very same; identical. —**-suffi′cient**, *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; haughty; overbearing. —**-will**, *n.* One's own will; obstinacy. —**-willed′**, -wĭld, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others. —**Sel′vage**, **-vedge**, -vej, *n.* The edge of cloth so woven as to prevent raveling; list.

Sell, Seller. See under SALE.

Sellanders, sel′lan-dērz, **-lenders**, *n. pl.* (*Far.*) A skin disease on the front of a horse's hock, owing to a want of cleanliness. [F. *solandres, solandre.*]

Selvage, -vedge. See under SELF.

Semaphore, sem′a-fōr, *n.* An apparatus for exhibiting signals to convey information from a distance; a telegraph.

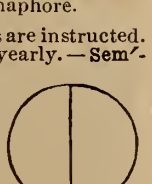


Semaphore.

Semblance, sem′blans, *n.* Seeming; appearance; show; form; likeness; resemblance; similitude.

Semen, se′men, *n.* Seed, esp. the fecundating fluid produced by the male generative organs of animals; sperm. —**Sem′inal**, sem′ĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to, or contained in, seed; holding the relations of seed, source, or first principle; germinal; radical; rudimental; original. —**Sem′inary**, -ĭ-na-rĭ, *n.* An institution of education; a school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed.

Semi-annual, sem-ĭ-an′nu-al, *a.* Half yearly. —**Sem′ibreve**, -brēv, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note, of half the time of the breve, — called also a *whole note:* it is the longest note now in general use. —**Sem′icho′rus**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short chorus performed by a few singers. —**Sem′icir′cle**, *n.* The half of a circle; a body in the form of half of a circle. —**Semicir′cular**, *a.* Having the form of half of a circle. —**Sem′ico′lon**, *n.* A point or sentential mark [;] used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration. —**Semi-offi′cial**, *a.* Not professedly official, but having some degree of official authority. —**Sem′i-steel**, *n.* Puddled steel. —**Sem′itone**, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone, — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale. —**Sem′i-vow′el**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel; the sign representing such a sound.



Semicircle.

Semitic, se-mit′ik, *a.* Pert. to the family of nations or languages of which the Hebrews, Syrians, Assyrians, Phœnicians, Abyssinians, and Arabs are members, — so called because in the Bible genealogies they are chiefly ranked as descendants of Shem, the son of Noah.

Sempiternal, sem-pĭ-tĕr′nal, *a.* Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

Sempstress. See SEAMSTRESS.

Senary, sen′a-rĭ, *a.* Of, belonging to, or containing six. —**Senoc′ular**, -nok′u-lar, *a.* Having 6 eyes.

Senate, sen′āt, *n.* An assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, etc., and invested with a share in the government. (*Anc. Rome.*) A body of elders chosen from the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority. The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and the U. S.; a legislative body; state council. —**Sen′ator**, *n.* A member of a senate. —**Senato′rial**, -to′rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to or becoming a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator. —**Senato′rially**, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity. —**Sen′atorship**, *n.* Office or dignity of a senator. —**Senes′cent**, -nes′sent, *a.* Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time. —**Sen′eschal**, -e-shal: *formerly* -es-kal, *n.* A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies. —**Se′nile**, -nīl, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, age. —**Senil′ity**, -nĭl′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being senile; old age.

Send, *v. t.* [SENT, SENDING.] To cause to go in any manner; to dispatch; to procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; to emit, cast, throw, hurl; to commission or direct to go and act; to cause to happen, inflict; to grant, bestow. —*v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger.

Senescent, Seneschal, Senile, etc. See under SENATE.

Senior, sēn′yĕr, *a.* More advanced in age or rank; elder; belonging to the 4th or most advanced year of the collegiate course in Amer. colleges, or the 3d year in professional schools. —*n.* One who is older than another; one older in office; one prior in grade or rank; an aged person, one in the 4th year at an Amer. college or in the 3d year at a professional school. —**Senior′ity**, -yŏr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being senior; priority of birth; priority or superiority in office or rank.

Senna, sen′ná, *n.* A leguminous plant of the cassia family; its dried leaves, used as a cathartic.

Sennight, sen′nit, *n.* The space of 7 nights and days; a week.

Senocular. See under SENARY.

Sense, sens, *n.* Perception by the bodily organs; sensation; feeling; perception through the intellect; apprehension; discernment; appreciation; capacity of gaining a knowledge of the exterior world by means of the bodily organs, — often used in pl., and esp. of the 5 senses of feeling, sight, hearing, smell, and taste; sound perception and reasoning; judgment; notion; opinion; meaning; import; signification. —**Sense′less**, *a.* Destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible; wanting appreciation or sympathy; without sensibility; destitute of understanding; foolish; stupid; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged; foolish. —**Sensa′tion**, *n.* An impression made upon the sensorium through the medium of the organs of sense; agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by external or internal objects, conditions, etc., whether corporeal or incorporeal; a state of excited interest or feeling. —**Sensa′tional**, *a.* Pert. to the sensations; attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest; exciting; startling; melodramatic; done simply for effect; trashy, — said of oratory and literature which interests by temporary excitement of the feelings. —**Sensa′tionalism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrine that

our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed.—**Sen′sible,** -sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible to the mind; able to receive impressions from external objects; easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; readily moved or affected by natural agents; perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded; having moral perception; possessing or containing sense or reason; characterized by good sense; intelligent; wise.—**Sensibil′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive; capacity of the soul to exercise, or to be the subject of, emotion or feeling, as disting. fr. the intellect and the will; capacity for any specific feeling or emotion; acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy; that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; taste; susceptibility; feeling.—**Sen′sibleness,** *n.* Condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility; intelligence; reasonableness. — **Sen′sibly,** *adv.* In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses; with intelligence or good sense. — **Sen′sitive,** -sĭ-tiv, *a.* Having sense or feeling; having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected; having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; pert. to, or depending on, sensation.—**Senso′rium,** -rĭ-um, **Sen′sory,** -so-rĭ, *n.* The whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations; an organ of sense.—**Sen′sory,** *a.* Of, or connected with, the sensorium, or with sensation.—**Senso′rial,** *a.* Pert. to the sensorium.—**Sen′sual,** -shōō-al, *a.* Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception; carnal; fleshly; pert. to, or consisting in, the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous; pert. or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophical doctrine.—**Sen′sualism,** -izm, *n.* Condition or character of one who is sensual; sensuality. (*Philos.*) Doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations; sensationalism.—**Sen′sualist,** *n.* One given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses.—**Sensual′ity,** -al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.—**Sen′sualize,** *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.—**Sen′sually,** *adv.*—**Sen′suous,** -shōō-us, *a.* Pert. to, or addressing, the senses; connected with sensible objects.—**Sen′tence,** -tens, *n.* An opinion; decision; esp., a philosophical or theological opinion. (*Law.*) A judicial decision or judgment prescribing the punishment to be inflicted upon a convicted criminal. (*Gram.*) A combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought.—*v. t.* [SENTENCED (-tenst), -TENCING.] To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom.—**Senten′tial,** -shal, *a.* Comprising sentences; pert. to a sentence, or full period.—**Senten′tious,** -shus, *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic.—**Sen′tient,** -shent *or* -shĭ-ent, *a.* Having a faculty of sensation and perception.—**Sen′timent,** -tĭ-ment, *n.* A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; a sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought; a maxim; toast; sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.—**Sentiment′al,** *a.* Abounding with sentiment or reflections; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.—**Sentiment′alism,** *n.* Character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.—**Sentiment′alist,** *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.—**Sen′timental′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

Sentinel, sen′tĭ-nel, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, etc., from surprise.—**Sen′try,** -trĭ, *n.* A soldier on guard; sentinel; guard; watch; duty of a sentinel.—**Sen′try-box,** *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

Sepal, se′pal, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leaf or division of the calyx.

S S S, Sepals.

Separate, sep′a-rāt, *v. t.* To part in any manner; to sever, as by an intervening space; to hold apart; to set apart, select from among others.—*v. i.* To part, become disunited, be disconnected, withdraw from each other.—*a.* Divided from another or others; disconnected; separated; unconnected; not united; distinct; disunited from the body; incorporeal.—**Sep′arable,** *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent.—**Sep′arableness, -rabil′ity,** *n.*—**Separa′tion,** *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; disunion; disconnection; chemical analysis; disunion of married persons; divorce.—**Sep′aratism,** -tizm, *n.* Disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.—**Sep′aratist,** *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; esp., one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a dissenter; non-conformist; schismatic; sectary.—**Sep′ara′tor,** *n.* One who, or that which, separates or disjoins; a divider.

Sepia, se′pĭ-a, *n.*; *pl.* -PLÆ. (*Zool.*) The cuttle-fish. A pigment, formerly supposed to be prepared from the ink of the cuttle-fish; India ink.

Sepoy, se′poi, *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of a European power.

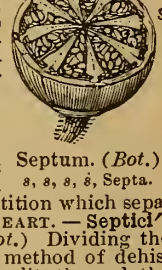
Sept, sept, *n.* A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor,—used of families in Ireland.

Septangle, sept′an′gl, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure with 7 sides and 7 angles; a heptagon.—**Septan′gular,** *a.* Having 7 angles.—**Septem′ber,** *n.* The month following August; the 9th month of the year, reckoning from January.—**Sep′tenary,** -ten-a-rĭ, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, 7; lasting 7 years.—**Septen′nial,** -nĭ-al, *a.* Continuing 7 years; happening once in every 7 years.—**Septen′trion,** -trĭ-un, *n.* The north or northern regions.—**Septilat′eral,** *a.* Having 7 sides.—**Sep′tuple,** -tu-pl, *a.* Sevenfold; 7 times as much.—*v. t.* [SEPTUPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To multiply by 7.—**Septill′ion,** -yun, *n.* According to Eng. notation, the product of a million involved to the 7th power, or the number expressed by a unit with 42 ciphers annexed; by the common or French notation, the number expressed by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.—**Sep′tuagint,** -tu-a-jint, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament,—so called because it was said to be the work of 70, or rather of 72, interpreters.—**Septuag′ena′rian,** -aj′e-na′rĭ-an, *n.* One who is 70 years of age; a septuagenary.—**Septuag′enary,** -aj′e-na-rĭ, *a.* Consisting of 70; also, 70 years old.—*n.* A person 70 years of age; a septuagenarian.—**Septuages′ima,** -tu-a-jes′ĭ-ma, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The 3d Sunday before Lent,—so called because it is 70 days before Easter.—**Sep′tuages′imal,** *a.* Consisting of 70, or of 70 years.

Septin, sep′tin, **Sep′sin,** *n.* A soluble poison developed in putrefying blood and other decomposing animal matter.—**Sep′tic, -tical,** *a.* Having power to promote putrefaction.—**Sep′tic,** *n.* A substance which, etc.—**Septicæ′mia,** -tĭ-se′mĭ-a, **-tæ′mia,** -te′mĭ-a, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Blood poisoning produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation; putrid infection.

Capsule opening by Septicidal Dehiscence.

Septum, sep′tum, *n. pl.* -TA, -tà. A partition. (*Bot.*) A partition that separates the cells of a fruit. (*Anat.*) A partition which separates 2 cavities: see HEART.—**Septicl′dal,** -tĭ-si′dal, *a.* (*Bot.*) Dividing the partitions,—said of a method of dehiscenee in which a pod splits through the partitions, dividing each into 2 layers.—**Septifra′gal,** *a.* Breaking from the partitions,—said when the valves of a pod



Septum. (*Bot.*) *s, s, s, s*, Septa.

break away from the partitions. — **Septif'ereous**, -ĕr-us, *a.* Bearing septa.

Septuple, etc. See under SEPTANGLE.

Sepulcher, **-chre**, sep'ul-kĕr, *n.* A place in which the dead body of a human being is interred; a grave; tomb. — *v. t.* To bury, inter, entomb. — **Sepul'chral**, -kral, *a.* Pert. to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; suggestive of a sepulcher; hollow in tone. — **Sep'ulture**, -ul-chur, *n.* Act of depositing a dead human body in a burial place; burial; interment.

Capsule opening by Septifragal Dehiscence.

Sequel, se'kwel, *n.* That which follows; a succeeding part; consequence; event. — **Se'quence**, -kwens, *n.* State or quality of being sequent; succession; that which follows or succeeds; consequence. (*Mus.*) A succession of similar harmonic steps. — **Se'quent**, *a.* Following; succeeding.

Sequester, se-kwes'tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] (*Law.*) To separate from the owner for a time; to take possession of (property belonging to another) and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till he has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt. To take from or set aside from (parties in controversy) and put into the possession of an indifferent person; to set apart, separate from other things; to seclude, withdraw. — *v. i.* (*Law.*) To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband. — **Seques'trate**, *v. t.* To sequester. — **Seq'uestra'tion**, sek'wes-tra'shun, *n.* (*Civil & Common Law.*) Act of separating or setting aside a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be delivered to the one adjudged entitled to it. (*Chancery.*) A prerogative process empowering certain commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, till he clears himself of a contempt or performs a decree of the court. (*Eccl. Law.*) A kind of execution for a rent, as in the case of a beneficed clerk, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree. (*International Law.*) The seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due fr. its subjects to the enemy. State of being separated or set aside; retirement; seclusion from society. — **Seq'uestra'tor**, *n.* One who sequesters property; one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Sequin, se'kwin, *n.* A gold coin of Italy worth about $2.30, and of Turkey worth about $1.85.

Sequoia, se-kwoi'a, *n.* A California species of conifer, which produces some of the largest trees known; the red-wood; big tree.

Seraglio, se-räl'yo, *n.* The palace of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan, in which are confined the females of the harem; a harem; a house of debauchery.

Seraph, sĕr'af, *n.*; *E. pl.* -APHS; *Heb. pl.* -APHIM, -afim. (*Script.*) A celestial being having a winged human form. (*Eng. Poetry.*) An angel of the highest order. — **Seraph'ic**, -ical, se-raf'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, becoming, or suitable to, a seraph; angelic; sublime; burning or inflamed with love or zeal. — **Ser'aphine**, -af-ēn, *n.* A wind instrument resembling the reed organ.

Seraskier, se-ras'kĕr, *n.* A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire.

Sere, sēr, *a.* Dry; withered; sear.

Serene, se-rēn', *a.* Clear and calm; fair; bright; unruffled; undisturbed. — **Serene'ness**, **-ren'ity**, -rĕn'-ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Condition or quality of being serene; peace; calmness of mind. — **Serenade**, ser'e-nād', *n.* Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, esp. to a lady. — *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music. — *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

Serf, sĕrf, *n.* A servant or slave employed in husbandry; usually one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil. — **Serf'dom**, -dum, *n.* State or condition of serfs.

Serge, sĕrj, *n.* A woolen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woolen. — **Seri'ceous**, **-rish'us**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, silk. silky.

Sergeant, **-jeant**, sär'jent *or* sĕr'jent, *n.* Formerly, an officer in Eng., nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred. (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, etc. In Eng., a lawyer of the highest rank. — **Ser'geant-at-arms'**, *n.* (*Legislative Bodies.*) An officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses. — **Ser'geant-ma'jor**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer who assists the adjutant. — **Ser'geancy**, -jen-sĭ, **-geantship**, *n.* Office of, etc.

Sericeous. See under SERGE.

Series, sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz, *n.* A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, or connected by a like relation; a line or row of things. (*Nat. Hist.*) An order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies. (*Math.*) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, increasing or diminishing by a fixed law. — **Se'rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts. — *n.* A work appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical. — **Se'ria'tim**, *adv.* In regular order. [L.]

Serious, se'rĭ-us, *a.* Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; really intending what is said; being in earnest; important; not trifling; giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; solemn; weighty. — **Se'riously**, *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. — **Se'riousness**, *n.* — **Se'rio-com'ic**, **-ical**, -rĭ-o-kom'ik-al, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serjeant. Same as SERGEANT.

Sermon, sĕr'mun, *n.* A public discourse for religious instruction, grounded on some passage of Scripture; a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof.

Seron, **-roon**, se-rōōn', *n.* A bale or package made of skin or leather for holding drugs, etc. (*Com.*) A weight, varying with the substance to which it is applied.

Serosity, **Serous.** See under SERUM.

Serpent, sĕr'pent, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of muscular contractions and serpentine flexions. A subtle or malicious person; a species of firework having a serpentine motion. (*Astron.*) A certain constellation. (*Mus.*) A bass wind instrument, — so called from its form. — **Ser'pentine**, -tīn, *a.* Resembling, having the shape or qualities of, or moving like, a serpent; winding or turning one way and the other; meandering; crooked; spiral. — *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral or rock usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots, which give it a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin.

Serrate Leaf.

Serrate, sĕr'rāt, **-rated**, *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw. — **Ser'rature**, -ra-chur, *n.* A notching like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of any thing.

Serum, se'rum, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The thin, transparent portion of the blood; a lymph-like fluid secreted by the serous membranes. — **Se'rous**, -rus, *a.* Thin; like whey, — said of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the red part; pert. to serum; secreting a lubricating serum, — said of certain delicate membranes, as the peritoneum, pleura, etc. — **Seros'ity**, -ros'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; serum; a fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

Serve, sĕrv, *v. t.* [SERVED (sĕrvd), SERVING.] To work for, labor in behalf of, act as servant to, be in the employment of; esp., to render spiritual obedience and worship to; to be subservient or subordinate to; to minister to; to attend at meals; to bring forward, arrange, deal, distribute (a portion of anything, esp. of food prepared for eating); to do the duties required in or for; to handle, manage; to contrive;

or conduce to; to be left sufficient for, satisfy; to treat, behave one's self to. — *v. i.* To be a servant or slave; to wait, attend; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment; to act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; to be of use, be sufficient, answer.— **Serv'ant,** *n.* One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or involuntarily; one in a state of subjection; a person of base condition or ignoble spirit. — **Ser'vice,** -vis, *n.* Act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; labor performed for another; assistance or kindness rendered; office; official religious duty performed; a musical composition for use in churches; duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge: military or naval duty; useful office: advantage conferred; benefit; avail; profession of respect uttered or sent; a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table. (*Naut.*) The materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, etc. — **Service-bush, -tree,** *n.* A bush or tree of several species, bearing a fruit allied to the medlar; shad-berry; rowan tree. — **Ser'viceable,** *a.* Doing service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; beneficial; advantageous; prepared for rendering service; active; diligent; officious.—**Ser'vile,** -vil, *a.* Pert. to, or befitting, a servant or slave; slavish; mean; held in subjection; dependent; meanly submissive: cringing; fawning. (*Gram.*) Not belonging to the original root; not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel. — **Ser'vileness, Servil'ity,** -vil'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being servile; condition of a slave or bondman; slavish deference; baseness; obsequiousness.— **Ser'ving-maid,** *n.* A female servant; menial.— **Ser'vitor,** -vĭ-tẽr, *n.* A servant; attendant; follower; adherent. (*University of Oxford.*) An undergraduate partly supported by the college funds: they formerly waited at table.— **Ser'vitorship,** *n.* Office or condition of a servitor.— **Ser'vitude,** -tūd, *n.* State of subjection to a master; service; slavery; bondage. (*Law.*) A right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person, for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

Sesame, ses'a-me, *n.* An annual herbaccous plant, from whose seeds an oil is expressed.

Sesquipedal, ses-kwip'e-dal, **-edalian,** -e-da'lĭ-an, *a.* Measuring or containing a foot and a half,—humorously applied to long words; pedantic.

Session, sesh'un, *n.* Act of sitting, or state of being seated: actual sitting of a court, legislature, etc., to transact business; the term or time during which a court, council, etc., meet daily for business. — **Ses'sile,** ses'sil, *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support. (*Bot.*) Issuing directly from the main stem or branch, without a footstalk.

Sessile Leaves.

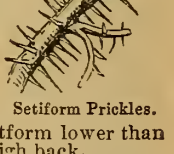
Sess-pool. Same as CESS-POOL.

Sesterce, ses'tẽrs, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin, in value orig. containing 2½, afterward 4 asses,—equal to about 4 cents.—**Sester'tium,** -shĭ-um, *n.* 1,000 sesterces, about $40.

Set, set, *v. t.* [SET, SETTING.] To cause to sit; to seat; to make to assume a specified position; to place, put, fix; to attach to, put or place on; to put in a condition or state, cause to be; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; to cause to stop, obstruct, embarrass; to determine, make unyielding or obstinate, render stiff or rigid; to plant; to fix (a precious stone in metal); to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off; to convert into curd; to appoint, assign; to put into a desired position or condition; to adjust, regulate, adapt; to put in due order, as an instrument; to extend (the sail of a ship); to give a pitch to (a tune); to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb; to stake at play, wager, risk; to adapt (words to notes); to prepare for singing; to variegate with objects placed here and there. — *v. i.* To pass below the horizon, go down; to strike root, begin to germinate; to become fixed or rigid; to congeal or concrete; to have a certain direction in motion; to move on, tend; to indicate the position of game, — said of a dog; to apply one's self. — *p. a.* Fixed; firm; obstinate; regular; uniform; formal; established; prescribed. — *n.* Act of setting; descent below the horizon; that which is set, placed, or fixed; as, a young plant for growth; or, (*Mech.*), permanent change of figure, in consequence of pressure; a number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used together, an assortment; suit; a number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, quality, etc.; direction or course. — **Set'ter,** *n.* One who, or that which, sets; a sporting dog of the hound kind, that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid.— **Set'ting,** *n.* Act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing; act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon; something set in or inserted; that in which something (a gem, etc.) is set; the direction of a current, sea, or wind.— **Set'-off,** *n.* That which is set off against another thing; an offset; a decoration; ornament. (*Law.*) A counterclaim: a distinct claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand. (*Arch.*) The part of a wall, etc., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness.— **Set'-to,** *n.* A conflict in boxing, argument, etc. — **Set'-line,** *n.* A buoyed fishing line, supporting a number of baited hooks, to be left by the fisherman.— **Settee',** -te'. *n.* A long seat with a back; a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

Setter.

Seton, se'tun *or* se'tn, *n.* (*Surg.*) A few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin and subjacent tissues by a large needle, etc., to cause irritation and suppuration or adhesion. — **Setose',** -tōs', **Se'tous,** -tus, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the surface set with bristles; bristly. — **Seta'ceous,** -ta'shus, *a.* Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the slender form of a bristle. — **Setig'erous,** -tij'ẽr-us, *a.* Covered with bristles. — **Se'tiform,** -tĭ-fôrm, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of the shape of a bristle.



Setiform Prickles.

Setting. See under SET.

Settle, set'tl, *n.* A wide step or platform lower than some other part; a bench with a high back.

Settle, set'tl, *v. t.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To place in a fixed or permanent conditiou; to make firm, steady or stable; to establish in business, in situation, in pastoral office, etc.; to render quiet, clear, etc.; to still; to clear of dregs and impurities; to restore to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; to cause to sink, lower, depress; to free from uncertainty or wavering: to make sure, firm, or constant; to adjust (something in discussion or controversy); to adjust (accounts), liquidate, balance; to plant with inhabitants, colonize, people. — *v. i.* To become fixed or permanent, establish one's self, assume a lasting form or condition: to fix one's place or residence, take up habitation, be established in an employment or profession; to become quiet or clear, become dry and hard, as the ground after rain or frost: to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid; to sink gradually, subside; to become calm, cease from agitation; to adjust differences or accounts.— **Set'tlement,** *n.* Act of settling, or state of being settled; establishment in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor; establishment of inhabitants: colonization; act or process of adjusting or determiuing;

composure of doubts or differences; liquidation of accounts; bestowal or giving possession under legal sanction; that which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed, — as, matter that subsides, settlings, lees, dregs; or, a colony newly established, place settled; or, the sum secured to a person; esp., a jointure made to a woman at her marriage. (*Law.*) Disposition of property for the benefit of some person, usually through trustees; a settled place of abode; residence; legal residence. — **Set'tler**, *n.* One who settles; esp., one who establishes himself in a colony; a colonist. — **Set'tling**, *n.* Act of making a settlement, or of subsiding, as lees; adjustment of differences. *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Seven, sev'n, *a.* One more than 6. — *n.* The number greater by 1 than 6; a symbol representing 7 units, as 7 or vii. — **Sev'enfold**, *a.* Repeated 7 times; increased to 7 times the size or amount. — **Sev'ennight**, sen'nīt, *n.* A week; the period of 7 days and nights. — **Sev'en-up'**, *n.* A game of cards, won by scoring 7 points; all-fours. — **Sev'enth**, -nth, *a.* One next in order after the 6th; constituting or being one of 7 equal parts. — *n.* One of 7 equal parts; one next in order after the 6th. (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the 7th degree of the staff next above; a certain chord. — **Sev'enthly**, *adv.* In the 7th place. — **Sev'enteen**, -n-tēn, *a.* One more than 16 or less than 18. — *n.* The sum of 10 and 7; a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17 or xvii. — **Sev'enteenth**, *a.* One next in order after the 16th; constituting or being one of 17 equal parts. — *n.* One of 17 equal parts; the next in order after the 16th. — **Sev'enty**, -n-tĭ, *a.* 7 times 10; one more than 69. — *n.* The sum of 7 times 10; a symbol representing 70 units, as lxx or 70. — **Sev'entieth**, *a.* Next in order after the 69th; constituting or being one of 70 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 70 equal parts; one next in order after the 69th. — **Sev'enty-four**, *n.* A man-of-war carrying 74 guns.

Sever, sev'ēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To separate (one from another); to cut or break open or apart; to keep distinct or apart, make a distinction respecting; to divide, part, disjoin, distinguish, discriminate, disconnect. (*Law.*) To part possession of. — *v. i.* To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish; to be parted or rent asunder. — **Sev'eral**, -ēr-al, *a.* Separate; distinct; not common to 2 or more; single; diverse; different; various; consisting of a number; more than 2, but not very many; diverse: sundry. — **Sev'eralty**, -al-tĭ, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. — **Sev'erance**, -ans, *n.* Act of severing or dividing: separation.

Severe, se-vēr', *a.* Serious in feeling or manner; externally sedate; very strict, in judgment, discipline, or government; rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; difficult to be endured; grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; prim; precise; rigorous; hard; harsh; cutting; keen; cruel. — **Severe'ness**, -ver'ity, -vĕr'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being severe; as, gravity; austerity; extreme strictness; or, quality or power of distressing or paining; or, extreme coldness or inclemency; or, harshness; cruel treatment; or, exactness; rigorousness; or, strictness; rigid accuracy.

Sew, so, *v. t.* [*imp.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN (sōn); SEWING.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread. — *v. i.* To practice sewing.

Sewer, su'ēr, *n.* A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground. — **Sew'erage**, -ej, *n.* Construction of a sewer; system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; general drainage of a place by sewers; sewage. — **Sew'age**, -ej, *n.* The mixture of water, filth, etc., collected in, and discharged by, sewers; sewerage.

Sewer, su'ēr, *n.* An upper servant who set on the dishes at a feast, previously tasting them.

Sex, seks, *n.* The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; physical difference between male and female; one of the 2 groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female. (*Bot.*) The distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate; one of the groups founded on this distinction. Womankind; females, — so used by way of emphasis. — **Sex'ual**, sek'shoō-al, *a.* Pert. to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; relating to, proceeding from, or based upon the distinctive organs, characteristics, or offices of the sexes. — **Sex'ualist**, *n.* (*Bot.*) One who classifies plants by the sexual or Linnæan system. — **Sexual'ity**, *n.* State or quality of being distinguished by sex.

Sexagenary, seks-aj'e- *or* seks'a-je-na-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or designating, the number 60; proceeding by 60s. — —**Sexag'enarian**, -rĭ-an, *n.* A person 60 years old. — **Sexages'ima**, -jes'ĭ-mà, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The 2d Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, being about the 60th day before Easter. — **Sexages'imal**, *a.* Pert. to, or founded on, the number 60. — **Sexan'gular**, *a.* Having 6 angles; hexagonal. — **Sexan'gularly**, *adv.* With 6 angles; hexagonally. — **Sexen'nial**, -nĭ-al, *a.* Lasting 6 years, or happening once in 6 years. — **Sex'fid**, **Sex'ifid**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Six-cleft; divided into 6 parts. — **Sex'tain**, -tān, *n.* A stanza of 6 lines. — **Sex'tant**, *n.* (*Math.*) The 6th part of a circle. An instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, esp. for observing the altitude, etc., of celestial bodies in determining latitude and longitude at sea. — **Sextill'ion**, -til'yun, *n.* According to Eng. notation, the product of a million involved to the 6th power, or the number expressed by a unit with 36 ciphers annexed; according to the common or French, the number expressed by a unit with 21 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION. — **Sextodec'imo**, -to-des'ĭ-mo, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make 16 leaves; 16mo; of, or equal to, the size of sheets so folded. — *n.*; *pl.* -MOS, -mōz. A book composed of sheets folded so as to make 16 leaves, or 32 pages; the size of a book thus composed, usually indicated thus: 16mo, 16°. — **Sex'tuple**, -tu-pl, *a.* Six times as much; sixfold. (*Mus.*) Having 6 parts.

Sextant.

Sexton, seks'tun, *n.* An under officer of a church, who takes care of the church building, sacramental vessels, vestments, etc., and often attends on the officiating clergyman, acts as usher, digs graves, etc.

Sextuple. See under SEXAGENARY.

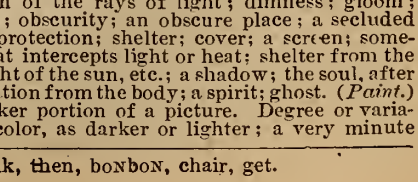
Sexual, etc. See under SEX.

Shab, shab, *v. i.* [SHABBED (shabd), -BING.] To play mean tricks, act shabbily. — **Shab'by**, -bĭ, *a.* [-BIER; -BIEST.] Torn or worn to rags; poor; mean; ragged; clothed with ragged or soiled garments; mean; paltry; despicable.

Shack, shak, *n.* Liberty of winter pasturage; grain left after harvest or gleaning; fallen mast or acorns; a shiftless fellow; vagabond.

Shackle, shak'l, *v. t.* [SHACKLED (-ld), -LING.] To put in fetters, chain, tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion: to join by a link or chain, as railroad cars; to confine so as to obstruct action, impede. — *n.* [Generally in pl.] A fetter; gyve; chain; that which embarrasses free action; a link for connecting railroad cars.

Shad, shad, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A food fish, inhabiting the waters off the coasts of Great Britain and the U.S., and periodically ascending the large rivers to spawn.


Shad.

Shaddock, shad'duk, *n.* A species of orange tree in E. and W. Indies: its fruit, weighing 10 to 20 lbs.

Shade, shād, *n.* Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; dimness; gloom; darkness; obscurity; an obscure place; a secluded retreat; protection; shelter; cover; a screen; something that intercepts light or heat; shelter from the direct light of the sun, etc.; a shadow; the soul, after its separation from the body; a spirit; ghost. (*Paint.*) The darker portion of a picture. Degree or variation of color, as darker or lighter; a very minute

difference; degree. — *v. t.* To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light; to cover from injury, protect, screen; to overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure; to paint in obscure colors, darken; to mark with gradations of light or color. — **Shad′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade; sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat. — **Shad′iness**, *n.* — **Shad′ow**, shăd′o, *n.* Shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body which intercepts the rays of light; darkness; shade; obscurity; obscure place; secluded retreat; shelter; the less illuminated part of a picture; that which follows or attends a person or thing, like a shadow; an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; mystical representation; type; something unsubstantial; phantom; mockery. — *v. t.* [SHADOWED (-ōd), -OWING.] To cut off light from, put in shade, shade; to protect, screen from danger; to paint in obscure colors; to mark with slight gradations of color or light; to shade; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; to represent typically; to cloud, darken; to attend as closely as a shadow; esp., to follow and watch secretly; to follow exactly. — **Shad′owy**, -o-ĭ, *a.* Full of shade; serving to shade; dark; obscure; gloomy; faintly light; faintly representative; typical; unsubstantial; unreal.

Shaft, shåft, *n.* A body of a long cylindrical shape; the cylindrical, column-shaped part of anything; the stem of an arrow; an arrow; a missile weapon. (*Arch.*) The body of a column; the part of a chimney above the roof; spire of a steeple. The handle of a weapon; the stem, or stock, of a feather or quill; the pole or one of the thills of a carriage. (*Mach.*) A bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves. (*Mining.*) A well-like excavation through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface. — **Shaft′ing**, *n.* (*Mach.*) The system of shafts, with pulleys attached, for the transmission of power in factories.

Shag, shag, *n.* Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap. — *v. t.* [SHAGGED (shagd), -GING.] To make rough or hairy; to make shaggy, deform. — **Shag′bark**, *n.* A species of hickory, — so called from its shaggy bark; shellbark; the nut of this tree; hickory-nut. — **Shag′gedness, Shag′giness**, -gĭ-nes, *n.* — **Shag′gy**, -gĭ, *a.* [-GIER; -GIEST.] Rough with long hair or wool; rugged.

Shagreen, sha-grēn′, *n.* A kind of leather prepared without tanning, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations; shark-skin.

Shah, shä, *n.* The king or monarch of Persia.

Shake, shāk, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN; SHAKING.] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly or forcibly one way and another; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate; to weaken the stability of, endanger; to cause to waver, impair the resolution of; to give a tremulous note to; to trill; to move or remove by agitating, rid one's self of. — *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble, shiver, quake, totter. — *n.* A vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation; a fissure or crack in timber, in rock, or in earth. (*Mus.*) A rapid alternation of 2 notes represented on contiguous degrees of the staff; a trill. — **Shak′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.; one of a sect of Christians, — so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship. — **Shak′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Full of shakes, slits, or clefts; unsound; wanting in cohesion; shaking or trembling; tremulous; tottering; not to be trusted; doubtful; timorous.

Shale, shāl, *n.* A shell or husk; cod or pod. (*Geol.*) A soft, fragmental, argillaceous rock, often bituminous, found in coal mines, etc. — **Sha′ly**, *a.* Breaking unevenly into fragile plates.

Shall, shal, *v. i.* & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD: *shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] Orig. to owe, be under obligation: as an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; it expresses, in the 2d and 3d persons, a command, threat, or promise; with the 1st person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, as, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will;* after a conditional conjunction, as *if, whether, shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply: *should* is everywhere used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect: it also expresses duty or moral obligation: see WILL.

Shalloon, shal-lōon′, *n.* A kind of worsted stuff.

Shallop, shal′lup, *n.* A large light boat with 2 masts, usually rigged like a schooner.

Shallot, shal-lot′, *n.* A mild-flavored plant of the onion family, with a compound bulb like garlic; eschalot.

Shallow, shal′lo, *a.* Having little depth; shoal; slight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound; simple; ignorant; superficial; silly. — *n.* A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is of little depth; a shoal; flat; sand-bank; shelf.

Sham, sham, *n.* Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture; feint; humbug. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v. t.* [SHAMMED (shamd), -MING.] To deceive expectation, trick, cheat; to obtrude by fraud or imposition; to imitate, ape. — *v. i.* To make false pretenses, deceive.

Shamble, sham′bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Shambles, sham′blz, *n. pl.* The place where butcher's meat is sold.

Shame, shām, *n.* A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; decency; decorum; reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor; cause or reason of shame; the parts which modesty requires to be covered. — *v. t.* [SHAMED (shāmd), SHAMING.] To make ashamed; to cover with reproach or ignominy; to disgrace. — **Shame′ful**, -fŭl, *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; raising shame in others; disgraceful; indecent; degrading; scandalous; infamous. — **Shame′fully**, *adv.* — **Shame′less**, *a.* Destitute of, or indicating an absence of, shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; unblushing; audacious; indecent.

Shammy, sham′mĭ, *n.* A soft and pliant kind of leather prepared orig. from the skin of the chamois.

Shampoo, sham-pōō′, *v. t.* To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, in connection with the hot bath; to wash thoroughly and rub the head of, with a soapy preparation. — *n.* Act of, etc.

Shamrock, sham′rok, *n.* A plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shank, shank, *n.* The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; bone of the leg; the whole leg: see HORSE; that part of an instrument, tool, etc., which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved.

Shanty, shan′tĭ, *n.* A mean dwelling; a hut.

Shape, shāp, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN; SHAPING.] To form or create, make, produce; to mold or make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose, regulate, adjust, direct; to image, conceive, beget. — *n.* Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance; that which has form or figure; form of embodiment, as in words; make; form; guise. — **Shape′less**, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form. — **Shape′lessness**, *n.* — **Shape′ly**, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Having a regular shape; symmetrical; well-formed.

Shard, shărd, *n.* A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance; the hard wing-case of a beetle.

Share, shâr, *n.* The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow.

Share, shâr, *n.* A certain portion; part; division; the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number; one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided. — *v. t.* [SHARED (shârd), SHARING.] To part among 2 or more; to divide; to partake, enjoy, or suffer with others. — *v. i.* To have part, receive a portion.

Shark, shärk, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A large, voracious, cartilaginous fish of many species, having a long, round body,

White Shark.

tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osseous granules in place of scales, and the gill-openings placed upon the sides of the neck: the mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth. A rapacious, artful fellow; a sharper. — *v. t.* [SHARKED (shärkt), SHARKING.] To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities. — *v. i.* To play the petty thief, swindle; to live by shifts and stratagems.

Sharp, shärp, *a.* Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; terminating in a point or edge; peaked or ridged; affecting the senses, as if pointed or cutting; biting; sour; pungent; penetrating; abrupt. Very trying to the feelings; cutting in language or import; sarcastic; severe; eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification; violent; impetuous; of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; not dull; keenly attentive to one's own interest; uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, as certain consonants: whispered; shrill; non-vocal. (*Mus.*) High in pitch; raised a semitone in pitch; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. — *n.* (*Mus.*) An acute sound; esp., a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch; the character [♯] which directs that a note be thus raised. A needle, of the most acute of the 3 grades. — *v. t.* [SHARPED (shärpt), SHARPING.] To make keen, acute, penetrating, etc.; to sharpen. (*Mus.*) To raise above the proper pitch; esp., to raise a semitone above the natural tone. — **Sharp'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to; to render more quick or acute in perception; to make more quick, acute, or ingenious; to make more pungent and painful; to make biting, sarcastic, or severe; to render less flat, or more shrill or piercing; to make more tart, acid, or sour. (*Mus.*) To raise, as a sound by means of a sharp. — *v. i.* To grow or become sharp. — **Sharp'er**, *n.* A man shrewd in making bargains; swindler; cheat. — **Sharp'ly**, *adv.* — **Sharp'ness**, *n.* — **Sharp'-set**, *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification.

Shatter, shat'tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To break at once into many pieces; to rend, crack, split; to disorder, derange, render unsound. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments. — *n.* A fragment of anything forcibly rent or broken, — generally in pl.

Shave, shāv, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED (shāvd): *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAVEN; SHAVING.] To cut or pare off from the surface of a body by an edged instrument; to make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface covering of; esp. to cut off the beard or hair from, with a razor: to cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices: to skim along or near the surface of; to strip. fleece. — *v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard to cut closely, be hard in a bargain, cheat. — *n.* A thin slice; shaving; a cutting of the beard; operation of shaving; an exorbitant cutting down or discount on a note, etc., for cash in hand; a tool with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving wood, as hoops, etc. — **Shave'ling**, *n.* A man shaved; a monk, or other person of a religious order. — **Shav'er**, *n.* One who shaves; one close in bargains; a cheat; one who fleeces; a pillager; plunderer; a little fellow. — **Shav'ing**, *n.* Act of, etc.; a thin slice pared off with a cutting instrument.

Shawl, shawl, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

Shawm, shawm, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use.

She, she, *pron.* [*nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER or HERS; *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIR or THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.] This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; a woman; a female, — used as a noun.

Sheaf, shēf, *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES, shēvz. A bundle of unthrashed stalks of wheat, rye, or other grain; any collection. — *v. i.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves.

Shear, shēr, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (shērd) or *obs.* SHORE; *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN; SHEARING.] To cut or clip with shears, scissors, etc.; to cut or clip from a surface. — *n. pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of 2 blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances; anything in the form of shears; an apparatus for raising heavy weights, as, the lower masts of ships: it consists of 2 or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, and furnished with the necessary tackles. — **Shear'-steel**, *n.* Steel suitable for shears, scythes, and other cutting instruments.

Sheath, shēth, *n.* A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard; any thin covering for defense or protection. — **Sheathe**, shēth, *v. t.* [SHEATHED (shēthd), SHEATHING.] To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to fit or furnish with a sheath; to case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper, etc.; to cover or line. — **Sheathed**, shēthd, *a.* (*Bot.*) Invested by a sheath, or cylindrical, membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses; vaginate. — **Sheath'ing**, *n.* That which sheathes; esp., the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such coverings.

Sheathed.

Sheave, shēv, *n.* A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

Shebat, sha'bat, *n.* The 11th month of the Jewish sacred year, and the 5th of the civil, — parts of January and February.

Shed, shed, *v. t.* [SHED, -DING.] To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out; esp., to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit, diffuse; to throw off (a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, etc.); to cause to flow off, without penetrating. — *v. i.* To let fall the parts, throw off a covering or envelope. — **Shed'der**, *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow out; a soft-shelled crab, which has recently shed his shell.

Shed, shed, *n.* A slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building; hut; a lean-to.

Sheen, shēn, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Sheep, shēp, *n. sing.* & *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped of many species, valued for its flesh (mutton) and wool. The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd. — **Sheep'ish**, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess. — **Sheep'-cot**, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. — **-dog**, *n.* A dog for tending sheep; a colly. — **-hook**, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep; a crook. — **-shear'er**, *n.* One who shears the wool from sheep. — **-shear'ing**, *n.* Act of shearing sheep; time of shearing sheep; a feast made on that occasion. — **-skin**, *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it; a diploma, — fr. its being printed on parchment. — **-walk**, *n.* Pasture for sheep. — **Sheep's'-eye**, *n.* A modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance. — **Shep'herd**, shep'hērd, *n.* One in charge of sheep; esp., one who tends a flock in an unfenced region; the pastor of a parish, church, or congregation. — **Shep'herdess**, *n.* A woman who, etc.; a rustic lass.

Sheer, shēr, *a.* Separate from anything foreign; pure; clear; being only what it seems to be; simple; mere; clear; thin; perpendicular; straight up and down.

Sheer, shēr, *v. i.* [SHEERED (shērd), SHEERING.] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside, move away. — *n.* (*Naut.*) The longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides; the position of a ship at single anchor, with the anchor ahead.

Sheet, shēt, *n.* Any broad, uninterrupted expanse; a broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture, next to the body; a broad piece of paper, folded or unfolded; a single signature of a book or pamphlet; a newspaper; a broad expanse of water, etc.; a broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance. (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation. — *v. t.* To fold in a sheet; to cover as with

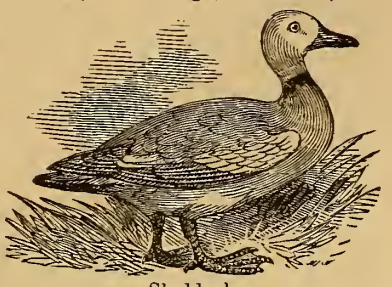
a sheet: to draw or expand, as a sheet. — **Sheet'-ing**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.—**Sheet'-anch'or**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The largest anchor of a ship, sometimes the last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore; the chief support; last refuge for safety.

Sheik, shēk, *n.* A chief of an Arab tribe or clan; a Mohammedan religious dignitary.

Shekel, shek'l, *n.* An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, in weight about half an ounce avoirdupois.

Shekinah, she-ki'nä, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) That miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the divine presence.

Sheldrake, shel'drāk, *n.* A large, handsome, fish-eating duck of several species; goosander.



Sheldrake.

Shelf, shelf, *n.*; *plural.* SHELVES, shelvz. A board, or platform, elevated above the floor, and fixed horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, books, etc.; a sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.— **Shelf'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding in, or composed of, shelves; full of dangerous shallows.— **Shelve**, *v. t.* To furnish with shelves, place on a shelf, put aside, suppress.

Shell, shel, *n.* A hard outside covering; esp., that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; a pod; the covering or outside layer of an egg. (*Zoöl.*) The hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, usually external, but sometimes internal; the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, etc. (*Mil.*) A hollow sphere or cylinder of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder explodes; a bomb. Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in; any slight hollow structure; outward show without inward substance; an instrument of music, as a lyre; a light boat, sometimes made of paper, for racing. *pl.* The husks of the cacao-nut, a decoction of which is used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, etc. — *v. t.* [SHELLED (sheld), SHELLING.] To strip or break off the shell of, take out of the shell or pod; to separate (corn) from the ear; to throw shells or bombs upon, bombard. — *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell or exterior covering. — **Shell'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of shells.— **Shell'-bark**, *n.* A species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling; shag-bark. — **-fish**, *n.* An aquatic animal, whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, etc., or crustaceous, as in the lobster. — **Shel'lac, Shell'-lac**, *n.* The resin lac spread into thin plates, after being melted and strained.

Shelter, etc. See under SHIELD.

Sheltie, shel'tĭ, *n.* A Shetland pony; one of a breed of small ponies, — orig. fr. *Shetland*.

Shelve, shelv, *v. t.* See under SHELF.

Shelve, shelv, *v. i.* [SHELVED (shelvd), SHELVING.] To incline, be sloping. — **Shelv'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

Shepherd, Shepherdess. See under SHEEP.

Sherbet, shĕr'bet, *n.* A drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with an infusion of rose-water, etc., to give it an agreeable taste; a kind of water-ice.

Sherd, shĕrd, *n.* A fragment. [See SHARD.]

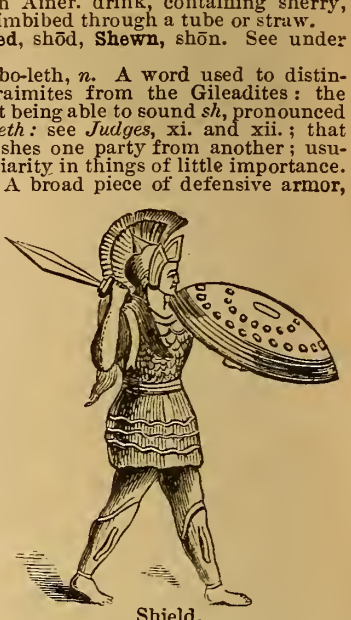
Sheriff, shĕr'if, *n.* The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws and of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace.—**Sher'iffalty**, -al-tĭ, **-ship, -wick, Shriev'alty**, shrēv'al-tĭ, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

Sherry, shĕr'rĭ, *n.* A strong, dry wine of a deep amber color and aromatic odor, — so called from *Xeres* near Cadiz, in Spain, where it is made. — **Sher'ry-cob'bler**, *n.* An Amer. drink, containing sherry, sugar, ice, etc., imbibed through a tube or straw.

Shew, shō, **Shewed**, shōd, **Shewn**, shōn. See under SHOW.

Shibboleth, shib'bo-leth, *n.* A word used to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites: the Ephraimites, not being able to sound *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*: see *Judges*, xi. and xii.; that which distinguishes one party from another; usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

Shield, shēld, *n.* A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm; a buckler; anything which defends; shelter; protection; a person who protects or defends. (*Bot.*) A little colored cup or line, with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens. (*Her.*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.



Shield.

(*Mining.*) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses. — *v. t.* To cover with a shield, defend, protect. — **Shel'ter**, *n.* That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; one who protects; a guardian; state of being covered and protected; asylum; refuge; sanctuary; defense; security. — *v. t.* [SHELTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To furnish a shelter for, cover from harm or injury; to betake to cover, or a safe place, used reflexively; to cover from notice, shield, protect, disguise. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **Shel'terless**, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection.

Shield. (*Bot.*)

Shift, shift, *v. t.* To change, alter; to transfer from one place or position to another; to put off or out of the way by some expedient; to change (clothes); to dress in fresh clothes. — *v. i.* To vary from one point or direction to another, change about, move; to change one's occupation or principles; to change one's clothes, esp. the under garments; to satisfy one's wants by changing; to resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose. — *n.* A turning from one thing to another; a change; an expedient tried in difficulty; a temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice; a trick to escape detection or evil; an under garment; esp., a woman's under garment; chemise.—**Shift'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of or ready with shifts; fertile in expedients. — **Shift'less**, *a.* Characterized by failure, through negligence or incapacity.

Shillalah, shil-la'lâ, **-ly**, -lĭ, **-lelah**, -le'lâ, *n.* A cudgel.

Shilling, shil'ling, *n.* An Eng. silver coin, equal to 12 pence, or 1-20th of a pound = about 24 cents; in the U. S., a denomination of money differing in value in different States; as, in New York, ⅛ of $1, or 12½ cents; in N. Eng. 1-6th of $1, or 16 2-3 cents, — a term formerly used in trade, though no corresponding national coin existed.

Shilly-shally, shil'lĭ-shal'lĭ, *n.* Indecision; trifling.— *v. i.* To hesitate. — *adv.* Hesitatingly.

Shiloh, shi'lo, *n.* (*Script.*) The Messiah, — so called by Jacob on his death-bed: see Gen. xlix. 10.

Shily, Shiness, etc. See under SHY.

Shimmer, shim'mĕr, *v. i.* To emit a tremulous light,

gleam, glisten, glimmer. — *n.* A tremulous gleaming; glimmer.

Shin, shin, *n.* The fore part of the leg, esp. of the human leg, between the ankle and the knee. — *v. t.* To climb (a pole, etc.) by alternately clasping with the hands and legs alone. — **Shin′plas′ter**, *n.* A bank-note of low denomination; a piece of paper money. — **Shin′ney**, **-ny**, -nĭ, *n.* A game in which a ball is driven along the ground by blows from curved sticks; hockey; bandy, — named fr. the blows received on the shins of the players.

Shindy, shin′dĭ, *n.* A disturbance; spree; row; riot.

Shine, shīn, *v. i.* [SHONE (shōn *or* shŏn) or SHINED (shīnd), SHINING.] To emit rays of light, give light; to be lively and animated, be brilliant; to be glossy or bright, as silk; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished. — *n.* Fair weather; state of shining; brightness; splendor; luster; gloss; polish; a liking for a person; a fancy. — **Shin′er**, *n.* That which shines; as, a bright piece of money. (*Ichth.*) A fish of several genera, having brilliant, light-colored scales. — **Shin′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Shingle, shin′gl, *n.* A thin, oblong piece of wood, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise in covering roofs and outer walls of buildings. — *v. t.* [SHINGLED (-gld), -GLING.] To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another, like shingles.

Shingle, shin′gl, *n.* Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, on shores and coasts. — *v. t.* (*Forging.*) To hammer or squeeze (red-hot puddled iron), to remove impurities and form malleable iron.

Shingles, shin′glz, *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle.

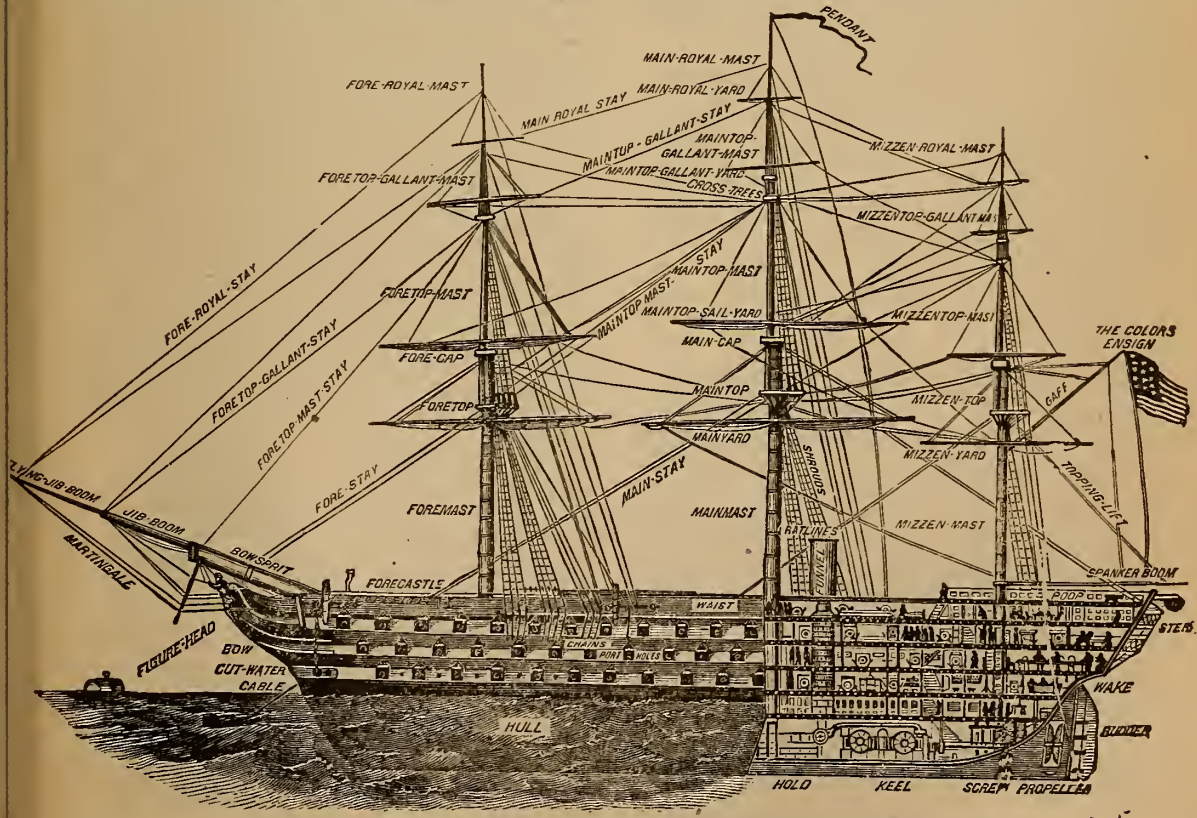
Shinto, shin′to, **-toism**, -to-izm, *n.* One of the 2 great religions of Japan, consisting in worship of ancestors and sacrifice to departed heroes, and having the Mikado or Tenno as its spiritual head.

Ship, ship, *n.* Any large sea-going vessel; esp., a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and 3 masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and topgallant-mast, and is square rigged. — *v. t.*

Ground Plan of a Ship.

p, prow; *l*, larboard or port; *s*, starboard; 1, round-house; 2, tiller; 3, grating; 4, wheel; 5, wheel-chains; 6, binnacle; 7, mizzen-mast; 8, skylight; 9, capstan; 10, main-mast; 11, pumps; 12, galley or caboose; 13, main hatchway; 14, windlass; 15, fore-mast; 16, fore-hatchway; 17, bitts; 18, bowsprit; 19, head-rail; 20, boomkins; 21, bows; 22, fore-chains; 23, main-chains; 24, mizzen-chains.

[SHIPPED (shipt), -PING.] To put on board of a vessel, or other conveyance, for transportation; to dispose of, get rid of; to engage for service on board of a ship; to receive on board of a ship or vessel; to fix anything in its place. — *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship. — **Ship′board**, *adv.* Upon or within a ship; aboard. — **Ship′mate**, *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship; a fellow sailor. — **Ship′ment**, *n.* Act of putting anything on board of a vessel or other public conveyance; embarkation; that which is shipped. — **Ship′per**, *n.* One who ships, or sends goods for transportation. — **Ship′ping**, *n.* The collective body of ships in or belonging to a port, country, etc.; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage. — **Ship′wreck**, -rek, *n.* The breaking in pieces of a vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, etc.; a ship destroyed upon the water, or the parts of such a ship; total destruction; ruin. — *v. t.* [SHIPWRECKED (-rekt),



-WRECKING.] To destroy (a ship at sea) by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest; to expose (sailors) to destruction by the loss of a ship. — **Ship'wright**, -rīt, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of vessels. — **Ship'-build'er**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect. — **-car'penter**, *n.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding. — **-chan'dler**, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships. — **-mas'ter**, *n.* The captain, master, or commander of a ship. — **-mon'ey**, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of Eng., for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. — **-shape**, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; properly; according to usage; well put. — **Skip'per**, *n.* The master of a small merchant vessel.

Shire, shīr *or* shēr, *n.* In Eng., a portion of the kingdom, orig. under the supervision of an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes a smaller district; a county.

Shirk, shērk, *v. t.* To avoid or get off from; to slink away. — *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirr, shēr, *n.* An insertion of cord (usually elastic) between 2 pieces of cloth; the cord itself, or the cloth made with it. — **Shirred**, shērd, *a.* Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth.

Shirt, shērt, *n.* A garment of linen, cotton, etc., worn under the outer clothes by men and boys. — *v. t.* To cover or clothe as with a shirt; to change the shirt of. — **Shirt'ing**, *n.* Cloth suitable for shirts.

Shittah, shit'tä, **-tim**, *n.* A sort of precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews, — supposed to have been the wood of a species of *Acacia*.

Shive, shīv, *n.* A slice; a little piece or fragment. — **Shiv'er**, shĭv'ẽr, *n.* A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence; a thin slice. — *v. t.* To break into small pieces or splinters, shatter, dash to pieces by a blow. — *v. i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts. — **Shiv'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces.

Shiver, shiv'ẽr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] (*Naut.*) To cause to shake in the wind, — applied to sails. — *v. i.* To quake, tremble, vibrate; to quiver from cold, be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness. — *n.* Act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor. — **Shiv'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *a.* Full of, or inclined to, shivers; trembling.

Shoal, shōl, *n.* A crowd; throng, — said esp. of fish. — *v. i.* [SHOALED (shōld), SHOALING.] To assemble in a multitude; to crowd, throng.

Shoal, shōl, *n.* A sand-bank, or bar; a shallow. — *v. i.* [SHOALED (shōld), SHOALING.] To become more shallow. — *v. t.* To cause to become more shallow; to come to a more shallow part of. — *a.* Of little depth; shallow.

Shoat, shōt, *n.* A young hog. [See SHOTE.]

Shock, shok, *n.* A collision; sharp concussion of one thing against another; that which surprises or offends the intellect or the moral sense; a blow; offense; concussion; collision. (*Med.*) A violent agitation or derangement of any organ or organs, or of the nervous system. — *v. t.* [SHOCKED (shokt), SHOCKING.] To strike against suddenly; to encounter; to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend, disgust. — **Shock'ing**, *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting. — **Shock'ingly**, *adv.*

Shock, shok, *n.* A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, set up in a field; stook. — *v. t.* To make or collect (sheaves of grain) into shocks.

Shock, shok, *n.* A dog with long hair or shag; a thick mass of short hair.

Shod. See SHOE.

Shoddy, shod'dĭ, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling or tearing into fibers refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc.; any worthless material. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or made of, shoddy; counterfeit; sham; cheap and nasty.

Shoe shōō, *n.*; *pl.* SHOES, shōōz. A covering for the foot, usually of leather; anything resembling a shoe in form or use; a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury; a plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sled; something answering a purpose analogous to that of a shoe. — *v. t.* [SHOD, SHOEING.] To furnish with shoes, put shoes on, to cover at the bottom. — **Shoe'-black**, *n.* One who cleans and blacks shoes or boots. — **-mak'er**, *n.* One who makes boots and shoes. — **-tie**, *n.* A ribbon or string for fastening a shoe to the foot. — **Shoe'ing-horn**, **Shoe'-horn**, *n.* A curved piece of polished horn or metal used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe; anything by which a transaction is facilitated.

Shone. See SHINE.

Shoo, shōō, *interj.* Begone; away, — used in scaring away fowls and other animals.

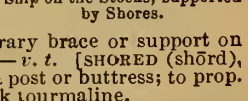
Shook. See SHAKE.

Shook, shōōk, *n.* A set of staves sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, etc.; a set of boards for a sugar-box.

Shoot, shōōt, *v. t.* [SHOT, SHOOTING.] To let fly or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet; to discharge and cause to be driven with violence; to strike with anything shot; to hit, wound, or kill with a missile; to send out or forth, esp. with a rapid or sudden motion; to emit, hurl; to push or thrust forward; to pass rapidly through or under; to variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling. — *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving anything by means of an engine or instrument; to be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along; to be felt, as if darting through one; to germinate, bud, sprout; to make progress, grow, advance; to move quickly, pass rapidly through, under, or over; to form by shooting; to spread over, overspread; to be pushed out, jut, project. — *n.* Act of propelling or driving anything with violence; discharge of a fire-arm or bowl; act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missive weapon; a young branch or growth. — **Shoot'ing-star**, *n.* A star-like, luminous meteor, which, appearing suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky and as suddenly disappears. — **Shot**, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS. Act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon; a missile weapon, esp. a ball or bullet; small globular masses of lead, for killing birds and small animals; flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine; a marksman; share or proportion; reckoning; scot. — *v. t.* [SHOTTED, -TING.] To load with shot over a cartridge. — **Shot'ten**, -tn, *a.* Having ejected the spawn. — **Shot'-free**, *a.* Scot-free; free from charge. — **-prop**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden prop covered with tarred hemp, to stop a shot-hole in a ship's side.

Shoot, shōōt, *n.* An inclined plane, artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, etc., are caused to slide; a narrow passage, natural or artificial, in a stream, where the water rushes rapidly.

Shop, shop, *n.* A building in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; store; warehouse. — *v. i.* [SHOPPED (shopt), -PING.] To visit shops for purchasing goods. — **Shop'-book**, *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. — **-keep'er**, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail. — **-lift'er**, *n.* One who steals anything in a shop or store, or takes goods privately from a shop.



Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shore, shōr, *n.* The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.

Shore, shōr, *n.* A prop, or timber, placed as a temporary brace or support on the side of a building, etc. — *v. t.* [SHORED (shōrd), SHORING.] To support by a post or buttress; to prop.

Shorl, shôrl, *n.* (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.

Shorn. See SHEAR.

Short, shôrt, *a.* Not long; having brief length; not extended in time; having very limited duration; limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty; insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; lacking; deficient; imperfect; not coming up (to a meas-

ure or standard); near at hand; limited in intellectual power or grasp; not tenacious, as memory; less important, efficacious, or powerful; not equal or equivalent; less; abrupt; petulant; brittle; friable. (*Cookery.*) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; tender. (*Stock Exchange.*) Engaging to deliver what is not possessed. (*Pron.*) Pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound, — said of vowels, in Eng., as disting. fr. the same when having the "long" sound; as. *a* in *bāt*, *e* in *mēt*, etc.; less prolonged, simply, and disting. fr. the same sound as of long quantity, — said of the vowels in many languages, and sometimes of vowel sounds in Eng. — *n.* A summary account. *pl.* The part of ground grain from which the fine flour or meal has been sifted. — *adv.* In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; suddenly. — **Short'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make short in measure, extent, or time; to reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to make deficient in respect to; to make short or friable, as pastry, with butter or lard. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter; to contract. — **Short'ening**, *n.* A making or becoming short or shorter. (*Cookery.*) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard. — **Short'ly**, *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; in few words; briefly. — **Short'breathed**, -bretht, *a.* Having short breath, or quick respiration. — **-com'ing**, *n.* Act of failing or coming short; as, failure of a crop, etc.; neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty. — **-hand**, *n.* A rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for words; stenography; phonography. — **-lived**, -līvd, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance. — **-sight**, *n.* Short-sightedness. — **-sight'ed**, *a.* Not able to see far; near-sighted; not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect; having little regard for the future; heedless. — **-sight'edness**, *n.* Inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends; myopy; defective or limited intellectual sight. — **-waist'ed**, *a.* Short from the armpits to the waist, — said of persons; short from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt, to the part about the waist, or to the narrowest and smallest part, — said of garments. — **-wind'ed**, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath. — **-wit'ted**, *a.* Having little wit; not wise.

Shot, etc. See under SHOOT.

Shote, shōt, *n.* A fish resembling the trout; a young hog: shoat.

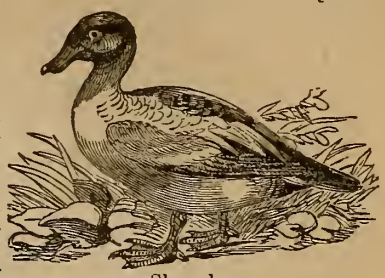
Shough, shok, *n.* A kind of shaggy dog; a shock.

Should. See SHALL.

Shoulder, shōl'dēr, *n.* (*Anat.*) The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body: see HORSE. The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder-joint; the upper part of the back; that which supports or sustains; support; that which resembles a human shoulder; any protuberance from the body of a thing; the fore leg of an animal dressed for market. — *v. t.* [SHOULDERED (-dērd) -DERING.] To push or thrust with the shoulder; to take upon the shoulder. — **Shoul'der-belt**, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder. — **-blade**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The scapula; the flat, triangular bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone: see SKELETON. — **-knot**, *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet. — **-strap**, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder; (*Mil. & Naval.*) a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by devices, the rank he holds.

Shout, showt, *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud outcry, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention. — *v. t.* To utter with a shout; to cry: to treat with shouts or clamor. — *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, esp. of a multitude.

Shove, shuv, *v. t.* [SHOVED (shuvd), SHOVING.] To drive along by direct application of strength, without a sudden impulse; to push; to push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle. — *v. i.* To push or drive forward; to push off, move in a boat by means of a pole. — *n.* Act of shoving, pushing, or pressing. — **Shov'el**, shuv'l, *n.* An instrument with hollowed blade for digging, lifting, or throwing earth or loose substances. — *v. t.* [SHOVELED (-ld), -ELING.] To take up and throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities. — **Shov'eler**, *n.* One who, etc.; a kind of duck, having a bill remarkably long and broad at the end.



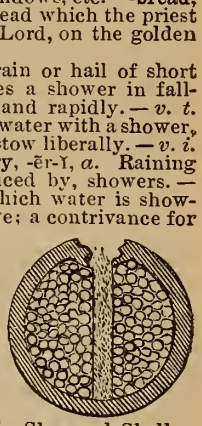
Shoveler.

Show, sho, *v. t.* [SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; SHOWING.] To exhibit or present to view; to exhibit; to cause to see, enable to perceive; to teach, inform, point out to; to usher or guide, conduct; to make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove, evince, explain; to bestow, confer, afford. — *v. i.* To appear, look, seem. — *n.* Act of showing or bringing to view; appearance; exhibition; that which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle; proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp; semblance; likeness; appearance; pretext; specious plausibility. — **Show'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Making a show; attracting attention; gay; gaudy; fine; pompous; ostentatious. — **Show'ily**, *adv.* — **Show'iness**, *n.* — **Show'er**, *n.* — **Show'-bill**, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, etc. — **-bread**, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) Loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary.

Shower, show'ēr, *n.* A fall of rain or hail of short duration; that which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly. — *v. t.* [SHOWERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To water with a shower, wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally. — *v. i.* To rain in showers. — **Show'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *a.* Raining in showers; pert. to, or produced by, showers. — **Show'er-bath**, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above; a contrivance for effecting this.

Shrank. See SHRINK.

Shrapnel, shrap'nel, **S.-shell**, *n.* A shell filled with bullets, which scatter destructively when the shell explodes.



Shrapnel Shell.

Shred, shred, *v. t.* [SHRED, -DING.] To cut or tear into small pieces, esp. narrow and long pieces (of cloth, leather, etc.). — *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip; a fragment; piece.

Shrew, shrōō, *n.* A brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold. (*Zoöl.*) A shrew-mouse. — *v. t.* [SHREWED or SHREWD (shrōōd); SHREWING.] To beshrew, curse. — **Shrewd**, shrōōd, *a.* Disposed to be critical and censorious; astute; penetrating; discriminating; involving or displaying an astute or sagacious judgment; keen; vexatious; subtle; discerning. — **Shrew'ish**, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous. — **Shrew'ishly**, *adv.* — **Shrew'ishness**, *n.* — **Shrew'-mouse**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

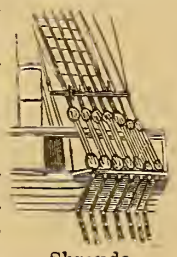
Common Shrew.

Shriek, shrēk, *v. i.* [SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEKING.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in sudden fright, in horror, or anguish; to mourn with sharp, shrill cries. — *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly. — *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrievalty. See under SHERIFF.
Shrift. See under SHROVE-TIDE.
Shrike, shrīk, *n.* A rapacious bird, of many species, living upon insects and small animals; the butcher-bird.
Shrill, shril, *a.* Uttering an acute sound: sharp; piercing. — *v. i.* [SHRILLED (shrild), -LING.] To utter an acute, piercing sound; to sound in a sharp, shrill tone; to have an acute or piercing effect. — *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill sound, utter in a shrill tone; to pierce, penetrate, wound.
Shrimp, shrimp, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, long-tailed, decapod crustacean, of numerous species, some of which are used for food. A little, wrinkled man; a dwarf, — in contempt.

Shrimp.

Shrine, shrīn, *n.* A case, box, or receptacle, esp. one in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred or hallowed place; an altar; place of worship.
Shrink, shriŋk, *v. i.* [SHRUNK, SHRINKING: the old *imp.* SHRANK and *p. p.* SHRUNKEN are nearly obsolete.] To become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel, contract, dry up; to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. — *v. t.* To cause to contract. — *n.* Act of shrinking; contraction; recoil. — **Shrink'age**, -ej, *n.* Contraction into a less compass; reduction in the bulk or dimensions of anything by shrinking; diminution in value (of stocks, property, etc.). — **Shrink'er**, *n.*
Shrive. See under SHROVE-TIDE.
Shrivel, shriv'l, *v. i.* [-ELED (-ld), -ELING.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to contract, shrink, wither. — *v. t.* To cause to shrink or contract.
Shroud, shrowd, *n.* That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment; esp., a winding-sheet or dress for the dead; that which clothes, covers, or shelters, like a shroud. *pl.* (*Naut.*) A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts: see SHIP. — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; esp., to inclose in a winding-sheet; to cover, as with a shroud; to hide, veil.


Shrouds.

Shrove-tide, shrōv'tīd, **-Tuesday**, -tūz'dĭ, *n.* The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday, on which day it was formerly customary in Eng. for the people to confess their sins to the priests. — **Shrive**, shrīv, *v. t.* [SHRIVED (shrīvd), SHRIVING.] To hear or receive the confession of and absolve, — said of a priest; to confess, — used reflexively. — *v. i.* To receive confessions. — **Shrift**, *n.* Confession made to a priest; act of shriving; absolution.
Shrub, shrub, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree. — **Shrub'by**, -bĭ, *a.* [-BIER; -BIEST.] Full of, resembling, or consisting of shrubs or brush. — **Shrub'bery**, -bēr-ĭ, *n.* A collection of shrubs taken as a whole; a place where shrubs are planted.
Shrub, shrub, *n.* A preparation of fruit juice, etc., used for flavoring summer drinks.
Shrug, shrug, *v. t.* [SHRUGGED (shrugd), -GING.] To draw up, contract, esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like. — *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, etc. — *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders.
Shrunken. See SHRINK.
Shuck, shuk, *n.* A shell or covering; husk; pod; esp., the covering of a nut or of maize. — *v. t.* To husk, shell, peel the shucks from (nuts, corn, etc.)
Shudder, shud'dĕr, *v. i.* [-DERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold, quake. — *n.* A shaking with fear or horror; a tremor.
Shuffle, shuf'fl, *v. t.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; to mix by pushing or shoving, confuse, throw into disorder; esp., to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). — *v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack; to shift ground; to practice shifts to elude detection; to use arts or expedients, equivocate, prevaricate, quibble, evade, sophisticate, make shift, struggle; to move in a slovenly, dragging manner. — *n.* Act of shuffling; act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places; an evasion; trick; artifice.
Shun, shun, *v. t.* [SHUNNED (shund), -NING.] To avoid, keep clear of, get out of the way of, escape from, neglect. — **Shunt**, *v. t.* To turn off to one side; esp., to turn off (a railroad car, etc.) upon a side track; to switch off; to shift (an electric current) to another circuit; to put off upon one. — *v. i.* To go aside, turn off. — *n.* (*Railroads.*) A turn off to a side or short rail that the principal rail may be left free. (*Elec.*) A switch, — a contrivance for shifting an electric current to another circuit.
Shut, shut, *v. t.* [SHUT, -TING.] To close, as the hand; to contract; to close so as to hinder ingress or egress; to forbid entrance into, prohibit, bar. — *v. i.* To close itself, become closed. — *p. a.* (*Pron.*) Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit*, the *o* in *hop*. — **Shut'ter**, *n.* One who shuts or closes; a slatted or close movable frame or cover for a window or other aperture; a blind. — **Shut'tle**, -tl, *n.* A sliding thread-holder for carrying the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp, or for completing a lock stitch in some sewing machines; a shuttlecock. — **Shut'tlecock**, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledoor in play; the play itself.
Shy, shi, *a.* Sensitively timid; reserved; easily frightened; cautious; wary; suspicious; coy. — *v. i.* [SHIED (shīd), SHYING.] To start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened. — **Shy'ly, Shi'ly**, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve. — **Shy'ness, Shi'ness**, *n.*
Shyster, shi'stĕr, *n.* A tricky knave; one who carries on business, esp. legal business, dishonestly.
Si, se. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the 7th tone of the major diatonic scale.
Sialogogue, si-al'o-gog, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the flow of saliva.
Sibilant, sib'ĭ-lant, *a.* Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*. — **Sibila'tion**, *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; the sound itself.
Sibyl, sib'il, *n.* (*Pagan Antiq.*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy. A female fortune-teller, or gypsy. — **Sib'ylline**, -il-līn, *a.* Pert. to, uttered, written, or composed by, sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.
Sic, sik, *adv.* So; thus, — usually placed in parenthesis, after a quoted word or phrase, to indicate that the quotation is exact, though apparently unlikely.
Siccity, sik'sĭ-tĭ, *n.* Dryness; aridity.
Sick, sik, *a.* Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; having a strong dislike; disgusted; affected with disease of any kind; ill; disordered; indisposed; weak; feeble; morbid. — *Sick headache.* (*Med.*) A variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea. — **Sick'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sick or diseased; exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating; nauseous. — **Sick'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; producing or tending to disease; appearing as if sick; ailing; infirm; weakly; feeble; languid; faint. — **Sick'liness**, *n.* — **Sick'ness**, *n.* State of being sick or diseased; a disease or malady; esp., nausea. — **Sick'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make qualmish, disgust; to make sick, disease. — *v. i.* To be filled to disgust, be filled with abhorrence, be satiated; to become disgusted or tedious; to become sick.
Sickle, sik'l, *n.* A reaping-hook; a curved steel instrument with handle, used for cutting grain, etc., having the cutting edge on the inner curve of the blade.
Side, sīd, *n.* The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges; one of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, esp. one of

the longer surfaces; any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; one half of the body considered as opposite to the other half; the part of the body about the ribs; part connecting top and bottom, as the wall of a room or the slope or declivity of a hill; position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans; the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine; interest; favor; a line of descent traced through one parent, as disting. fr. that traced through another. — *a.* Being on the side; or toward the side; lateral; indirect; oblique; collateral. — *v. i.* To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party. — **Sid′ed**, *a.* Having a side, — used in composition. — **Sid′ing**, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party. (*Railroads.*) A turn-out; side track. (*Carp.*) The boarding covering the side of a house. — **Side′ling**, *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined. — **Side′long**, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front. — *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side; on the side. — **Side′walk**, *n.* A raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road. — **Side′ways, -wise**, *adv.* Toward one side; inclining; laterally; on one side. — **Sides′man**, *n.* An assistant to a churchwarden; a partisan. — **Side′arm**, *n.* A weapon (sword, bayonet, etc.) worn at the side. — **-board**, *n.* A piece of cabinet work, placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes, etc. — **-light**, *n.* A subsidiary light, or one supplementary to the main one. — **-sad′dle**, *n.* A saddle for a woman to use, with both feet on one side. — **-wheel**, *n.* A steamer's paddle-wheel. — *a.* Propelled by side-wheels, and not by a screw. — **Si′dle**, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To move side foremost.

Sideral, sid′ēr-al, *a.* Relating to the stars; affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful. — **Side′real**, si-dē′re-al, *a.* Relating to the stars; starry; astral. (*Astron.*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; pert. to or designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars.

Siderography, sid-ēr-og′ra-fĭ, *n.* Art or practice of steel engraving. — **Sid′erograph′ic, -ical**, -graf′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel.

Sidewalk, Sidewise, Sidle, etc. See under SIDE.

Siege, sēj, *n.* The setting of an army around or before a fortified place, to compel the garrison to surrender; a continued attempt to gain possession.

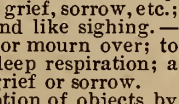
Sienite. See SYENITE.

Sienna, sĭ-en′nȧ, *n.* An earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow color, — a silicate of iron and alumina.

Sierra, se-ĕr′rȧ, *n.* A saw-like ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

Siesta, se-es′tȧ, *n.* A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

Sieve, siv, *n.* A utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse; a kind of coarse basket. — **Sift**, *v. t.* To separate by a sieve (the fine part of a substance from the coarse); to separate or part as if by a sieve; to separate the good or bad of; to analyze, scrutinize.



Sieve.

Sigh, si, *v. i.* [SIGHED (sīd), SIGHING.] To make a deep single respiration, esp. as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustiou, grief, sorrow, etc.; to lament, grieve; to make a sound like sighing. — *v. t.* To utter sighs over, lament or mourn over; to express by sighs. — *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

Sight, sīt, *n.* Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; power of seeing; faculty of vision; state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; region which the eye at one time surveys; thing seen; spectacle; show; something worth seeing; inspection; examination; instrument of seeing; the eye; a small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained; a piece of metal near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a fire-arm, to guide the eye in taking aim; a great number, quantity, or sum. — *v. t.* To get sight of, see; to look at through a sight, see accurately. (*Mil.*) To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight. — *v. i.* To obtain a distinct view. (*Mil.*) To take aim by a sight, take sight. — **Sight′less**, *a.* Wanting sight; blind; offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly. — **Sight′ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Open to sight; conspicuous; pleasing to the sight; comely.

Sigmoid, sig′moid, **-moid′al**, *a.* Curved in 2 directions, like the letter S.

Sign, sīn, *n.* That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; token; indication; proof; a remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of a deity; miracle; wonder; indication of the divine will; something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory of a thing; any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents, an idea; a word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; a motion, action, or gesture, by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known; one of the conventional manual motions by which conversation is carried on, as by the deaf and dumb; something conspicuous placed before a house to advertise the business there transacted. (*Astron.*) The 1-12th part of the ecliptic or zodiac. (*Alg.*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them. (*Mus.*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. — *v. t.* [SIGNED (sīnd), SIGNING.] To represent by a sign, signify; to affix a signature to, notify by hand or seal. — *v. i.* To make a sign or signal; to communicate intelligence by signs. — **Sig′nal**, *n.* A sign agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance, or, as the occasion of concerted action; a token; indication. — *a.* Disting. from what is ordinary; notable; conspicuous. — *v. t.* [SIGNALED (-nald), -NALING.] To communicate by signals. — **Sig′nally**, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably. — **Sig′nalize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make signal or eminent; to communicate with by means of a signal; to indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal. — **Sig′nature**, -na-chur, *n.* A sign, stamp, or mark impressed; the name of any person written with his own hand; a sign-manual. (*Mus.*) The flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale. (*Print.*) A letter or figure by which the sheets of a book or pamphlet are distinguished and their order designated. — **Sig′natory**, -na-to-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to a seal; used in sealing; signing; sharing in a signature. — *n.* A signer. — **Sig′net**, *n.* A seal; esp., in Eng., the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign-manual. — **Sig′nify**, -nĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-īd), -FYING.] To make known by a sign, communicate by any conventional token; to convey the notion of; to make known, express, manifest, declare, intimate, denote, imply, mean. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force. — **Signif′icance, -can-cy**, -nif′ĭ-kan-sĭ, *n.* State of being significant; that which is signified; moment; weight; consequence; import; importance; force. — **Signif′icant**, *a.* Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; having a meaning; deserving to be considered; important; momentous. — **Sig′nifica′tion**, *n.* Act of signifying or making known; that which is signified or made known. — **Signif′icative**, -ka-tĭv, *a.* Betokening or representing by an external sign; having signification or meaning.

Signior, Signor, Signora, etc. See under SEIGNIOR.

Silence, sī′lens, *n.* State of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise; forbearance from, or absence of, speech; secrecy; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet; absence of mention; oblivion. — *interj.* Be silent, — used elliptically for *let there be silence*, or *keep silence*. — *v. t.* [SILENCED (-lenst), -CING.] To compel to silence, cause to be still; to put to rest, quiet. — **Si′lent**, *a.* Free from sound or noise; absolutely still; indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; habitually taciturn; not speaking; keeping at rest; inactive. (*Pron.*) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent.

Silex, si′leks, **Sil′ica**, -ĭ-kȧ, *n.* (*Min. and Chem.*) Oxide of silicon, — the characteristic ingredient of rock crystal, quartz, flint, glass, etc.: when pure it is a hard, rough, white powder. — **Sili′ceous, -cious**, sĭ-lish′us, *a.* Pert. to, or containing, silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities. — **Silic′ic**, -lis′ik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or obtained from silica. — *Silicic acid.* An acid composed of silicon, oxygen, and water. — **Sili′cium**, -lish′ĭ-um, *n.* Silicon. — **Sil′icon**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic luster, and a non-conductor of electricity: it is the base of silex, or silica.

Silhouette.

Silhouette, sil′ōō-et, *n.* A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color; a profile.

Siliqua, sil′ĭ-kwȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -QUÆ, -kwe, *or* **Sil′ique**, -ik *or* -ēk, *n.* (*Bot.*) An oblong seed-vessel, consisting of 2 valves, an l a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it. — **Sil′iquous**, -ĭ-kwus, *a.* Bearing, pert. to, or resembling, siliques. — **Sil′icle**, -ĭ-kl, *n.* A seed-vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as long.

Silique.

Silk, silk, *n.* The fine, soft thread, produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, esp. that produced by the silk-worm; thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material; the filiform styles of the female flower of maize. — **Silk′en, -n**, *a.* Made of, resembling, or pert. to, silk; soft; delicate; tender; smooth; dressed in silk. — **Silk′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Made of, resembling, or pert. to, silk; silk-like; soft and smooth; pliant; yielding. — **Silk′-worm**, *n.* (*Entom.*) The caterpillar which produces silk; the larve of a white or cream-colored moth.

Sill, sil, *n.* A stone or timber forming the basis or foundation of a house, bridge, loom, etc.; the timber or stone at the foot of a door; threshold; the timber or stone on which a window-frame stands.

Sillabub, sil′la-bub, *n.* A mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd.

Silly, sil′lĭ, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Orig. weak; helpless; frail; weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; witless; shallow; foolish; imprudent. — **Sil′lily**, -lĭ-lĭ, *adv.*

Silo, sī′lo, *n.* A trench or pit in which fodder crops are preserved by the process of ensilage, q. v.

Silt, silt, *n.* Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water. — *v. t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud. — *v. i.* To flow into, or percolate through, crevices or narrow places, as muddy water; to ooze.

Silurian, si-lu′rĭ-an, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, or pert. to, the country of the ancient *Silures*, who inhabited a part of England and Wales, — a term applied to the earliest Paleozoic age, and to the strata of the age.

Silva, Sylva, sil′vȧ, *n.* A collection of poems. (*Bot.*) The forest trees of a region or country, or a description of them. — **Sil′van, Syl′van**, *a.* Pert. to, composed of, or inhabiting groves; woody.

Silver, sil′vẽr, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish. Coin made of silver; anything having the luster or appearance of silver. — *a.* Made of, or resembling silver. — *v. t.* [SILVERED (-vẽrd), -VERING.] To cover with silver; to coat with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; to polish like silver, cause to resemble silver, make smooth and bright; to make hoary, or white and shining, like silver. — **Sil′vering**, *n.* Art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of anything with silver or with a mercurial amalgam; coating thus laid on. — **Sil′very**, -vẽr-ĭ, *a.* Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; besprinkled or covered with silver.

Similar, sim′ĭ-lẽr, *a.* Exactly corresponding; precisely alike; somewhat alike; nearly corresponding. — *Similar figures.* (*Geom.*) Figures which differ from each other only in magnitude, being made up of the same number of like parts similarly situated — **Sim′ilar′ity**, -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being similar; perfect or partial resemblance. — **Sim′ilarly**, *adv.* In a similar manner; in like manner; with resemblance. — **Sim′ile**, -ĭ-le, *n.*; *pl.* -ILES, -lēz. (*Rhet.*) A word or phrase by which anything is likened in one of its aspects to another; a similitude. — **Simil′itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* State of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; act of likening one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; simile.

Simitar. See CIMETER.

Simmer, sim′mẽr, *v. i.* [-MERED (-mẽrd), -MERING.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. — *v. t.* To cause to boil gently.

Simony, sim′o-nĭ, *n.* The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Simoom, sĭ-mōōm′, -moon′, *n.* A hot, dry wind, that blows occasionally in Africa, Arabia, etc.

Simper, sim′pẽr, *v. i.* To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner. — *n.* A smile with an air of silliness, etc.; a smirk.

Simple, sim′pl, *a.* [-PLER; -PLEST.] Single; not complex; not compounded; plain; unadorned; not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; unmistakable; clear; intelligible; artless in manner; straightforward; weak in intellect not wise or sagacious. (*Bot.*) Without subdivisions; entire. — *n.* Something not mixed or compounded. (*Med.*) A medicinal plant, — so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue and to constitute a simple remedy. — **Sim′ply**, -plĭ, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly; when considered in or by itself; merely; solely; barely; weakly; foolishly. — **Sim′pleton**, -pl-tun, *n.* A silly person; person of weak intellect; foolish person. — **Simplicity**, -plis′ĭ-tĭ, **-pleness**, *n.* State or quality of being simple, unmixed or uncompounded, or of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; weakness of intellect; silliness. — **Sim′plify**, -plĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make simple, reduce from the complex state by analysis, show an easier or shorter process for doing or making. — **Sim′plifica′tion**, *n.* Act of simplifying, or making simple.

Simulate, sim′u-lāt, *v. t.* To assume the mere appearance of without the reality; to counterfeit, feign. — *a.* Feigned; pretended. — **Simula′tion**, *n.* Act of simulating, or putting on what is not true; counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

Simultaneous, si-mul-ta′ne-us, *a.* Existing or happening at the same time.

Sin, sin, *n.* Transgression of the law of God; disobedience or neglect of a divine command; moral depravity; crime; iniquity; wickedness; wrong; a sin-offering; one on whom is laid the burden of another's sin. — *v. t.* [SINNED (sind) -NING.] To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty or rectitude; to violate human rights, law, or property. — **Sin′ful**, *a.* Full of sin; wicked; criminal; unholy; containing, tainted with, or consisting in, sin. — **Sin′less**, *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent of transgression. — **Sin′lessly**, *adv.* — **Sin′lessness**, *n.* — **Sin′ner**, *n.* One who, etc.; esp., a persistent or unrepenting transgressor.

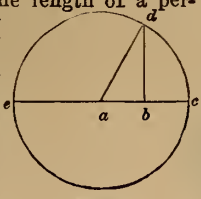
Sinapism, sin′a-pizm, *n.* (*Med.*) Mustard seed pulverized, with other ingredients, used as an external application.

Since, sins, *adv.* In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago. — *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after, — with a past event or time for the object. — *conj.* Since the time when; from the (past) time that; from (inferentially), or in view of, the fact that; seeing that; because; considering.

Sincere, sin-sēr′, *a.* [-CERER; -CEREST.] Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated or falsely assumed; hearty; honest; unfeigned; frank; upright; undissembling. — **Sincer′ity**, -sĕr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being sincere, honesty of mind or intention.

Sinciput, sin′sĭ-put, *n.* (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture, — opp. the *occiput*. See FACIAL ANGLE.

Sine, sīn, *n.* (*Trigonometry.*) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity; the perpendicular itself.



Sine.
d b, sine: *d c*, arc; *cae*, diameter.

Sinecure, si′ne-kūr, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice, without the care of souls; an office or position which involves no labor or active service.

Sinew, sin′u, *n.* (*Anat.*) The tough, white cord or fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon. That which supplies strength. — *v. t.* [SINEWED (-ūd), -EWING.] To knit as by sinews. — **Sin′ewed**, -ūd, *a.* Furnished with sinews; strong; firm; vigorous. — **Sin′ewless**, *a.* Having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigor. — **Sin′ewy**, -u-ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, etc. See under SIN.

Sing, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNG or SANG (*obsolescent*); *p. p.* SUNG; SINGING.] To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to make a small shrill sound; to celebrate something in poetry. — *v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song, praise in verse. — **Sing′-song**, *n.* A drawling tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song. — **Song**, *n.* That which is sung; a short poem to be sung; poetical composition; poetry; sonnet; ballad; canticle; carol; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; an object of derision; a mere trifle. — **Song′ster**, *n.* One who sings; one skilled in singing; esp., a bird that sings. — **Song′stress**, *n.* A female singer.

Singe, sinj, *v. t.* [SINGED (sinjd), SINGEING.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the ends or surface of; to burn off hair, etc., from the surface of. — *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

Single, sin′gl, *a.* One only, as distinguished from many, or the whole; individual; separate; alone; having no companion; unmarried; not twisted or combined with others; performed by one person, or one on each side; uncompounded; pure; unmixed; unprejudiced; unbiased; sincere. — *v. t.* [SINGLED (-gld), -GLING.] To select (an individual person or thing) from among a number. — **Sin′gleness**, *n.* State of being single, or separate from all others; freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity. — **Sin′gly**, -glĭ, *adv.* Individually; particularly; only; by one's self; without partners, companions, or associates. — **Sin′gle-hand′ed**, *a.* Having one hand or workman only; alone; by one's self; unassisted. — **-heart′ed**, *a.* Having a single or honest heart without duplicity. — **Sin′gleton**, -gl-tun, *n.* A single card, being the only card of a suit originally held in a hand at whist. — **Sin′gular**, *a.* Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course of things; distinguished as existing in a very high degree; rarely equaled; disting. as departing from general usage or expectations; being alone; unique: unprecedented; extraordinary; rare; peculiar; strange; odd; eccentric; fantastic. (*Logic.*) Existing by itself; single; individual. (*Gram.*) Denoting one person or thing; not plural. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The number or form of a word which denotes a single person or thing. — **Sin′gular′ity**, -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others; possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction. — **Sin′gularly**, *adv.* In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly; so as to express one, or the singular number.

Sinister, sin′is-tēr, *a.* On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left; unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil, — the left being regarded as the unlucky side; wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity of purpose; evil; corrupt; dishonest. — **Sin′istrous**, -is-trus, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left; wrong; absurd; perverse. — **Sin′istror′sal**, -trôr′sal, *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix.

Sink, siŋk, *v. i.* [*imp.* SANK or SUNK; *p. p.* SUNK; SINKING.] To fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower, subside; to enter deeply, penetrate below the surface; to enter so as to make an abiding impression; to descend in or through, become submerged; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to fall slowly to the ground, etc., from weakness, etc.; to fail in strength, decline, decay, decrease; to decrease in volume, as a river, — or in apparent height, as the sun. — *v. t.* To cause to sink, immerse in a fluid; to depress, degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make, by digging or delving; to bring low, reduce in quantity; to cause to decline or fall; to keep out of sight, suppress; to lower in value or amount; to reduce in amount, diminish or annihilate by payment. — *n.* A drain to carry off filthy water; a shallow box, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen.

Sinless, Sinner, etc. See under SIN.

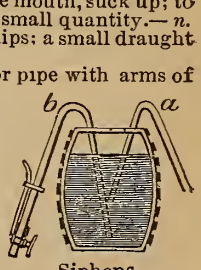
Sinto, etc. See SHINTO.

Sinus, sī′nus, *n.*; *L. pl.* -NUS; *E. pl.* -NUSES. An opening; hollow; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land. (*Anat.*) A cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance; a venous canal; an elongated abscess. — **Sin′uate**, sin′u-āt, *v. t.* To bend in and out, turn. — **Sin′uate, -ated**, *a.* Winding; sinuous; having a wavy margin; bowed inward and outward. — **Sinua′tion**, *n.* A winding or bending in and out. — **Sinuos′ity**, -os′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out; a bend, or series of bends and turns; a wave line. — **Sin′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked.

Sinuate Leaf.

Sip, sip, *v. t.* [SIPPED (sipt), SIPPING.] To drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take in with the lips in small quantities; to draw into the mouth, suck up; to drink out of. — *v. i.* To drink a small quantity. — *n.* The taking of a liquid with the lips; a small draught taken with the lips.

Siphon, sī′fun, *n.* A bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, for transferring a liquid from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by atmospheric pressure.



Siphons.
a, common siphon; *b*, improved siphon with exhausting tube.

Sir, sẽr, *n.* A man of social authority and dignity; a master; gentleman, — used as a title of courtesy; a knight or baronet, — often applied as a prefix to the first or Christian name. — **Sire**, sīr, *n.* A father; progenitor; one who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor; an author; originator; the male parent of a beast, — applied esp. to horses. — *v. t.* [SIRED (sīrd), SIRING.] To beget, procreate, — used esp. of stallions.

Siren, sī′ren, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of 3 damsels, said to dwell on an island in the Mediterranean, and to sing with such sweetness that they who sailed by forgot their country and died in an ecstasy of delight. An enticing or alluring woman; something insidious or deceptive; an eel-like, amphibious reptile of S. Carolina and Georgia; an instrument for producing piercing musical sounds by forcing air or steam through perforated revolving disks; a steam foghorn. — *a.* Pert. to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; fascinating; alluring.

Sirius, sĭr′ĭ-us, *n.* (*Astron.*) The large and bright star called the *Dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

Sirloin, sẽr′loin, *n.* A loin of beef: see BEEF.

Sirname. See SURNAME.

Sirocco. See under SARACEN.

Sirup, Syrup, sĭr′up, *n.* A saturated solution of sugar, simple, flavored, or medicated, — made with water, fruit juice, etc.; a kind of refined molasses; the fluid

drained from loaf sugar in process of manufacture; any sweetened liquid.

Sisal, sĭ-săl′, **S.-grass**, *n.* The fiber of the Amer. aloe, used for cordage, etc.; istle; ystle; henequen, — shipped chiefly fr. Sisal, Yucatan.

Sister, sis′tẽr, *n.* A female whose parents are the same as those of another person; a female closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, etc. — **Sis′terhood**, -hŏŏd, *n.* A society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order; state of being a sister. — **Sis′terly**, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate. — **Sis′ter-in-law**, *n.*; *pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW. A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

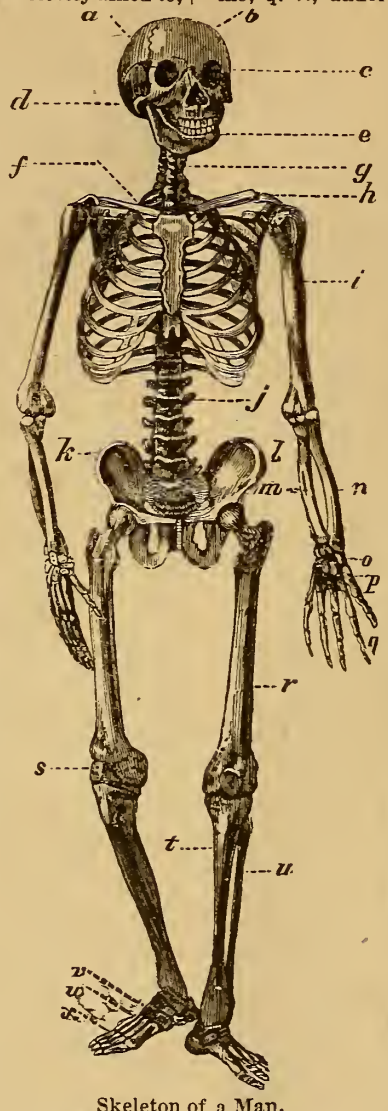
Sit, sit, *v. i.* [*imp.* SAT; *p. p.* SAT (SITTEN, *obs.*); SITTING.] To rest upon the haunches; to repose upon a seat; to perch, as birds; to remain in a state of repose, rest, abide; to be adjusted, fit; to lie, rest, or bear; to have a seat, abide; to incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind; to have position, as at the point blown from. — *v. t.* To keep one's seat upon; to cause to be seated, — used reflexively. — **Sit′ting**, *n.* Posture of being on a seat; act of placing one's self on a seat; a seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church; act or time of resting in a posture for an artist to take one's likeness; actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; a time during which one sits, as at play, on a visit, etc.

Site, sīt, *n.* Place where anything is fixed; situation; local position; a place for an edifice. — **Sit′uate**, sĭt′u-āt, *a.* Permanently fixed; placed; residing. — **Sit′ua′ted**, *a.* Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed; residing. — **Sit′ua′tion**, *n.* Location, esp. in respect to something else; site; position with respect to society or circumstances; relative position; circumstances; temporary state; permanent employment; station; post; place; office; condition; case; plight; predicament.

Sitz-bath, sits′băth, *n.* A tub in which one may bathe in a sitting position; a bath taken in, etc.

Sivan, siv′ăn, *n.* The 3d month in the Heb. ecclesiastical year, and 9th of the civil — portions of May and June.

Six, siks, *a.* Twice 3; 1 more than 5. — *n.* The sum of 3 and 3; a symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi. — **Six′pence**, *n.* An Eng. silver coin of the value of 6 pennies; half a shilling or about 12 cents; the value of 6 pennies. — **Sixth**, *a.* Next in order after the 5th; being one of 6 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 6 equal parts; the next in order after the 5th. (*Mus.*) The interval of 4 tones and a semitone, embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale. — **Sixth′ly**, *adv.* In the 6th place. — **Six′teen**, -tēn, *a.* 6 and 10; consisting of 6 and 10. — *n.* The sum of 10 and 6; a symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi. — **Six′teenth**, -tēnth, *a.* 6th after the 10th; next in order after the 15th; being one of 16 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 16 equal parts; the next in order after the 15th. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising 2 octaves and a second. — **Sixteen′mo**, *n.*; *pl.* -MOS, -mōz. Sextodecimo, q. v., under SEXAGENARY, — usually written 16mo. — **Six′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* 6 times 10; threescore. — *n.* The sum of 6 times 10; a symbol representing 60 units, as 60, or lx., LX. — **Six′tieth**, -tĭ-eth, *a.* Next in order after the 59th; being one of 60 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 60 equal parts; the next in order after the 59th.



Skeleton of a Man.

a, parietal bone; *b*, frontal bone; *c*, orbit; *d*, temporal bone; *e*, lower jaw; *f*, clavicle; *g*, cervical vertebræ; *h*, shoulder blade; *i*, humerus; *j*, lumbar vertebræ; *k*, *l*, ilium; *m*, ulna; *n*, radius; *o*, carpus; *p*, metacarpus; *q*, phalanges; *r*, femur; *s*, patella; *t*, tibia; *u*, fibula; *v*, tarsus; *w*, metatarsus; *x*, phalanges.

Size, sīz, *n.* Extent of superficies or volume; formerly a settled quantity or allowance. (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons. A conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, etc.; bigness; greatness; magnitude; bulk. — *v. i.* [SIZED (sīzd), SIZING.] To arrange according to size. (*Mining.*) To sift (pieces of ore or metal) through a wire sieve. — **Siz′able**, *a.* Of considerable size or bulk; being of reasonable or suitable size. — **Si′zar**, -zẽr, *n.* (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) One of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense, — so called from being employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions.

Size, sīz, *n.* A kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, etc.; any glutinous or viscid substance. — *v. t.* [SIZED (sīzd), SIZING.] To cover or prepare with size. — **Siz′ing**, *n.* A kind of weak glue used in manufactures, arts, etc.; size.

Sizz, siz, **Sizzle**, siz′zi, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound, as a piece of hot metal when dipped into water. — *n.* A hissing sound.

Skald. See SCALD.

Skate, skāt, *n.* A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner or sometimes with small wheels, for moving rapidly on ice, or other smooth surface. — *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.

Skate, skāt, *n.* A voracious fish of several species, of the ray family, of rhomboid shape.

Skedaddle, ske-dad′dl, *v. i.* To betake one's self to flight; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic.

Skein, skān, *n.* A knot or a number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn; a quantity of yarn, etc., after it is taken from the reel.

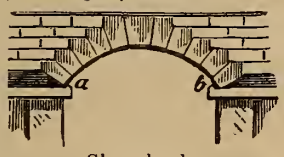
Skeleton, skel′e-tun, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The hard, firm framework which gives support and protection to the softer parts, in an organized body, as bones, shells, the woody tissue of leaves, etc.; esp., the bony framework of a vertebrate divested of the soft parts. A very thin or lean person; the general structure or frame of anything; the heads and outline of a literary performance, esp, of a sermon. — **Skel′eton key.** A key made in skeleton form, or with wards cut away, so as to open many locks; master key. — S.

proof. (*Engraving.*) An early proof of a print or engraving, having the inscription outlined in hair strokes only.

Skeptic, Sceptic, skep′tik, *n.* One who is yet undecided as to what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons. (*Metaph.*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known. (*Theol.*) One who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion; infidel; unbeliever. — **Skep′tic, -tical,** *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a skeptic; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting or denying the truth of revelation. — **Skep′ticism,** -tĭ-sizm, *n.* An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty. (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; universal doubt. (*Theol.*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Sketch, skech, *n.* A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design; outline; delineation. — *v. t.* [SKETCHED (skecht), SKETCHING.] To draw the outline or general figure of, make a rough draught of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of, design, draught, depict, portray, paint. — **Sketch′y,** -ĭ, *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form, in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

Skew-back, sku′bak, *n.* (*Civil engin.*) The course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or in iron bridges, for the ribs.



Skew-back.

Skewer, sku′ẽr, *n.* A pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting, — formerly used instead of pins. — *v. t.* [SKEWERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid, skid, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it. A chain for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a piece of timber for supporting anything, or along which something is rolled or caused to move. — *v. t.* To check (a wheel) with a skid; to support or roll on skids.

Skiff, skif, *n.* A small, light boat. — *v. t.* [SKIFFED (skift), SKIFFING.] To sail upon in a skiff.

Skill, skil, *n.* Knowledge; understanding; familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform; dexterity; expertness. — **Skilled,** skild, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; expert; skillful. — **Skill′ful,** -ful, *a.* Possessed of, or displaying skill; expert; adept; masterly; adroit; clever.

Skillet, skil′let, *n.* A small vessel with a handle, for heating water, etc.

Skim, skim, *v. t.* [SKIMMED (skimd), -MING.] To clear (a liquid) from cream, scum, or anything floating, by an instrument which passes just below the surface; to take off by skimming (cream, etc.); to pass near the surface of. — *v. i.* To pass lightly, glide along near the surface; to hasten along superficially. — **Skim′ming,** *n.* Act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum, cream, etc.; *pl.* that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming. — **Skim′mer,** *n.* A utensil for skimming liquids. — **Skim′-milk,** *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

Skimp, skimp, *v. t.* [SKIMPED (skimt), SKIMPING.] To slight, do carelessly, make insufficient provision for. — *v. i.* To save, be niggardly. — *a.* Scanty. — **Skinch,** *v. t.* [SKINCHED (skincht), SKINCHING.] To give short measure to.

Skin, skin, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The external membranous envelope of animal bodies. Skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; pelt; exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v. t.* [SKINNED (skind), -NING.] To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay, peel; to cover with skin, or as with skin. — *v. i.* To be covered with skin. — **Skin′ny,** -nĭ, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wantiug flesh. — **Skin′less,** *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin. — **Skin′ner,** *n.* One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides. — **Skin′-deep,** *n.* Superficial; slight. — **-flint,** *n.* A very penurious person; a miser; niggard.

Skinch. See under SKIMP.

Skip, skip, *v. i.* [SKIPPED (skipt), -PING.] To leap, bound, spring as a goat or lamb; to pass without notice, make omissions. — *v. t.* To pass over or by, omit, miss, leap over. — *n.* A leap; bound; spring; act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part. — **Skip′per,** *n.* A dancer; the cheese maggot; a kind of fish. — **Skip′-jack,** *n.* An upstart. (*Entom.*) One of a family of coleopterous insects remarkable for leaping to a considerable height when placed upon their backs. (*Ichth.*) The name of several kinds of fish, esp. the blue-fish. — **Skip′ping-rope,** *n.* A small rope used by children in skipping, "jumping rope," or leaping up and down.

Skipper, skip′pẽr, *n.* (*Naut.*) The master of a small trading or merchant vessel.

Skirmish, skẽr′mish, *n.* A slight fight in war; a slight combat, esp. between detachments and small parties; a contest; contention. — *v. i.* [SKIRMISHED (-misht), -MISHING.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.

Skirret, skir′ret, *n.* A plant, cultivated in Europe for its esculent tuberous root, which resembles the parsnip in flavor.

Skirrhus. See SCIRRHUS.

Skirt, skẽrt, *n.* The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; part of a dress, etc., below the waist; the edge, or something running along the edge, of anything; border; margin; extreme part; the grinding surface on a millstone, between the circumference and a smaller concentric circle; a petticoat. — *v. t.* To border, form the border or edge of, run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be on the border, live near the extremity.

Skit, skit, *n.* A reflection, jeer, or jibe; an oblique taunt. — *v. t.* To cast reflections on, asperse. — **Skit′tish,** *a.* Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; shy; wanton; volatile; hasty.

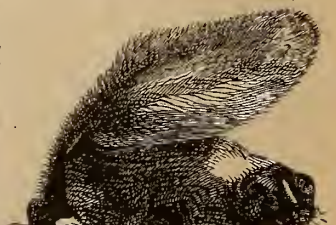
Skittles, skit′tlz, *n. pl.* A game in which wooden pins are shot down by a disk of heavy wood thrown by the player.

Skiver, ski′vẽr, *n.* An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheep-skin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed.

Skulk, Sculk, skulk, *v. i.* [SKULKED (skulkt), SKULKING.] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk. — **Skulk, Skulk′er,** *n.* One who skulks or avoids duty; a shirk.

Skull, skul, *n.* (*Anat.*) The bony case which incloses the brain: see SKELETON. An empty, brainless head. — **Skull′-cap,** *n.* A close-fitting cap. (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised; scutellaria.

Skunk, skunk, *n.* An Amer. carnivorous animal, allied to the weasel and badger, which ejects to a great distance, when irritated or alarmed, an intensely fetid and offensive fluid. — **Skunk′-bird, S.-black′-bird,** *n.* The bobolink, — so called from the resemblance of the colors of the male, at certain seasons, to those of a skunk. — **-cabbage,** *n.* An endogenous Amer. plant, named from its disagreeable odor.


Skunk.

Sky, ski, *n.* The apparent arch or vault of heaven: the firmament; heavens; the weather; climate. — **Sky′ey, -ĭ,** *a.* Like the sky; ethereal. — **Sky′-col′or,** *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue

color; azure.—**-lark**, *n.* A species of lark that mounts almost perpendicularly to a great height and sings as it flies, common in Europe and some parts of Asia.—**-lark'ing**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking; carousing.—**-light**, *n.* A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.—**-rock'et**, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.—**-sail**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail set next above the royal: see SAIL.

Sky-lark.

Slab, slab, *n.* A thin piece of anything, esp. of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces; an outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks.—**Slab'-sid'ed**, *a.* Having flat sides; tall, or long and lank.

Slabber, slab'- *or* slob'bĕr, *v. i.* [-BERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel, slaver.—*v. t.* To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth, or by liquid spilled; to shed, spill.—*n.* Moisture let fall from the mouth; slaver.

Slack, slak, *a.* Not tense; not hard drawn; not holding fast; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; not violent; not rapid; loose; relaxed; remiss; inactive; slow; tardy.—*adv.* In a slack manner; partially.—*n.* The part of a rope, etc., that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; in Eng., small coal; coal broken into small pieces.—*Slack water.* The time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.—**Slack, Slack'en**, -n, *v. i.* [SLACKED (slakt) *or* SLACKENED (-nd); SLACKING, SLACKENING.] To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid; to be remiss or backward, neglect; to lose solidity by a chemical combination with water; to abate, become less violent; to languish, flag.—*v. t.* To render slack, make less tense or tight; to render less earnest, violent, energetic, rapid, or decided; to withhold, use less liberally; to change from a solid form to a powder by supplying water, slake; to repress, check.—**Slack'ly**, *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.—**Slack'ness**, *n.*—**Slag**, *n.* The dross or recrement of a metal; vitrified cinders; the scoria of a volcano.—**Slake**, slāk, *v. t.* [SLAKED (slākt), SLAKING.] To quench, extinguish, cool; to mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall change the form; to slack.—*v. i.* To go out, become extinct.

Slam, slam, *v. t.* [SLAMMED (slamd), -MING.] To shut with violence and noise; to bang.—*v. i.* To strike violently and noisily. (*Mach.*) To strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat.—*n.* A violent driving against; a violent shutting of a door, etc.

Slander, slan'dĕr, *n.* A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another.—*v. t.* [-DERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to asperse, defame, calumniate, vilify, reproach.—**Slan'derous**, -dĕr-us, *a.* Given or disposed to slander; embodying or containing slander; calumnious.

Slang, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a colloquial mode of expression, — esp., such as is in vogue with some particular class in society.—*v. t.* To address with slang or ribaldry, insult with vulgar language.

Slant, slant, *a.* Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique.—*v. t.* To turn from a direct line, give an oblique or sloping direction to.—*v. i.* To be turned or inclined from a right line, lie obliquely, slope.—*n.* A slanting direction or plane; slope.—**Slant'ly, -wise**, *adv.* In an inclined direction; obliquely.

Slap, slap, *n.* A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.—*v. t.* [SLAPPED (slapt), -PING.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.—*adv.* With a sudden blow; quickly; instantly.—**Slap'dash**, *adv.* In a bold, careless manner; at random; with a slap; all at once; slap.—**Slap'jack**, *n.* A flat cake baked upon a griddle; flapjack; griddle-cake.

Slash, slash, *v. t.* [SLASHED (slasht), SLASHING.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut with long cuts.—*v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with an edged instrument.—*n.* A long cut; cut made at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.

Slat, slat, *n.* A thin, narrow wooden strip or bar, as in a bedstead, blind, etc.—*v. t.* To slap, strike, beat, throw down violently.—**Slate**, slāt, *n.* (*Min.*) A metamorphic rock of several varieties, which readily splits into plates; any rock or stone having a slaty structure; a prepared piece of such stone; esp., a thin, flat piece, for roofing or covering houses, etc.; a tablet for writing upon. (*Amer. Politics.*) A list of candidates for nomination; a political programme.—*v. t.* To cover with slate, or plates of stone.—**Slat'er**, *n.* One who slates buildings.—**Slat'ing**, *n.* Act of covering with slates; covering thus put on; slates taken collectively; material for slating.—**Slat'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

Slattern, slat'tērn, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.—**Slat'ternly**, *a.* Resembling a slattern; sluttish.—*adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

Slaughter, slaw'tĕr, *n.* Extensive and unnecessary destruction of human life; carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc; act of killing cattle, etc., for market, or for the hides; wanton and useless destruction of great numbers of animals.—*v. t.* [SLAUGHTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To kill, slay in battle, butcher.—**Slaugh'terer**, *n.*—**Slaugh'terous**, -us, *a.* Destructive; murderous.—**Slaugh'ter-house**, *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.—**-man.** One employed in killing.

Slave, slāv, *n.* A person held in bondage to another; one wholly subject to the will of another; one who has lost power of resistance; a drudge; one who labors like a slave; captive; vassal; dependent.—*v. i.* To drudge, toil, labor as a slave.—**Slav'er**, *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave-trade; a person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves.—**Slav'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Condition of a slave; state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another; the keeping or holding of slaves.—**Slav'ish**, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming slaves; servile; abject; consisting in drudgery.

Slaver, slav'ēr, *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.—*v. i.* [SLAVERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva; to slabber.—*v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth.

Slaw, slaw, *n.* Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked, as a salad.

Slay, sla, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW (slōō); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); SLAYING.] To put to death by a weapon, or by violence; to kill, destroy, murder, slaughter, butcher.—**Sledge**, slej, *n.* A large, heavy hammer.

Sleave, slēv, *n.* The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss, or unspun or refuse silk.—*v. t.* To separate (threads),—a term used by weavers.

Sleazy, sle'zĭ *or* sla'zĭ, *a.* Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy.

Sled, sled, *n.* A vehicle on runners, used for conveying heavy loads over the snow,—in Eng. called *sledge*; a light seat mounted on runners, for sliding on snow and ice.—*v. t.* To convey on a sled.—**Sledge**, slej, *n.* A vehicle on runners, or on low wheels; a hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution: a heavy or covered sleigh for riding upon snow.—**Sleigh**, sla, *n.* A vehicle on runners, for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice.—**Sleigh'ing**, *n.* State of the snow or ice which admits of running sleighs; act of riding in a sleigh.

Sledge, a hammer: see under SLAY; a sleigh: under SLED.

Sleek, slēk, *a.* Having an even, smooth surface, smooth; glossy. — *v. t.* [SLEEKED (slēkt), SLEEKING.] To make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy.

Sleep, slēp, *v. i.* [SLEPT, SLEEPING.] To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense; to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; to be dead; to be unused or unagitated; to rest; to slumber. — *n.* A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul; slumber; repose; rest. — **Sleep'er**, *n.* One who sleeps; a drone; lazy person. — **Sleep'y**, -I, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous. — **Sleep'ily**, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily. — **Sleep'iness**, *n.* — **Sleep'ing**, *p. a.* Occupied with sleep, or for sleeping. — *Sleeping partner.* A silent or dormant partner. — **Sleep'less**, *a.* Having no sleep; wakeful; having no rest; perpetually agitated. — **Sleep'-walk'er**, *n.* A somnambulist, or noctambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

Sleeper, slēp'ēr, *n.* One of a set of timbers supporting a floor, a framework, a railroad track, etc. (*Naut.*) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter.

Sleet, slēt, *n.* A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles. — *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain. — **Sleet'y**, -I, *a.* Consisting of, or bringing, sleet.

Sleeve, slēv, *n.* The part of a garment fitted to cover the arm; anything resembling a sleeve. — *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves, put sleeves into.

Sleid. See under SLEY.

Sleigh, etc. See under SLED.

Sleight, slīt, *n.* An artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity.

Slender, slen'dēr, *a.* Thin or narrow in proportion to length; slim; not thick; not small; weak; feeble; moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; small; inadequate; meager; spare; abstemious; simple.

Slept. See SLEEP.

Sleuth, slūth, *n.* The track of a man or beast as known by the scent. — **Sleuth'-hound**, *n.* A dog that pursues by scent; bloodhound.

Slew. See SLAY.

Sley, sla, *n.* A weaver's reed. — **Sley, Sleid**, slād, *v. t.* To part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed, — a term used by weavers.

Slice, slīs, *v. t.* [SLICED (slīst), SLICING.] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from; to cut into parts. — *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off; that which is thin and broad, like a slice; a broad, short-handled fire-pan; a salver, platter, or tray; a broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula. (*Ship-building.*) A tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

Slick, slik, *a.* Sleek; smooth. — *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth. See SLEEK.

Slide, slīd, *v. i.* [*imp.* SLID; *p. p.* SLID *or* SLIDDEN; SLIDING.] To move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip, glide; esp., to move over snow or ice with a glib, uninterrupted motion; to pass inadvertently; to move gently onward without friction or hindrance; to slip, fall. — *v. t.* To thrust along; to thrust by slipping; to pass or put imperceptibly, slip. — *n.* A smooth and easy passage; one who, or that which, slides; a slider; descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity; a place for sliding; an inclined plane or chute for dogs, etc.; a slip of glass for a microscope, etc. (*Mus.*) A grace consisting of 2 small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below.

Slight, slīt, *a.* Not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; insignificant; not severe or dangerous; superficial; careless; weak; gentle; not stout or heavy; slender. — *n.* A moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect or oversight; disdain; scorn. — *v. t.* To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice.

Slily, etc. See under SLY.

Slim, slim, *a.* [SLIMMER; -MEST.] Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; slender; weak; slight; unsubstantial.

Slime, slīm, *n.* Any soft, glutinous, or viscous substance; viscous mud; bitumen; a viscous mucus exuded by certain animals or worms; anything of a clinging and offensive nature. — **Slim'y**, -I, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Abounding with, consisting of, overspread with, or resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling, sling, *n.* An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and 2 strings; a throw; stroke; a kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained. (*Naut.*) A rope, with hooks, by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; a rope or iron band for securing the center of a yard to the mast. — *v. t.* [SLUNG, SLINGING.] To throw with a sling; to hurl, cast; to hang so as to swing. (*Naut.*) To put in ropes, or suspend, as a cask, gun, etc. — **Slung'-shot**, *n.* A small metal ball attached to a short handle or string, for striking.

Sling used in hoisting and lowering weights.

Sling, sling, *n.* A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Slink, slink, *v. i.* [SLUNK (SLANK, *obs. or rare*); SLINKING.] To creep away meanly, steal away, sneak; to miscarry, as a beast. — *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast.

Slip, slip, *v. i.* [SLIPPED (slipt), -PING.] To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide, glide; to move, start, or fly out of place; to sneak, slink, depart or withdraw secretly; to err, fall into error or fault; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to enter by oversight; to escape insensibly, be lost. — *v. t.* To convey secretly; to cut slips from (a plant); to take off; to let loose; to throw off, disengage one's self from; to suffer abortion of. — *n.* Act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a twig separated from the main stock; a scion; cutting; a leash by which a dog is held; an escape; a secret or unexpected desertion; a long, narrow piece. (*Print.*) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself. Anything easily slipped on; a loose garment worn by a female; a child's pinafore; an outside covering or case; an opening or space left between wharves or in a dock; a pew in churches. — **Slip'-knot**, *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made. — **-rope**, *n.* A rope holding a cable before it is slipped. — **Slip'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, slips; a kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease; a kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a wagon. — **Slip'pery**, -pēr-I, *a.* Allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib; not affording firm footing or confidence; liable or apt to slip away; liable to slip; not standing firm; unstable; changeable; uncertain. — **Slip'shod**, *a.* Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the heels; careless in manners, style, etc.; shuffling. — **Slip'slop**, *n.* Bad liquor.

Slit, slit, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLIT; *p. p.* SLIT or SLITTED; SLITTING.] To cut lengthwise, cut into long pieces or strips; to cut or make a long fissure in or upon; to rend, split, cut. — *n.* A long cut; narrow opening. — **Slit'ter**, *n.* — **Slit'ting-mill**, *n.* A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into strips, nail-rods, etc.

Sliver, sliv'ēr *or* sli'vēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To cut or divide into long, thin, or very small pieces. — *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise; a sharp, slender fragment; a loose, untwisted strand of fiber, for slubbing or roving.

Sloat, slōt, *n.* A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat.

Slobber. See SLABBER.

Sloe, slo, *n.* A British shrub of the plum family, — the blackthorn; its small, black, bitter fruit.

Slogan, slo'gan, *n.* The war-cry, or gathering-word, of a Highland clan in Scotland.

Sloop, slōōp, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel with 1 mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge,

and carrying a jib. — *Sloop of war.* A war vessel (ship, brig, or schooner) below the grade of frigate.

Sloop.

Slop, slop, *n.* Liquid carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle. *pl.* Dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; poor or weak drink or liquid food. — *v. t.* To cause (a liquid) to overflow by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill; to spill liquid upon. — *v. i.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it. — **Slop′py**, -pĭ, *a.* Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; plashy.

Slop, slop, *n.* A lower garment, as breeches, trowsers, etc., — chiefly in pl. *pl.* Ready-made clothes, bedding, etc. — **Slop′-shop**, *n.* A place where ready-made clothes are sold.

Slope, slōp, *a.* Inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction. — *n.* A line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; prop., a direction downward; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity. — *v. t.* [SLOPED (slōpt), SLOPING.] To form with a slope, direct obliquely, incline. — *v. i.* To take an oblique direction, be inclined.

Slosh. Same as SLUSH.

Slot, slot, *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat; sloat.

Slot, slot, *n.* The track of a deer. (*Mach.*) A depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit or aperture through it, for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt, or movable as a sliding adjustment. — *v. t.* To slit or groove.

Sloth, slōth, *n.* Slowness; tardiness; disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness. (*Zoöl.*) An uncouth, herbivorous, edentate S. Amer. mammal of several species, living on the under side of tree branches, and remarkably slow in its motions. — **Sloth′ful**, -fŭl, *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

Sloth.

Slouch, slowch, *n.* A depression of the head or some other part of the body; an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; a hanging down, as of a hat brim. — *v. i.* [SLOUCHED (slowcht), SLOUCHING.] To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. — *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.

Slough, slow, *n.* A place of deep mud or mire.

Slough, sluf, *n.* The cast skin of a serpent. (*Med.*) The part that separates from a foul sore or drops off in mortification. — *v. i.* [SLOUGHED (sluft), SLOUGHING.] (*Surg.*) To separate from the sound flesh; to mortify and come off. — **Slough′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from flesh.

Slovac, slov′ak, *n.* One of a race of Hungarian Sclaves, akin to the Czecks, inhabiting N.-W. Hungary and neighboring parts of Moravia and Austria; their language. — *a.* Of or pert. to, etc. — **Slove′nian**, -ve′nĭ-an, *n.* A dialect of Slavic used in Carinthia, Styria, and Carniola.

Sloven, sluv′en *or* sluv′n, *n.* One careless of dress, or negligent of cleanliness. — **Slov′enly**, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; loose; disorderly; not neat. — *adv.* In a slovenly manner. — **Slov′enliness**, *n.*

Slow, slo, *a.* Not swift; not quick in motion; deliberate; not happening in a short time; late; not ready; not prompt; acting with deliberation; indicating a time later than the true time; not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly; heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome; dilatory; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. — *v. t.* To render slow, retard, reduce the speed of (an engine, ship, etc.).

Slow-worm, slo′wĕrm, *n.* A harmless reptile, having a very brittle body; the blind-worm.

Sloyd, sloid, *n.* Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that required in wood carving; trade work; hence, a system (usually called the *sloyd system*) of manual training in trade work.

Slub, slub, *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.

Sludge, sluj, *n.* Mud; mire; soft mud; slush.

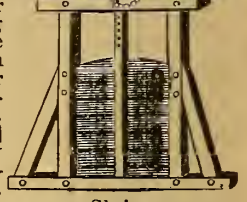
Slue, slu, *v. t.* [SLUED (slūd), SLUING.] (*Naut.*) To turn about a fixed point, usually, the center, as a spar or piece of timber. To turn about, twist. — *v. i.* To turn about; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course.

Slug, slug, *n.* A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. (*Zoöl.*) A kind of shell-less snail, very destructive to plants. — **Slug′gard**, *n.* A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. — **Slug′gish**, *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; having little motion; having no power to move one's self or itself; stupid; tame; inert; slothful; slow; dull; inactive.

Slug.

Slug, slug, *n.* A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.

Sluice, slūs, *n.* An artificial passage for water fitted with a sliding valve or gate, for regulating the flow; any opening; that from or through which anything flows; a floodgate; the stream which flows through a floodgate; any stream, or anything regarded as flowing in a stream. — *v. t.* [SLUICED (slūst), -CING.] To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm. — **Slui′cy**, -sĭ, *a.* Falling in streams.


Sluice.

Slum, slum, *n.* A back street of a city, esp. one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population.

Slumber, slum′bĕr, *v. i.* [-BERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To sleep, doze; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. — *n.* Light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose. — **Slum′berous**, -bĕr-us, *a.* Inviting slumber; soporiferous.

Slump, slump, *v. i.* [SLUMPED (slumpt), SLUMPING.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog, etc.

Slung, etc. See under SLING.

Slunk. See SLINK.

Slur, slĕr, *v. t.* [SLURRED (slĕrd), -RING.] To soil, sully, contaminate, disgrace; to pass lightly, conceal. (*Mus.*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style. — *n.* A mark or stain; slight reproach or disgrace; a reproachful intimation; innuendo; a trick played upon a person. (*Mus.*) A mark [thus: ⌣ or ⌢], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

Slush, slush, *n.* Soft mud; sludge; slosh; a mixture of snow and water; a soft mixture of grease and other materials, for lubrication; refuse grease and fat, esp. fr. salt meat. (*Mach.*) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines are painted to be preserved from oxidation. — *v. t.* To smear with slush or grease. (*Mach.*) To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime.

Slut, slut, *n.* An untidy woman; slattern; a female dog; bitch. — **Slut′tish**, *a.* Like a slut; untidy; careless; disorderly.

Sly, sli, *a.* Dexterous in performing an action so as to escape notice; cautious; shrewd; knowing; artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious; done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; crafty; subtile; wily. — *On the sly.* In a sly or secret manner. — **Sly′-boots**, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person. — **Sly′ly, Sli′ly**, *adv.* In a sly manner; craftily; insidiously. — **Sly′ness, Sli′ness**, *n.*

Smack, smak, *v. i.* [SMACKED (smakt), SMACKING.]

To kiss with a loud sound; to make a noise by the separation of the lips, after tasting anything. — *v. t.* To make a noise with (the lips) in kissing, tasting, etc.; to make a sharp noise by striking; to crack. — *n.* A loud kiss; a buss; a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip; a quick, smart blow; a slap.

Smack, smak, *v. i.* To be tinctured with any particular taste; to have, or exhibit, natural indications of the influence. — *n.* Taste; flavor; savor.

Smack, smak, *n.* A small coasting or fishing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

Small, smawl, *a.* Not large or extended in dimensions; little in quantity or degree; minute in bulk; diminutive; of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance; evincing little worth or ability; not prolonged in duration; weak; slender; gentle; not loud. — *n.* The small or slender part of a thing. — **Small'-arms**, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., disting. fr. cannon. — **-pi'ca**, *n.* (*Print.*) Type of a size between long primer and pica.

☞ This line is in *small pica.*

— **-pox**, *n.* (*Med.*) A very contagious, loathsome, and fatal eruptive febrile disease, whose pustules very generally leave marks or pits upon those who recover; variola.

Smalt, smawlt, *n.* Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, ground fine and used as a pigment in various arts. — **Smal'to**, *n.* A minute regular square of enameled glass, of all colors, used in modern Roman mosaic work; a tessera.

Smart, smärt, *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; severe pain of mind. — *v. i.* To feel a lively, pungent pain, esp. a local pain from some piercing or irritating application; to feel pain of mind; to be punished. — *a.* Causing a keen, local pain; severe; poignant; vigorous; sharp; accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly; active; efficient; marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty; showy; dashy; spruce; brisk; fresh. — **Smart'ly**, *adv.* In a smart manner; keenly; sharply; actively; wittily; showily. — **Smart'-mon'ey**, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or painful situation.

Smash, smash, *v. t.* [SMASHED (smasht), SMASHING.] To break in pieces by violence, dash to pieces, crush. — *n.* A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

Smatter, smat'ẽr, *v. i.* To talk superficially or ignorantly; to have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge. — *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge. — **Smat'terer**, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist. — **Smat'tering**, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

Smear, smẽr, *v. t.* [SMEARED (smẽrd), SMEARING.] To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear, daub; to soil, pollute. — *n.* A spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance; blot; blotch; daub; stain.

Smell, smel, *v. t.* [SMELLED (smeld) *or* SMELT; SMELLING.] To perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of, by means of the nasal organs; to perceive as if by the smell, give heed to. — *v. i.* To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to exercise the sense of smell. — *n.* Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; quality of anything, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs; scent; odor; perfume; fragrance. — **Smell'er**, *n.* One who smells; organ of sense of smell; nose. — **Smell'ing**, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived; sense of smell.

Smelt, smelt, *n.* A small, slender, silvery white food-fish, caught in large numbers at certain seasons in the salt water at the mouths of N. Eng. and European rivers.

Smelt.

Smelt, smelt, *v. t.* To melt (ore) for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

Smicker, smik'ẽr, *v. i.* To look amorously or wantonly.

Smilax, smi'laks, *n.* An evergreen, climbing shrub, of many species, found in the warm and temperate parts of both hemispheres: the Amer. species furnish sarsaparilla. A delicate twining vine (*Myrsiphillum*) grown for its rich green foliage.

Smile, smīl, *v. i.* [SMILED (smīld), SMILING.] To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; to express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to look gay and joyous; to be propitious, favor, countenance. — *v. t.* To express by a smile. — *n.* Act of smiling; a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness; a somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, etc.; favor; countenance; propitiousness; gay or joyous appearance. — **Smil'ingly**, *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

Smirch, smẽrch, *v. t.* To soil, besmear, stain, smutch.

Smirk, smẽrk, *v. i.* [SMIRKED (smẽrkt), SMIRKING.] To look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or conceited manner. — *n.* An affected, conceited, or silly smile; a simper.

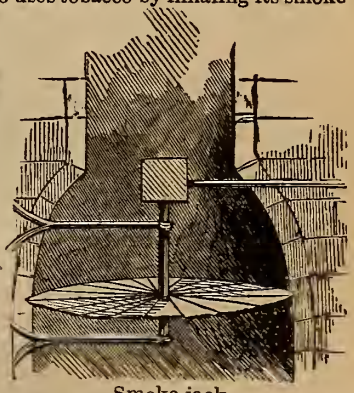
Smite, smīt, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE (smōt); *p. p.* SMITTEN rarely SMIT; SMITING.] To throw, drive, or force the fist or hand, or stone or weapon, against; to strike; to slay by a blow, kill; to beat or put to rout in battle; to blast; to afflict, chasten, punish; to strike or affect with passion, as love or fear. — *v. i.* To strike, collide. — **Smit'ten**, -tn, *p. p.* of *smite.* Struck; killed; affected with some passion; esp. affected by the passion of love; enamored.

Smith, smith, *n.* One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals. — **Smith'y**, -ĭ, *n.* The shop of a smith. — **Smith'ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* The workshop of a smith; a smithy; work done by a smith.

Smitt, smit, *n.* Fine clay or ocher made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

Smock, smok, *n.* A woman's under garment; a shift; chemise; a blouse. — **Smock'-frock**, *n.* A coarse linen frock or shirt worn by farm-laborers.

Smoke, smōk, *n.* The exhalation, visible vapor, or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning substance; that which resembles smoke, as vapor or watery exhalations; idle talk; use of a pipe or cigar. — *v. i.* [SMOKED (smōkt), SMOKING.] To emit smoke; to burn, be kindled, rage; to raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion; to use tobacco in a pipe, cigar, etc. — *v. t.* To apply smoke to, fumigate; to scent, medicate, preserve, or dry by smoke; to burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking; to subject to the operation of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out. — **Smok'er**, *n.* One who dries by smoke; one who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar. — **Smok'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Emitting smoke; having the appearance or nature of smoke; filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; tarnished with smoke. — **Smok'ily**, *adv.* — **Smok'iness**, *n.* — **Smoke'-jack**, *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



Smoke-jack.

Smolder, Smoulder, smōl'dẽr, *v. i.* To waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.

Smooth, smo͞oth, *a.* Having an even surface; not rough; gently flowing; not ruffled or obstructed; flowing or uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; bland; mild; soothing; level; flat; polished; glossy; voluble; flattering; deceptive. — *v. t.* [SMOOTHED (smo͞othd), SMOOTHING.] To make smooth, make even on the surface by any means, to make easy; make flowing.

Smote. See SMITE.

Smother, smuth′ẽr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To destroy the life of by suffocation; to affect as by suffocation, stifle; to repress the action of, cover fr. the view of the public, suppress. — *v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled; to be suppressed or concealed; to burn slowly, without sufficient air and smoke; to smolder.

Smoulder. See SMOLDER.

Smudge. See under SMUT.

Smug, smug, *a.* Studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectedly nice.

Smuggle, smug′gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To import or export secretly, contrary to the law, or without paying the duties imposed by law; to convey, or introduce, clandestinely. — **Smug′gler**, *n.* One who imports and exports goods privately and contrary to law; a vessel employed in smuggling.

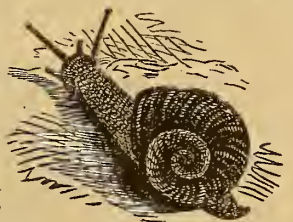
Smut, smut, *n.* Foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes. (*Bot.*) A parasitic fungus, which forms on grain, blasting it. Obscene or filthy language; ribaldry; obscenity. — *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut; to taint with mildew, as grain; to blacken, tarnish. — *v. i.* To gather or be converted into smut; to give off smut; to crock. — **Smut′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* [-TIER; -TIEST.] Soiled with smut, coal, soot, etc.; tainted with mildew; obscene. — **Smutch**, smuch, *v. t.* [SMUTCHED (smucht), SMUTCHING.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. — *n.* Stain; dirty spot. — **Smudge**, smuj, *v. i.* To smut, smutch. — *n.* A stain, blot, smear; a suffocating smoke, esp. to drive off mosquitoes, etc.

Snack, snak, *n.* A share; an equal part or portion; a slight repast; lunch.

Snaffle, snaf′fl, *n.* A bridle-bit having one or more joints in the mouth-piece, and at the ends rings for reins, without branches; a snaffle-bit. — *v. t.* [SNAFFLED (-fld), -FLING.] To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle. — **Snaf′fle-bit**, *n.* A snaffle.

Snag, snag, *n.* A short, sharp, or rough branch; a sharp, irregular, broken, or partly decayed tooth; a trunk or large branch of a tree fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which vessels are often pierced and sunk. — *v. t.* [SNAGGED (snagd), -GING.] To injure or destroy by or upon a snag. — **Snag′ged, Snag′gy**, -gĭ, *a.* Full of snags; rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots.

Snail, snāl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A slimy, gasteropodous, air-breathing mollusk, of several species, which moves very slowly by creeping: its eyes are in the ends of a pair of horns which can be wholly retracted at pleasure: species with shells are usually called snails, those without, slugs. A drone; sluggard; lazy, slow-moving person. — **Snail′like**, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.



Snail.

Snake, snāk, *n.* A serpent, esp. one of the smaller species. — *v. t.* [SNAKED (snākt), SNAKING.] To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole. (*Naut.*) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord. — **Snake′root**, *n.* One of several plants of different genera and species, reputed to be remedies for the bites of serpents. — **Snak′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful; covered with serpents; having serpents.

Snap, snap, *v. t.* [SNAPPED (snapt), -PING.] To break short, as substances that are brittle; to strike with a sharp sound, esp. with the end of a finger jerked from the thumb; to bite or seize suddenly, esp. with the teeth; to crack, as, to *snap* a whip. — *v. i.* To break short; to part asunder suddenly; to make an effort to bite; to make a sharp cracking sound; to utter sharp, harsh, angry words. — *n.* A sudden breaking of any substance; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth; a crack of a whip, or a similar sound; a sudden, sharp blow, esp. with the finger sprung from the thumb; a sudden and severe interval, as of cold weather; a small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet; a crisp kind of gingerbread, nut, or cake. — **Snap′per**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc.: the end of a whip-lash; a kind of fish; a snapping-turtle. — **Snap′pish**, *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly. — **Snap′-dragon**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the showy corollas of some species of which resemble the head of an animal or a mask. A play in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth. — **Snap′ping-tur′tle**, *n.* An Amer. fresh-water tortoise which snaps at everything approaching it.

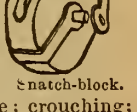
Snare, snâr, *n.* A contrivance by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap; catch; wile; anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble; the gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum. — *v. t.* [SNARED (snârd), SNARING.] To catch with a snare, entangle, bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger. — **Snarl**, snärl, *v. t.* To entangle, complicate, embarrass, insnare; to form raised work upon the surface of (thin metallic ware) by the repercussion of an elastic tool upon the inner surface. — *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., difficult to disentangle; embarrassing difficulty; a quarrel; contention. — **Snarl′ing-i′ron, -i′ẽrn**, *n.* A tool, one end of which is fixed in a vise, and the other end or beak gives blows within a piece of metallic ware that produce raised work when the shank is struck with a hammer.

Snarling-iron.

Snarl, snärl, *v. i.* [SNARLED (snärld), SNARLING.] To growl, as a surly dog; to gnarl; to speak roughly.

Snarl, *v. t.* and *n.* See under SNARE.

Snatch, snach, *v. t.* [SNATCHED (snacht), SNATCHING.] To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport away; to twitch, pluck, pull, catch, grasp, gripe. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly; a short period of vigorous action; a small fragment or quantity. — **Snatch′-block**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.



Snatch-block.

Snath, snath, *n.* The handle of a scythe.

Sneak, snēk, *v. i.* [SNEAKED (snēkt), SNEAKING.] To creep or steal away privately; to behave with meanness and servility. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow. — **Sneak′ing**, *p. a.* Marked by cowardly concealment; mean; servile; crouching; covetous; niggardly.

Sneer, snēr, *v. i.* [SNEERED (snērd), SNEERING.] To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to scoff, jeer, jibe. — *n.* A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

Sneeze, snēz, *v. i.* [SNEEZED (snēzd), SNEEZING.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. — *n.* A sudden violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose.

Snicker, snik′ẽr, **Snig′ger**, *v. i.* To laugh slyly; to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter. — *n.* A half-suppressed broken laugh.

Sniff, snif, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff. — *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to perceive as by sniffing; to scent, smell, snuff. — *n.* Perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing. — **Snift**, *v. i.* To sniff. — **Sniv′el**, -l, *n.* Mucus running from the nose; snot. — *v. i.* [SNIV-

ELED (-ld), -ELING.] To run at the nose; to cry or whine, as children. — **Sniv'eler**, *n.* One who cries with sniveling; one who weeps for slight causes.

Snigger. Same as SNICKER.

Snip, snip, *v. t.* [SNIPPED (snipt), -PING.] To cut off, clip suddenly, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to nip. — *n.* A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip; a small shred; a bit cut off. — **Snip'-snap**, *n.* A lively, tart dialogue. — *a.* Quick; brisk; short. — **Snip'pet**, *n.* A small piece or shred. — **Snip'pety**, -ĭ, *a.* Ridiculously small: insignificant. — **Snip'per-snap'per**, *n.* A small, insignificant fellow.

Snipe, snīp, *n.* A game bird of several species which frequents marshes and moist places, and has a long, straight, slender bill.

Snipe.

Snivel, etc. See under SNIFF.

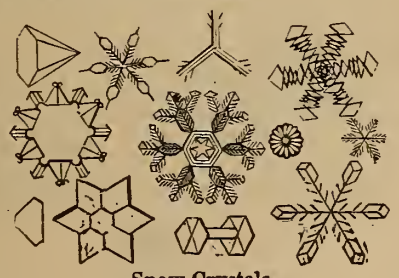
Snob, snob, *n.* An affected and pretentious person; esp., a vulgar person, who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of distinguished persons; an upstart; parvenu. — **Snob'bish**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a snob. — **Snob'bishness, -bery**, -bĕr-ĭ, **-ism**, *n.* The quality of being snobbish; the character or habits of a snob.

Snooze, snōōz, *n.* A short sleep; nap; slumber. — *v. i.* To sleep, doze, drowse.

Snore, snōr, *v. i.* [SNORED (snōrd), SNORING.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse, nasal noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a harsh nasal noise in sleep. — **Snort**, snôrt, *v. i.* To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses; to laugh out loudly or contemptuously. — *n.* The act or noise of, etc.

Snot, snot, *n.* Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose. — **Snot'ty**, *a.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty. — **Snout**, snowt, *n.* The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; nose of a man, — in contempt; nozzle or end of a hollow pipe. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snow, sno, *n.* Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air, and falling to the earth. — *v. i.* [SNOWED (snōd), SNOWING.] To fall in snow, — chiefly used impersonally. — *v. t.* To scatter like snow. — **Snow'y**, -ĭ, *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow; pure; unblemished. — **Snow'ball**, *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. — *v. t.* [-BALLED (-bald), -BALLING.] To pelt with snow-balls. — **-bird**, *n.* A bird which appears in the time of snow, — the popular name of various birds. — **-blind**, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness. — **-blind'ness**, *n.* Blindness, or dimness of sight, caused by the light reflected from snow. — **-drift**, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind. — **-drop**, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. — **-shoe**, *n.* A light shoe, or rackets, for traveling on snow, to prevent the feet from sinking into it. — **-white**, *a.* White as snow; very white.



Snow Crystals.

Snow-shoe.

Snub, snub, *n.* A check or rebuke. — *v. t.* [SNUBBED (snubd), -BING.] To clip or break off the end of; to check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to slight designedly. — **Snub'-nose**, *n.* A short or flat nose.

Snuff, snuf, *n.* The part of a candle-wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. — *v. t.* [SNUFFED (snuft), SNUFFING.] To snip off (the top of a candle-wick). — **Snuff'ers**, *n. pl.* An implement for snuffing candles.

Snuff, snuf, *n.* Pulverized tobacco or other substance, snuffed up or prepared to be snuffed up into the nose. — *v. t.* [SNUFFED (snuft), SNUFFING.] To draw in with the breath; to inhale; to perceive by the nose, scent, smell. — *v. i.* To inhale air with violence or with noise; to turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; to take offense. — **Snuff'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Soiled with snuff. — **Snuff'-box**, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person. — **Snuf'fle**, -fl, *v. i.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, esp. when it is obstructed; to sniffle. — *n.* A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; an affected nasal twang: cant. — **Snuf'fler**, *n.* — **Snuf'fles**, -flz, *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snug, snug, *v. i.* To lie close, snuggle. — *a.* Closely pressed; concealed; compact, convenient, and comfortable. — **Snug'gle**, -gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

So, so, *adv.* In that manner or degree; as indicated, implied, or supposed to be known; in like manner or degree, thus, with equal reason, — used correlatively, following *as;* in such manner, to such degree, — used correlatively with *as* or *that* coming after; very; in a high degree; in such a degree as cannot well be expressed: in the same manner, in this or that condition, under these circumstances, in this way, — with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied, used also with the verb *to be*, as a predicate; therefore; on this account; for this reason; it is well, let it be, be it so, — used to express assent; well, the fact being so, — used as an expletive. — *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that. — *So far forth.* To such a degree; as far. — *So forth.* Further in the same or a similar manner. — *So that.* To the end that; in order that. — *So-and-so.* A certain person, not named. — *So, so.* Well, well. — *So'-so.* Passable; tolerable; indifferent. — **Soev'er.** A word composed of *so* and *ever*, used generally in composition with *who, what, where, when, how*, etc., to extend or emphasize their sense, — sometimes used separate from the pronoun.

Soak, sōk, *v. t.* [SOAKED (sōkt), SOAKING.] To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to steep; to drench, wet thoroughly; to penetrate by wetting thoroughly. — *v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid; to enter into pores or interstices. — **Soak'er**, *n.* One who soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker.

Soap, sōp, *n.* A compound of vegetable or animal oil or grease with an alkali, esp. with soda or potash: used in washing, cleansing, medicine, etc. — *v. t.* [SOAPED (sōpt), SOAPING.] To rub over with soap. — **Soap'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap. — **Soap'-boil'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap. — **-stone**, *n.* A soft magnesian mineral; steatite, — so called from its soapy or greasy feel.

Soar, sōr, *v. i.* [SOARED (sōrd), SOARING.] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings; to rise or tower in thought or imagination. — *n.* A towering flight.

Sob, sob, *v. i.* [SOBBED (sobd), -BING.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion. — *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; any sorrowful cry or sound.

Sober, so'bĕr, *a.* Habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; not intoxicated; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled; not proceeding from, or attended with, passion; serious in demeanor, habit, or appearance; grave; abstinent; moderate; steady; calm; dispassionate; sedate; serious; solemn; somber. — *v. t.* [SOBERED (-bĕrd), -BERING.] To make sober, cure of intoxication. — *v. i.* To become sober. — **Sobri'ety**, -e-tĭ, *n.* Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors; habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate

passion, or over-heated imagination; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

Sobriquet, so′bre-ka′, *n.* An assumed name; nickname.

Sociable, so′sha-bl, *a.* Inclined to, or adapted for, society; disposed to company; ready to converse; inclined to talk with others; affording opportunities for conversation; companionable; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible. — *n.* An informal gathering of people for social purposes. — **So′ciableness, -ciabil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being sociable; inclination to company and converse. — **So′cial**, -shal, *a.* Pert. to society; relating to men living in society; ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; consisting in union or mutual converse; familiar; convivial; festive. (*Bot.*) Naturally growing in groups or masses. (*Zoöl.*) Living in communities; gregarious. — *Social Science.* Science of all that relates to man's social existence and well-being, including questions of public health, education, labor, crime, etc. — **So′cially**, -shal-lĭ, *adv.* — **Sociol′ogy**, -shĭ-ol′o-jĭ, *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society; social science. — **So′cialism**, -izm, *n.* A theory of society which advocates the substitution of coöperative action and common ownership for individual action and ownership; communism. — **So′cialist**, *n.* One who advocates socialism. — *a.* Socialistic. — **Socialis′tic**, *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or like, socialism. — **Social′ity**, -shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being social; sociableness. — **So′cialize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render social; to subject to, or regulate by, the principles of socialism. — **Soci′ety**, -si′e-tĭ, *n.* A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent objects; a partnership; the persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; companionship; fellowship; company.

Socinian, so-sin′ĭ-an, *a.* Pert. to Socinus or his religious creed. — *n.* One of the followers of Socinus; a Unitarian. — **Socin′ianism**, -izm, *n.* The tenets of Faustus and Lælius Socinus, Italian theologians of the 16th century, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

Sock, sok, *n.* A covering for the foot; esp., the shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy; comedy, in distinction from tragedy; a knit or woven covering for the foot, with a short leg; a short-legged stocking. — **Sock′et**, *n.* An opening into which anything is fitted; a hollow thing or place which holds something else; esp., the hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick. — **So′cle**, so′kl *or* sok′l, *n.* (*Arch.*) A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, etc.; a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Socratic, so-krat′ik, -ical, *a.* Pert. to *Socrates*, the Grecian sage, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing, *i. e.*, by series of questions leading to the desired result.

Sod, sod, *n.* Earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

Soda, so′dȧ, *n.* A caustic alkali; the protoxide of the metal sodium. — *Carbonate of soda.* The "soda" of commerce; it consists of carbonic acid and soda, and is chiefly obtained by treating common salt first with sulphuric acid and then with chalk. — **So′da-wa′ter**, *n.* Water highly charged with carbonic acid, used as an effervescing drink. — **So′dium**, -dĭ-um, *n.* A yellowish white metallic element, soft like wax, and lighter than water; the metallic base of soda.

Sodality, so-dal′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* A fellowship or fraternity.

Sodden. See SEETHE.

Sodomite, sod′om-īt, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy. — **Sod′omy**, -om-ĭ, *n.* Carnal copulation in an unnatural manner; copulation of a male with a male.

Soever. See under So.

Sofa, so′fȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -FAS, -fȧz. A long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

Sofi, so′fĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -FIS, -fiz. One of a certain religious order in Persia; a dervish. — **So′fism**, -fizm, *n.* Doctrine or principles of the Sofis.

Soffit, sof′fit, *n.* (*Arch.*) A ceiling; esp., the under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, archways, cornices, etc.

Soffits.

Soft, soft, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut; not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch; agreeable to perceive or feel; not harsh or offensive to the sight; pleasing to the eye; not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear; easily yielding; susceptible to influence; effeminate; not courageous or manly; gentle in action or motion; readily forming a lather with soap; not hard; easy; quiet; undisturbed. (*Pron.*) Not pronounced with an abrupt or explosive utterance, — said of certain consonants. — *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast. — **Soft′en**, sof′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make soft or more soft. — *v. i.* To become soft or more soft. — **Soft′ener**, *n.* — **Soft′-heart′ed**, *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart; gentle; meek. — **Soft′ly**, *adv.* — **Soft′ness**, *n.* Quality of being soft; impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, etc., — said of material objects; acceptableness to the senses, feeling, sight, hearing, etc. arising from delicacy or from the absence of harshness, hardness, etc.; mildness; gentleness, — said of manners, language, temper, etc.; effeminacy; weakness; simplicity; susceptibility; tenderness; timorousness; pusillanimity.

Soggy, sog′gĭ, *a.* [-GIER; -GIEST.] Filled with water; soft with moisture; wet.

Soho, so-ho′, *interj.* Ho! — a sportsman's halloo.

Soidisant, swŏ-de-zawn′, *a.* Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be. [F.]

Soil, soil, *v. t.* [SOILED (soild), SOILING.] To make dirty on the surface; to cover or tinge with anything extraneous; to cover with soil or dung; to manure; to foul, begrime, bespatter, besmear, daub, stain, tarnish, sully, defile, pollute. — *n.* Any foul matter upon another substance; spot; stain; tarnish.

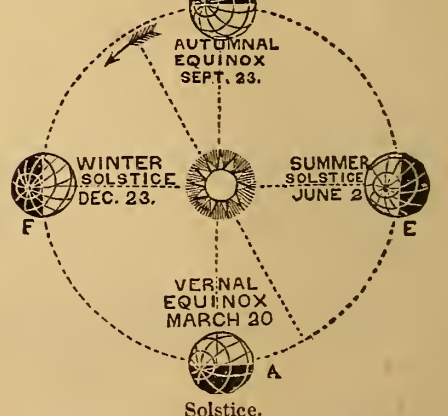
Soil, soil, *v. t.* To feed (cattle or horses) in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them; to purge by feeding upon green food.

Soil, soil, *n.* The upper stratum of the earth; mold; land; country; dung; compost; manure.

Soirée, swŏ-ra′, *n.* An evening party.

Sojourn, so′jĕrn, *v. i.* [-JOURNED (-jĕrnd), -JOURNING.] To dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger. — *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

Sol, sol, *n.* The sun. (*Her.*) The color of gold in the coats of sovereign princes. — **So′lar**, *a.* Pert. to, proceeding from, or produced by means of, the sun; measured by the progress or revolution of the sun. — **Sol′stice**, -stis, *n.* (*Astron.*) The point in the eclip-



Solstice.

A and *B*, equal day and night; *E*, longest day, or summer solstice; *F*, shortest day, or winter solstice.

tic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the 1st point of Cancer and the 1st point of Capricorn, the former being called the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*: the time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points, — about June 21 and Dec. 21. — **Solsti'tial**, -stish'al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a solstice; happening at a solstice; esp. (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice.

Sol, sōl, *n.* (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the 5th tone of the diatonic scale; the tone itself. — **Sol-fa'**, -fä', *v. i.* [-FAED (-fäd'), -FAING, -fä'ing.] To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending. — **Solfeg'gio**, sol-fed'jo, *n.* (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught, instead of by the letters A, B, C, etc. **Sol'miza'tion**, -me-za'shun, *n.* The act of sol-faing.

Solace, sol'es, *v. t.* [-ACED (-est), -ACING.] To cheer in grief, or under calamity; to relieve in affliction, solitude, or discomfort: to assuage, alleviate, allay, console, soothe, comfort. — *n.* Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; that which relieves in distress; relief; that which cheers, comforts, or consoles.

Solan goose, so'lan-gōos. The gannet, a fish-eating, web-footed sea-fowl, found in great numbers upon islands on the coasts of Gr. Britain, Labrador, etc.

Solar. See under SOL, the sun.

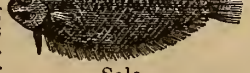
Sold. See SELL.

Solder, saw'dēr *or* sol'dēr, *v. t.* [-ERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To unite the surfaces of (metals) by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement. — *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals; a metallic cement.

Soldier, sōl'jēr, *n.* One who is engaged in military service, as an officer or private; esp., a private in military service as disting. fr. an officer; a brave warrior. — **Sol'dierly**, -jēr-lĭ, *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable. — **Sol'diery**, -jēr-ĭ, *n.* A body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.

Sole, sōl, *n.* The bottom of the foot or of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom; the bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests in standing. — *v. t.* [SOLED (sōld), SOLING.] To furnish with a sole.

Sole, sōl, *n.* An oblong, rough-scaled marine flat-fish of moderate size, much used for food in Great Britain.



Sole.

Sole, sōl, *a.* Being or acting without another; single; only; alone; solitary. (*Law.*) Unmarried. — **Sole'ly**, *adv.* Singly; alone; only. — **So'lo**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A tune, air, or strain, played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice. — **So'loist**, -lo-ist, *n.* One who sings or plays, etc. — **Sol'itary**, sŏl'ĭ-ta-rĭ, *a.* Inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; living alone; not much visited or frequented; retired; gloomy; still; dismal; single; individual. (*Bot.*) Being one only in a place; separate. — *n.* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; recluse. — **Sol'itaire'**, -târ', *n.* A game which one person can play alone; a single diamond in a setting; a bird, now extinct, resembling the dodo, and whose remains are found in the island of Rodriguez. — **Sol'itariness**, *n.* — **Sol'itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* A state of being alone; a lonely life; remoteness from society; destitution of company; a lonely, unfrequented place; desert. — **Solil'oquy**, -o-kwĭ, *n.* A talking to one's self; a written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself. — **Solil'oquize**, -o-kwīz, *v. i.* [-QUIZED (-kwīzd), -QUIZING.] To utter a soliloquy.

Solecism, sol'e-sizm, *n.* Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety; barbarism.

Solemn, sol'em, *a.* Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by religion; fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; affectedly grave or serious; formal; ritual; ceremonial; reverential; devotional; devout. (*Law.*) Made in legal form. — **So'lem'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremony adapted to impress awe; gravity; steady seriousness; affected seriousness; appearance calculated to inspire with solemn feelings. (*Law.*) A proceeding according to due form. — **Sol'emnize**, -em-nīz, *v. t.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms; to dignify or honor by ceremonies, celebrate, make famous. — **Sol'emniza'tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; celebration.

Sol-fa, Solfeggio. See under SOL, musical syllable.

Solferino, sŏl-fer-e'no, *n.* A deep pink aniline color.

Solicit, so-lis'it, *v. t.* To ask from with earnestness, make petition to; to endeavor to obtain, seek; to awake or excite to action, invite, ask, crave, supplicate, beg, importune. — **Solic'ita'tion**, *n.* Act of soliciting; earnest request; excitement; invitation. — **Solic'itor**, -it-ēr, *n.* One who asks with earnestness. (*Law.*) An attorney or advocate; one admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity; a title sometimes given to the law officer of a city, town, or government. — **Solic'itor-gen'eral**, *n.* In Eng., an officer of the crown, associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices. — **Solic'itous**, -us, *a.* Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain (something desirable); anxious to avoid (anything evil); concerned; careful. — **Solic'itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; concern; anxiety; trouble.

Solid, sol'id, *a.* Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; firm; compact; strong; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem. — *n.* A substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles. (*Geom.*) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness. — **Sol'idly**, *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly. — **Sol'idness**, *n.* — **Solid'ify**, -ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make solid or compact. — *v. i.* To become solid, harden. — **Solid'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The state of being solid; hardness; denseness; strength; massiveness; fullness of matter; moral firmness or soundness. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body; volume. — **Solid'ifica'tion**, *n.* Act of making solid. — **Solidar'ity**, -dar'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; fellowship. — **Sol'idun'gulate**, -un'gu-lāt, *n.* One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot. — **Sol'idun'gulous**, -gu-lus, *a.* Having hoofs that are not cloven. — **Sol'iped**, -ĭ-ped, *n.* A solidungulate.

Solifidian, sol-ĭ-fid'ĭ-an, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Solifidians. — **Solifid'ianism**, -izm, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

Soliloquy, Solitary, Solitude, Solo, etc. See under SOLE.

Soliped. See under SOLID.

Solmization. See under SOL, musical note.

Solstice, etc. See under SOL, the sun.

Solve, solv, *v. t.* [SOLVED (solvd), SOLVING.] To loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate; to clear up (what is obscure, or difficult to be understood); to obtain a required result by mathematical processes, etc.; to explain, unfold, remove. — **Solvend'**, *n.* A substance to be dissolved. — **Solv'ent**, *a.* Having the power of dissolving; able, or sufficient to pay all just debts. — *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance; a menstruum. — **Solv'ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims. — **Solv'er**, *n.* One who solves, or explains. — **Solv'able**, *a.* Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained; capable of being paid. — **Solv'ableness**, *n.* — **Sol'uble**, -u-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. — **Solubil'ity**, *n.* Quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution. — **Solu'tion**, *n.* Act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach; disentanglement of any intricate problem or question, — used esp. in mathematics; state of being solved or disintegrated; disintegration; action of an attraction between one or more solids and a fluid when brought in contact, by which the former

become themselves fluid, and are diffused through the latter; state of a body as thus diffused; preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid. (*Law.*) Release from an obligation; esp., release from a debt by payment. (*Med.*) Termination of a disease; a crisis. — **Sol´utive**, -u-tiv, *a.* Tending to dissolve.

Somatics, so-mat´iks, *n.* Science of the general properties of matter; somatology. — **So´matist**, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only. — **Somatol´ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* Doctrine of the general properties of material substances.

Somber, **-bre**, som´bĕr, *a.* Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave. — **Som´brous**, -brus, *a.* Gloomy; somber.

Some, sum, *a.* Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; a certain, — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually or more specifically; not much; a little; moderate; about; near; more or less; certain; this, not that; these, not those, — disting. fr. *others;* a part; portion, — used pronominally. — **Some´body**, *n.* A person unknown, uncertain, or indeterminate; a person of consideration. — **Some´how**, *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known. — **Some´thing**, *n.* Anything unknown or undetermined; a part; a portion, more or less; indefinite quantity or degree. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat. — **Some´time**, *adv.* At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly; at one time or other hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly; former. — **Some´times**, *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; at one time. — **Some´what**, *n.* More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate; something. — *adv.* In some degree or quantity. — **Some´where**, *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

Somersault, sum´ĕr-sawlt, **Som´erset**, *n.* A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet.

Somnambulation, som-nam´bu-la´shun, *n.* Act of walking in sleep. — **Somnam´bulic**, *a.* Walking in sleep; pert. to somnambulism. — **Somnam´bulism**, -lizm, *n.* A state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake. — **Somnam´bulist**, *n.* A sleep-walker. — **Somnif´erous**, -ĕr-us, *a.* Causing or inducing sleep; soporific. — **Somnif´ic**, *a.* Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep. — **Somnil´oquence**, -o-kwens, *n.* Act of talking in sleep. — **Somnil´oquist**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Somnip´athy**, -a-thĭ, *n.* Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism. — **Som´nolence**, **-lency**, -no-len-sĭ, *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. (*Med.*) A state intermediate between sleeping and waking. — **Som´nolent**, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

Son, sun, *n.* A male child; the male issue of a parent; a male descendant, however distant; in pl., descendants in general; any young male person spoken of as a child; a native or inhabitant of some specified place; the produce of anything; Jesus Christ, the Savior. — **Son´ship**, *n.* State of being, etc.; character of a son; filiation. — **Son´-in-law**, *n.*; *pl.* SONS´-IN-LAW. A man married to one's daughter.

Sonant, Sonata, Sonnet, etc. See under SOUND.

Soon, sōōn, *adv.* In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; without the usual delay; early; readily; willingly; easily; quickly.

Soot, sŏŏt, *n.* A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion and adhering to the sides of the pipe or chimney. — *v. t.* To foul with soot. — **Soot´y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Producing, pert. to, or consisting of, or soiled by, soot; dusky; dark; dingy. — **Soot´iness**, *n.*

Sooth, sōōth, *n.* Truth; reality. — **Sooth´say**, *v. i.* To foretell, predict. — **Sooth´sayer**, *n.* — **Sooth´saying**, *n.* The foretelling of events. — **Soothe**, sōōth, *v. t.* [SOOTHED (sōōthd), SOOTHING.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter; to soften, assuage, calm; to gratify, please, tranquilize, pacify.

Sop, sop, *n.* Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid, esp. in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; anything given to pacify, — fr. the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology. — *v. t.* [SOPPED (sopt), -PING.] To steep or dip in liquid. — **Sop´py**, -pĭ, *a.* Sopped in liquid; wet.

Sophist, sof´ist, *n.* One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece, and were noted for their fallacious but plausible mode of reasoning; a captious or fallacious reasoner. — **Soph´ister**, *n.* In Eng. universities, a student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence. — **Soph´omore**, -o-mōr, *n.* One belonging to the 2d of the 4 classes in an Amer. college. — **Sophomor´ic**, **-ical**, -mŏr´ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a sophomore; inflated in style or manner. — **Soph**, *n.* Abbr. of *sophister* in Eng. universities, of *sophomore* in Amer. colleges. — **Soph´ism**, -izm, *n.* The doctrine or avowed mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist; any fallacy designed to deceive. — **Soph´istry**, -ist-rĭ, *n.* The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning. — **Sophist´ic**, **-ical**, so-fist´ik-al, *a.* Pert. to a sophist, or embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtle. — **Sophist´ically**, *adv.* — **Sophist´icate**, -ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To render worthless by admixture; to pervert, adulterate, debase, corrupt, vitiate. — **Sophist´icate**, **-cated**, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine. — **Sophistica´tion**, *n.* Act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of anything by a foreign admixture.

Soporose, sop´o-rōs´, **Sop´orous**, -o-rus, *a.* Causing sleep; sleepy. — **Sop´orif´erous**, -rif´ĕr-us, *a.* Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic; opiate; anodyne. — **Soporif´ic**, *a.* Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous. — *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Soprano, so-prä´no, *n.* (*Mus.*) The treble; the highest female voice.

Sorcery, sôr´sĕr-ĭ, *n.* Divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft. — **Sor´cerer**, *n.* A conjurer; enchanter; magician. — **Sor´ceress**, *n.* A female sorcerer. — **Sor´cerous**, -us, *a.* Pert. to sorcery.

Sordid, sôr´did, *a.* Vile; base; mean; meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

Sore, sōr, *n.* A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; an ulcer; boil; inflamed spot; wound; grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty. — *a.* Tender; painful; inflamed; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing. — *adv.* In a sore manner; with pain; greatly; violently; deeply. — **Sore´ly**, *adv.* — **Sore´ness**, *n.* — **Sor´ry**, sŏr´rĭ, *a.* [-RIER; -RIEST.] Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; melancholy; dismal; afflicted; mortified; vexed; chagrined; poor; mean; vile; worthless. — **Sor´rily**, -rĭ-lĭ, *adv.*

Sorel, sor´el, *n.* A buck of the 3d year; a yellowish or reddish brown color; sorrel.

Sorghum, sôr´gum, *n.* A tall cereal grass of several species, including Indian millet (Guinea corn), broom corn, and Chinese sugar-cane (specifically called sorghum in Amer. and cultivated for its sugar-bearing juice).

Sorites, so-rī´tēz, *n.* (*Logic.*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion from all affirms the predicate of the last of the subject of the first proposition.

Sororicide, so-ror´ĭ-sīd, *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a sister.

Sorrel, sor´rel, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sorrel, sor´rel, *n.* A plant of various species, having a sour juice, abounding in exhausted soils.

Sorrow, sor´ro, *n.* Uneasiness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret; unhappiness; affliction; grief; sadness; mourning. — *v. i.* [SORROWED (-rōd), -ROWING.] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve, be sad. — **Sor´rowful**, -fŭl, *a.* Full of, exhibiting, producing, or expressing sorrow; sad; dismal; disconsolate; dreary; doleful; distressing. — **Sor´rowfully**, *adv.* — **Sor´rowfulness**, *n.*

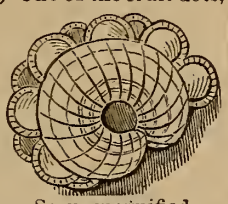
Sorry. See under SORE.

Sort, sôrt, *n.* A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like quantities; manner; form of being or acting; degree of any quality. *pl.* (*Print.*)

Letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats of particular kinds. — *v. t.* To separate (things having like qualities) from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, put together in distribution; to select, cull. — *v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species, agree; to consort, associate, conjoin; to suit, fit; to terminate, have success, fall out. — *Out of sorts.* (*Print.*) With some letters, or sorts of type, in the font, deficient or exhausted; hence, in ill-humor; unwell. — *To run upon sorts.* (*Print.*) To use or require a greater number of some particular letters or marks than the regular proportion. — **Sort′able**, *a.* Capable of being sorted. — **Sort′er**, *n.* — **Sor′tilege**, -tĭ-lej, *n.* Act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

Sortie, sôr′te, *n.* (*Mil.*) The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

Sorus, so′rus, *n.*; *pl.* -RI. (*Bot.*) One of the fruit dots, or small clusters of minute capsules, on the back of the fronds of ferns.



Sorus magnified.

So-so. See under So.

Sot, sot, *n.* A person stupefied by excessive drinking: an habitual drunkard. — **Sot′tish**, *a.* Doltish; very foolish; dull or stupid with intemperance; senseless; infatuate.

Sotto Voce, sot′to-vō′chā. (*Mus.*) In an undertone; with a restrained or moderate force. [It.]

Sou, sōō, *n.*; *pl.* SOUS, sōō. A French money of account, and a copper coin, = 1-20th part of a livre, or of a franc, about 1 cent.

Souchong, sōō-shong′, *n.* A kind of black tea.

Sough, suf, *v. i.* To whistle or sigh, as the wind. — *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing; a rumor or flying report.

Sought. See SEEK.

Soul, sōl, *n.* The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man, — sometimes, in distinc. fr. the mind; the moral and emotional part of man's nature, in distinc. fr. intellect; the intellect only; the understanding; the seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part; the leader; inspirer of any action; any noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature; a human being; person; man; a pure or disembodied spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor. — **Soul′less**, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Sound, sownd, *a.* Entire; unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay; healthy, not diseased, — said of body or mind; firm; strong; vigorous; founded in truth; supported by justice or law; weighty; solid; heavy; laid on with force; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; free from error; correct; founded in right and law; legal; valid. — *adv.* Soundly; heartily. — **Sound′ly**, *adv.* Healthily; heartily; severely; smartly; truly; firmly; fast; closely.

Sound, sownd, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish; a narrow passage of water; a strait between the main land and an isle, or connecting 2 seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound, sownd, *n.* (*Surg.*) A probe of any kind; esp., a probe to be introduced into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ. — *v. t.* To measure the depth of; esp., to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet; to seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of: to examine, test. (*Surg.*) To introduce a sound into the bladder of (a patient) in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not. — *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water. — **Sound′ing**, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sounds. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Any part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

Sound, sownd, *n.* That which is heard; a sensation or perception received by means of the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; noise; report; the impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs; noise without signification: noise and nothing else. — *v. i.* To make a noise, utter a voice; to be conveyed in sound, be spread or published. — *v. t.* To cause to make a noise, play on; to utter audibly; to give a signal for by a certain sound; to celebrate or honor by sounds, cause to be reported; to spread by sound or report. — **Sound′ing**, *p. a.* Sonorous; making a noise; having a magnificent sound. — **Sound′-, Sound′ing-board**, *n.* A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, etc.; a board, or structure with a flat surface, suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice. — **So′nant**, *a.* Pert. to sound; sounding. (*Pron.*) Uttered with intonated or resonant breath; intonated; vocal, not surd, — said of certain articulations of alphabetic sounds. — **Sono′rous**, -rus, *a.* Giving sound when struck: giving a clear or loud sound; yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal: high-soundiug; magnificent in respect of sound. — **Sono′rously**, *adv.* — **Sono′rousness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sonorous. — **Sonif′erous**, -nif′ĕr-us, *a.* Sounding: producing sound. — **Son′orif′ic**, *a.* Producing sound. — **Son′net**, *n.* A poem of 14 lines, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. — *v. i.* To compose sonnets. — **Son′neteer′**, -ēr′, *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet, — usually in contempt. — **Sona′ta**, -nä′tà, *n.* (*Mus.*) An extended composition for 1 or 2 instruments, consisting usually of 3 or 4 movements.

Soup, sōōp, *n.* A liquid food made by boiling meat, etc., in water, often highly seasoned; strong broth.

Soupcon, sōōp′soN, *n.* A very little; a taste.

Sour, sowr, *a.* Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; turned or coagulated, as milk; rancid; harsh of temper; disagreeable to the feelings; producing discontent; hard to bear; expressing discontent or peevishness; acid; tart; acrimonious; crabbed; currish; peevish. — *n.* A sour or acid substance; an acid. — *v. t.* [SOURED (sowrd), SOURING.] To make acid; to make harsh, cold, or unkindly; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented; to make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable. — *v. i.* To become acid or tart, peevish or crabbed. — **Sour′ly**, *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly; peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly. — **Sour′ness**, *n.* — **Sour′-crout, -krout**, -krowt, *n.* Cabbage cut fine, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

Source, sōrs, *n.* That person or place from which anything proceeds; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything; the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream originates; origin; rise; beginning.

Souse, sows, *n.* Pickle made with salt; something kept or steeped in pickle; esp., the ears, feet, etc., of swine pickled; act of plunging suddenly into water. — *v. t.* [SOUSED (sowst), SOUSING.] To plunge into water; to steep in pickle. — *v. i.* To plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly.

South, sowth, *n.* The point of compass opposite to the north; any particular land considered as opposed to the N.; the southern part of a country; the southeastern U. S. — *a.* Lying toward the S.; situated at the S., or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning. — *adv.* Toward the S.; southward; from the S. — *v. t.* [SOUTHED (sowthd), SOUTHING (sowth′ing).] To turn or move toward the S. (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian; to cross the N. and S. line, — said chiefly of the moon. — **South-east′**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the S. and E. — **South-east′, -east′erly, -east′ern**, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, the S.-E. — **South-south′-east, South-west′**, etc. See COMPASS. — **South′erly**, suth′ĕr-lĭ, **South′ern**, suth′ĕrn, *a.* Pert. to, situated in, or proceeding from, the S.; situated, or proceeding, toward the S. — **South′erliness**, *n.* State or quality of being southern. — **South′ron, -run**, *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; a southerner. — **South′erner**, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the S. or Southern States. — **South′ernmost**, *a.* Furthest towards the S. — **South′ern-wood**, suth′ĕrn-wōōd, *n.* A composite fragrant plant, allied to wormwood. — **South′ing**, sowth′ing, *n.* Tendency or motion to the S.; time

at which the moon passes the meridian. (*Navigation.*) Course or distance south. — **South'ward, sowth'ward** *or* **suth'ērd**, *adv.* Toward the S. — *n.* The southern regions or countries.

Souvenir, sōōv-nēr', *n.* A remembrancer; keepsake.

Sovereign, suv'ēr-in *or* sov'rin, *a.* Supreme in power; superior to all others; chief; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant. — *n.* One who exercises supreme control; a gold coin of Eng., bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen = £1, about $4.84. — **Sov'ereignty**, -ēr-in- *or* -rin-tĭ, *n.* Exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion.

Sow, sow, *n.* The female of the hog kind; the large bar of metal cast from a smelting furnace, the small bars in the branch channels being called *pigs*.

Sow, so, *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED (sōd), *p. p.* SOWED or SOWN (sōn); SOWING.] To scatter (seed) upon the earth; to plant in any way; to supply or stock with seed, scatter seed upon; to spread abroad, propagate; to scatter over, besprinkle. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — **Sow'er**, *n.* One who sows or scatters; a breeder; promoter.

Sowce. Same as SOUSE.

Soy, soi, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, said to be produced from a species of bean; the plant from which this sauce is obtained.

Spa, spä, *n.* A spring of mineral water, — so called from a place of this name in Belgium.

Space, spās, *n.* Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; room; interval between any 2 or more objects; quantity of time; interval between 2 points of time. (*Print.*) Distance or interval between lines, or between words in the lines, as in books; a small piece of metal cast lower than a letter, used to separate words or letters. — *v. t.* [SPACED (spāst), SPACING.] (*Print.*) To arrange the spaces and intervals in or between (words or lines). — **Spa'cious**, -shus, *a.* Inclosing an extended space; vast in extent; having large or ample room; roomy; ample; capacious.

Spade, spād, *n.* An instrument with broad iron blade and wooden handle for digging or cutting the ground. *pl.* A suit of cards, each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade. — *v. t.* To dig with a spade. — **Spa'dix**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a *spathe*. — **Spadille'**, -dil', *n.* The ace of spades at omber and quadrille. — **Spathe**, spāth, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leaf-shaped bract wrapped about a spadix or other inflorescence. [Gr.] — **Spath'ose**, spath'ōs, **-ous**, -us, **Spatha'ceous**, -tha'she-us, *a.* Having or resembling, etc. — **Spat'ula**, -u-lȧ, *n.* A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, etc. — **Spat'ulate**, *a.* Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledoor; roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base.

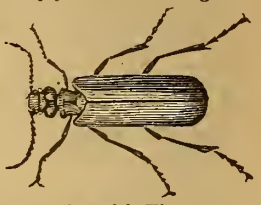
a, Spadix. *b*, Spathe.

Span, span, *n.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended: 9 inches; a brief extent or portion of time. (*Arch.*) Extent of an arch between its abutments. (*Naut.*) A rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight. A pair of horses driven together. — *v. t.* [SPANNED (spand), -NING.] To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure, or reach, from one side of to the other; to compass. — **Span'ner**, *n.* One who spans; a fireman's wrench for hose couplings. — **Span'drel**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it; or the space between the outer moldings of 2 contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them. — **Span'-long**, *a.* Of the length of a span. — **-worm**, *n.* A naked caterpillar (called also geometer and looper) of several genera, including the canker-worm, — so called from the way in which it spans or measures the distance over which it passes.

s s, Spandrels.

Spangle, span'gl, *n.* A small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament; anything small and brilliant. — *v. t.* [SPANGLED (-gld), -GLING.] To set or sprinkle with spangles.

Spanish, span'ish, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain. — *Spanish bayonet.* A plant of the southern U. S., having stiff, sharp-pointed leaves; yucca. — *S. brown.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish brown color, derived fr. the sesquioxide of iron. — *S. fly.* A brilliant green leaf-eating beetle of S. Europe, used for raising blisters; cantharides; an Amer. blistering beetle of less brilliant colors. — *S. grass.* Esparto, — a plant of Spain and N. Africa, from which paper is made. — **Span'iard**, -yard, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Spain. — **Span'iel**, -yel, *n.* A dog of several breeds used in sports of the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a cringing, fawning person.


Spanish Fly.

Spank, spank, *v. t.* [SPANKED (spankt), SPANKING.] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap. — **Spank'er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The after-sail of a ship or bark: see SAIL. One who takes long strides in walking; a stout person; something larger than common. — **Spank'ing**, *p. a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace. — *Spanking breeze.* A strong breeze.

Span-new, span'nu, *a.* Quite new; brand-new.

Spar, spär, *n.* (*Min.*) Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster. — **Spar'ry**, -rĭ, *a.* Resembling or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure. — **Spath'ic, -ose**, -ōs, **-ous**, -us, *a.* Having the characteristics of spar; foliated or lamellar. — **Spath'iform**, *a.* Resembling spar in form.

Spar, spär, *n.* (*Naut.*) A long beam, — a general term for mast, yard, boom, etc.

Spar, spär, *v. i.* [SPARRED (spärd), -RING.] To contend with the fists for exercise or amusement; to box; to dispute, quarrel in words, wrangle. — *n.* A feigned blow; a contest at sparring or boxing.

Sparable, spar'a-bl, *n.* A small nail used by shoemakers.

Spare, spâr, *v. t.* [SPARED (spârd), SPARING.] To hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally, save; to part with reluctantly, allow to be taken away, give up; to do without, dispense with; to omit, forbear; to save from danger or punishment; to treat tenderly; to withhold from: to save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity. — *v. i.* To be frugal; to live frugally, be parsimonious; to forbear, be scrupulous; to use mercy or forbearance, be tender. — *a.* Not abundant or plentiful; parsimonious; over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with; held in reserve, to be used in an emergency: wanting flesh; scanty; lean; meager; thin. — **Spare'ly**, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly. — **Spar'ing**, *a.* Scarce; little; scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; saving; parsimonious; chary. — **Spare'rib**, *n.* A piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

Spark, spärk, *n.* A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion; a small, shining body, or transient light; that which may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. — **Spark'le**, -l, *n.* A little spark; scintillation. — *v. i.* [SPARKLED (-ld), -LING.] To emit sparks, appear like sparks, twinkle, flash as with sparks, emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquids, shine, glisten, scintillate, radiate, coruscate. — *v. t.* To shine with; to emit, as light or fire. — **Spark'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles. — **Spark'ling**, *p. a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; brilliant; shining.

Spark, spärk, *n.* A brisk, showy, gay man; lover; gallant; beau. — *v. i.* To play the lover. — **Spark'ish**,

a. Like a spark; airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.

Sparrow, spar′ro, *n.* A small bird of many species, feeding on insects and seeds.—**Spar′row-hawk**, *n.* A small species of short-winged hawk.

Sparrow.

Sparrow-grass, spar′ro-gras, *n.* Asparagus. [Vulgar corrupt. of *asparagus.*]

Sparry, *a.* See under SPAR, mineral.

Sparse, spärs, *a.* Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.—**Sparse′ness**, *n.*—**Spar′sim**, *adv.* Sparsely; scatteredly; here and there.

Spartan, spär′tan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Sparta, esp. to ancient Sparta; hardy; undaunted.

Spasm, spazm, *n.* (*Med.*) An involuntary and abnormal contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. A sudden, violent, and perhaps fruitless effort.—**Spasmod′ic**, **-ical**, -mod′ik-al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive.—**Spasmod′ic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine good for removing spasm; an anti-spasmodic.—**Spas′tic**, *a.* Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

Spat. See SPIT.

Spat, spat, *n.* The young of shell-fish; a slight blow; a little quarrel or dissension.—**Spat′ter**, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, etc.; to injure by aspersion, defame.—**Spat′terdash′es**, *n. pl.* Coverings to protect the legs from splashes of mud, etc.

Spathe, Spathose, etc. See under SPADE.

Spathic, Spathose, etc. See under SPAR.

Spatula, etc. See under SPADE.

Spavin, spav′in, *n.* (*Far.*) A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.—**Spav′ined**, **-ind**, *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawn, spawn, *n.* The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; any product or offspring,—in contempt; buds or branches produced from underground stems. The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.—*v. t.* [SPAWNED (spawnd), SPAWNING.] To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth, generate,—used contemptuously.—*v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring,—used contemptuously.

Spay, spa, *v. t.* [SPAYED (spād), SPAYING.] To extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate,—female animals.

Speak, spēk, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPOKE (SPAKE *nearly obsol.*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (SPOKE, *colloq. or rare*); SPEAKING.] To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; to express opinions; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to make mention; to give sound; to say, tell, talk, articulate, pronounce.—*v. t.* To utter with the mouth, pronounce, declare, proclaim; to talk or converse in; to address, accost; to exhibit, make known; to express silently, or by signs; to communicate.—*To speak a ship.* (*Naut.*) To hail and speak to her commander.—**Speak′able**, *a.* Capable of being spoken.—**Speak′er**, *n.* One who speaks; esp., one who utters or pronounces a discourse; one who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.—**Speak′ership**, *n.* Office of speaker.—**Speak′ing**, *n.* Act of uttering words; discourse; public declamation.—**Spokes′man**, spōkz′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who speaks for another or others.—**Speech**, spēch, *n.* The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; a particular language; tongue; dialect; talk; common saying; a formal discourse in public; any declaration of thoughts; harangue; address; oration.—**Speech′ify**, -i-fi, *v. i.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make a speech, harangue,—used derisively or humorously.—**Speech′less**, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; not speaking for a time; mute; silent.

Spear, spēr, *n.* A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, etc.; a shoot, as of grass; a spire.—*v. t.* [SPEARED (spērd), SPEARING.] To pierce or kill with a spear.—*v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.—**Spear′man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One armed with a spear.—**Spear′mint**, *n.* A plant; a species of mint.—**Spear′head**, *n.* The pointed end of a spear.

Spear-heads.

Species, spe′shēz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* Orig., appearance; image. (*Logic.*) A conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. (*Nat. Hist.*) A permanent class of existing things, or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation. Sort; kind; variety. (*Civil Law.*) The form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure.—**Spe′cial**, spesh′-al, *a.* Pert. to, or constituting, a species or sort; different from others; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for a particular purpose or person; limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.—*In special.* Particularly.—*S. pleading.* The allegation of special or new matter as disting. fr. a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side; the popular denomination of the whole science of pleading.—**Spe′cially**, *adv.* In a special manner; particularly; especially; for a particular purpose.—**Spe′cialist**, *n.* One who devotes himself to a specialty.—**Spe′cial′ity**, spesh′-al′i-ti, **Spe′cialty**, spesh′al-ti, *n.* Particularity; a particular or peculiar case; that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention. (*Law.*) A contract, or obligation, under seal; a contract by deed.—**Spe′cie**, -shi, *n.* Copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.—**Spec′ify**, spes′-i-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To mention or name, as a particular thing.—**Specif′ic**, **-ical**, spe-sif′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, characterizing, or constituting a species; tending to specify or make particular; definite; limited; precise. (*Med.*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; dependent on contagion,—said of diseases.—**Specif′ic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible.—*Specific gravity.* (*Physics.*) See GRAVITY, under GRAVE, *a.*—*S. name.* (*Nat. Hist.*) The name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.—**Specif′ically**, *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly.—**Specif′icalness**, *n.*—**Spec′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit; designation of particulars; particular mention; a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars; any article or thing specified.—**Spec′imen**, *n.* A part, or small portion, of anything, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; sample; model; pattern.—**Spe′cious**, -shus, *a.* Obvious; showy; manifest; apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible; ostensible; colorable; feasible.—**Spe′ciously**, *adv.*—**Spe′ciousness**, *n.*—**Spec′tacle**, -ta-kl, *n.* Something exhibited to view,—usually, as extraordinary, or as worthy of special notice; show; sight; pageant. *pl.* An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.—**Spec′tacled**, -kld, *a.* Furnished with, or wearing spectacles.—**Spectac′ular**, *a.* Pert. to shows; of the nature of a show; of, or pert. to, spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.—**Specta′tor**, *n.* One who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition; look-

er-on; observer; witness.— **Specta'tress, -trix**, *n.* A female looker-on. — **Spec'ter, -tre**, -tĕr, *n.* An apparition; ghost; something made preternaturally visible. — **Spec'tral**, *a.* Pert. to a specter; ghostly; pert. to a spectrum. — **Spec'trum**, *n. pl.;* -TRA, -trȧ. A visible form; something seen; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed or turned away. (*Opt.*) An oblong stripe on a screen formed by the colored and other rays of which a beam of light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means: see LIGHT. — **Spec'troscope**, -skōp, *n.* An optical instrument for analyzing spectra, esp. those formed by flames in which different substances are volatilized, so as to determine, from the nature and position of the spectral lines, the composition of the substance. — **Spec'ulum**, *n.;* *pl.* -ULA, -lȧ. A mirror or looking-glass; a reflector of polished metal, esp. such as is used in reflecting telescopes. (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them. — **Spec'ular**, *a.* Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface. — *Specular iron.* (*Min.*) An ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster, — a variety of hematite. — **Spie'geleisen**, spe'gl-i-zn, *n.* Specular cast-iron, particularly rich in manganese and carbon, and used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. — **Spec'ulate**, -u-lāt, *v. i.* To consider by turning an object in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate. (*Com.*) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.— **Spec'ula'tion**, *n.* The act of speculating; mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation. (*Com.*) Act or practice of buying land or goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and selling them at an advance, as disting. fr. a regular trade. Conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; conjecture; act or result of scientific or abstract thinking. — **Spec'ulatist**, *n.* A speculator; theorist. — **Spec'ulative**, -la-tiv, *a.* Given to, or concerning, speculation; involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical; pertaining to speculation in land, goods, etc.—**Spec'ula'tor**, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories. (*Com.*) One who buys goods, lands, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance. — **Spec'ulatory**, -la-to-rĭ, *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative; intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

Speck, spek, *n.* A small place in anything that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; a very small thing; spot; stain; flaw; blemish. — *v. t.* [SPECKED (spekt), SPECKING.] To stain in spots or drops; to spot. — **Speck'le**, -l, *n.* A little spot in anything, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself; a speck. — *v. t.* [SPECKLED (-ld), -LING.] To mark with small spots of a different color; to variegate with spots.

Spectacle, Speculate, etc. See under SPECIES.

Speech, Speechify, etc. See under SPEAK.

Speed, spēd, *v. i.* [SPED or SPEEDED; SPEEDING.] To make haste; to attain what one seeks for, prosper, succeed; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare. — *v. t.* To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to help forward, cause to succeed; to hasten to a conclusion, bring to a result; to bring to destruction, ruin. — *n.* The moving or causing to move forward with celerity; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success; start; advance. — **Speed'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

Speiss, spīs, *n.* (*Min.*) Copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic.

Spell, spel, *n.* The relief of one person by another in any piece of work; a gratuitous helping forward of another's work; a single period of labor; a short period; brief time; a season. — *v. t.* [SPELLED (speld), SPELLING.] To supply the place of, relieve, help.

Spell, spel, *n.* A verse or phrase supposed to be endowed with magical power; incantation; charm. — **Spell'-bound**, *a.* Arrested or bound, as by a spell or charm.

Spell, spel, *v. t.* [SPELLED (speld) or SPELT, SPELLING.] To discover by characters or marks; to read, esp. with labor or difficulty, — with *out;* to tell or name the letters of (a word); to write or print with the proper letters. — *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. — **Spell'er**, *n.* One skilled in spelling; a book containing exercises in spelling; spelling-book. — **Spell'ing**, *n.* Act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters; manner of forming words with letters; orthography. — **Spell'ing-book**, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read; a speller.

Spelt, spelt, *n.* An inferior species of wheat, cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spelter, spel'tĕr, *n.* Zinc.

Spence, spens, *n.* A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; larder; pantry.

Spencer, spen'sĕr, *n.* A short over-jacket worn by men or women. (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast.

Spend, spend, *v. t.* [SPENT, SPENDING.] To weigh or lay out, dispose of, part with; to bestow for any purpose; to consume, waste, squander; to pass (time); to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength, waste. — *v. i.* To make expense, make disposition of money; to be lost or wasted, be dissipated or consumed.— **Spend'er**, *n.* — **Spend'thrift**, *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate. — **Spend'ing-mon'ey**, *n.* A sum allowed or set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket-money.

Sperm, spĕrm, *n.* Animal seed; semen; spermaceti; spawn of fishes or frogs. — **Sperm'ace'ti**, -a-se'tĭ, *n.* A white, brittle, semi-transparent fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale. — **Sperm'-oil**, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot.— **Spermat'ic, -ical**, -mat'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, conveying, or producing semen; seminal. — **Spermat'ocele**, -o-sēl, *n.* (*Med.*) A swelling of the spermatic vessels. — **Sperm'atorrhe'a**, -a-tor-re'ȧ, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Involuntary emission of semen without copulation.

Spew, spu, *v. t.* [SPEWED (spūd), SPEWING.] To eject from the stomach, vomit; to cast forth with abhorrence. — *v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach, vomit.

Sphacelate, sfas'e-lāt, *v. i.* To mortify, become gangrenous, as flesh, decay or become carious, as a bone. — **Sphac'ela'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) The process of becoming or making gangrenous: mortification.

Sphene, sfēn, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime: it is found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals.—**Sphe'noid, -noid'al**, *a.* Resembling a wedge.

Sphere, sfēr, *n.* (*Geom.*) A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called its center. Any orb or star. (*Astron.*) The apparent surface of the heavens, which seems to the eye spherical and everywhere equally distant; one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells, in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were once supposed to be set, and by which they were carried. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence: rank; order of society: globe; circle; compass; province; employment. — *v. t.* [SPHERED (sfērd), SPHERING.] To place in a sphere, form into roundness. — **Sphe'roid**, -roid, *n.* A body nearly spherical; esp., a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. — **Spheroid'al, -roid'ic, -roid'ical**, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; approaching the form of a sphere.— **Spher'ic, -ical**, sfer'ik-al, *a.* Having the form of a sphere; globular: pert. to a sphere; Relating to the heavenly orbs. — **Spher'ically**, *adv.* In the form of a sphere. — **Spher'icalness, Spheric'ity**, -ris'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being spherical; roundness. — **Spher'ics**, *n. sing.* The science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it. — **Spher'ule**, -ōōl, *n.* A little sphere or spherical body.

Sphinx, sfinks, *n.* (*Myth.*) A monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and

the face and breast of a woman: it proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them.

Sphinx.

Sphragistics, sfra-jis′tiks, *n.* The science of seals, their history, age, and distinctions.

Spice, spīs, *n.* A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste; that which resembles spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; a small quantity. — *v. t.* [SPICED (spīst), SPICING.] To season with spice; to fill or impregnate with the odor of spices. — **Spi′cer**, *n.* One who seasons with, or deals in spice. — **Spi′cery**, -sēr-ĭ, *n.* Spices in general; a repository of spices. — **Spi′cy**, -sĭ, *a.* [-CIER; -CIEST.] Producing, pert. to, or abounding with, spices; pungent; racy; aromatic; fragrant; smart.

Spicule, spik′ūl, *n.* A minute slender granule or point. — **Spic′ular**, *a.* Resembling a dart; having points.

Geometric Net of Garden Spider.

Spider, spi′dĕr, *n.* An animal of many genera of the class *Arachnida*, most of which spin webs for taking their prey or for habitation; a frying-pan, shaped somewhat like a spider.

Spiegeleisen. See under SPECIES.

Spigot, spig′ut, *n.* A peg to close the opening in a faucet or small hole in a cask of liquid.

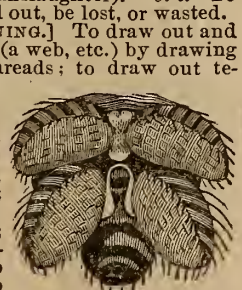
Spike, spīk, *n.* A large nail; a pointed pin or bar of iron or wood; an ear of corn or grain; a shoot. (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile on a common axis, as in plantain, salvia, etc. — *v. t.* [SPIKED (spīkt), SPIKING.] To fasten with spikes, or large nails; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of with a spike, nail, etc. — **Spiked**, spīkt, *p. a.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened or stopped with spikes. — **Spik′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having a sharp point or points; furnished or armed with spikes. — **Spike′let**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or partial spike, as in the flowers of some grasses. — **Spike′nard**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant; the spikenard of the ancients is a species of valerian. A fragrant essential oil.

Spike.

Spile, spīl, *n.* A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole; a stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile. — **Spill**, spil, *n.* A spile; splinter; a roll of paper or strip of wood for lighting fires, etc.; a little pin or bar of iron.

Spill, spil, *v. t.* [SPILLED (spild) or SPILT, SPILLING.] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; to cause to flow out or lose; to shed (in battle or in manslaughter). — *v. i.* To be shed; to run over; to fall out, be lost, or wasted.

Spin, spin, *v. t.* [SPUN, SPINNING.] To draw out and twist into threads; to form (a web, etc.) by drawing a viscid exudation into threads; to draw out tediously, extend to a great length, — with *out*; to protract, spend by delays; to turn or cause to whirl; to twirl. (*Mach.*) To shape (metal) by revolving as in a lathe, and pressing against it with a roller or hand-tool. — *v. i.* To practice spinning; to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to whirl, as a top or spindle; to stream or issue in a thread or small current. — **Spin′ner**, *n.* — **Spin′ner, -neret**, *n.* An organ with which spiders and some insects form their silk or webs. — **Spin′ning-jen′ny**, *n.* A machine for spinning a number of threads simultaneously. [See JENNY.] — **-wheel**, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle. — **Spin′dle**, -dl, *n.* The long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; an axis in a spinning machine to hold a bobbin; a tapering pin or shaft on which anything turns; an axis; arbor; the fusee of a watch: see FUSEE: a long, slender stalk. — *v. i.* [SPINDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body. — **Spin′dle-legged**, -legd, **-shanked**, -shankt, *a.* Having long slender legs. — **-shanks**, *n.* A tall, slender person. — used humorously or in contempt. — **Spin′ster**, -stĕr, *n.* A woman who spins. (*Law.*) An unmarried woman; single woman.


Spinneret of a Spider highly magnified.

Spinach, Spinage, spin′ej, *n.* A plant whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes.

Spine, spīn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn. (*Zoöl.*) A rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal. The back-bone or spinal column of an animal. — **Spi′nal**, *a.* Pert. to the back-bone. — **Spin′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of spines; thorny; like a spine; slender; perplexed; difficult; troublesome. — **Spi′nous**, -nus, **-nose′**, -nōs′, *a.* Armed with spines; thorny. — **Spinos′ity**, -nos′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Spinif′erous**, -ĭf′ĕr-us, *a.* Producing spines. — **Spi′nel, -nel′**, **-nelle′**, spĭ-nel′, *n.* A mineral occurring in octohedrons of great hardness. — **Spinet**, spin′et *or* spĭ-net′, *n.* An obsolete instrument of music resembling a harpsichord; a virginal.

Spinner, Spinster, etc. See under SPIN.

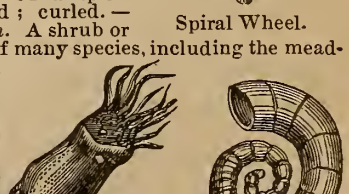
Spiracle, Spirant, etc. See under SPIRIT.

Spire, spīr, *n.* A body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant; a sprout. — *v. i.* To shoot up in a tapering form; to sprout, as grain in malting. — **Spir′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of the form of a pyramid; pyramidical; furnished with spires.

Spire.

Spire, spīr, *n.* A coil; a winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a curl: twist; wreath. — **Spi′ral**, *a.* Winding round a cylinder, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve described by a point called the *generatrix*, moving along a straight line according to a mathematical law, while the line is revolving about a fixed point called the *pole*. — *Spiral wheel.* (*Mach.*) A wheel having its teeth cut at an angle with its axis, or so that they form small portions of screws or spirals. — **Spi′rally**, *adv.* — **Spir′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled. — **Spiræ′a**, -re′ă, *n.* A shrub or perennial herb of many species, including the meadow-sweet and the hard-hack. [L.] — **Spir′ula**, spĭr′ōō-lă, *n.* A cephalopod of several species, having a multilocular shell in the form of a flat spiral, the coils of which do not touch one another.

Spiral Wheel.


Spirula.

a, Spirula australis (without the shell). *b*, Shell of Spirula australis.

Spirit, spĭr′it, *n.* Air set in motion by breathing; breath; life itself;

life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul; a disembodied soul; a supernatural apparition; specter; ghost; sprite; fairy; any remarkable manifestation of life or energy; one who evinces great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper; temper or disposition of mind; intellectual or moral state; in pl., animation; cheerfulness; *pl.* a liquid produced by distillation, esp., alcohol; rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol; *sing.*, intent; real meaning,—opp. to the *letter*, or to *formal statement;* characteristic quality.—*v. t.* To animate with vigor, excite, encourage, inspirit; to convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap. — *Holy Spirit*, or *The Spirit.* (*Theol.*) The Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — *S. of wine.* Pure alcohol, so called because formerly obtained only from wine. — **Spir'ited**, *p. a.* Animated; full of life; full of spirit or fire; lively; vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous. — **Spir'itedly**, *adv.* — **Spir'itless**, *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; dejected; wanting life, courage, or fire. — **Spir'itlessly**, *adv.* — **Spir'itlessness**, *n.* — **Spir'itous**, -us, *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure; fine; ardent. — **Spi'rant**, *n.* (*Pron.*) A consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration, or emission of breath, — said of *f*, *v*, *th* surd and sonant, and the German *ch*. — **Spir'itism**, -izm, *n.* Belief or doctrine of the spiritists; spiritualism. — **Spir'itist**, *n.* One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits through persons called *mediums;* a spiritualist. — **Spir'itual**, -u-al, *a.* Consisting of spirits; incorporeal; pert. to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual; pert. to the moral feelings or states of the soul; pert. to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Spirit; proceeding fr. the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; divine; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical. — **Spir'itually**, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit or heart. — **Spir'itualism**, -u-al-izm, *n.* State of being spiritual. (*Philos.*) The doctrine in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul. A belief in the reception of communications from disembodied spirits, by means of physical phenomena, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium.* — **Spir'itualist**, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism; one who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of mediums. — **Spir'itual'ity**, -al'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being spiritual; that which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities. — **Spir'itualize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To refine intellectually or morally; to imbue with spirituality or life. — **Spir'itualiza'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Spir'ituous**, -u-us, *a.* Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; active; pure; consisting of, or containing, distilled spirit; ardent; alcoholic. — **Spirom'eter**, spi-rom'e-tẽr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs. — **Spiracle**, spir'a-kl *or* spī'ra-kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled. Any small aperture, hole, or vent.

Spirt. Same as SPURT.

Spiry. See under SPIRE, a tapering body, also under SPIRE, a coil.

Spissitude, spis'sĭ-tūd, *n.* Thickness of soft substances; denseness or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

Spit, spit, *n.* A long, pointed iron rod or bar on which meat is roasted; a small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea. — *v. t.* [SPITTED, SPITTING.] To thrust a spit through, put upon a spit; to thrust through, pierce.

Spit, spit, *v. t.* [SPIT (SPAT, *obs.*), -TING.] To eject from the mouth (saliva or other matter); to eject or throw out with violence. — *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. — *n.* The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; saliva. — **Spit'fire**, *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. — **Spit'tle**, -tl, *n.* The thick, moist matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva. — **Spittoon'**, -tōōn', *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.

Spital, spit'al, *n.* A hospital.

Spite, spīt, *n.* Hatred; malice; malignity; pique; rancor; malevolence; grudge; chagrin. — *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at; to hate; to treat maliciously, injure, thwart. — *In spite of.* In opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of. — *To owe one a s.* To entertain a mean hatred for him. — **Spite'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

Spitz, S.-dog, spits'dog, *n.* A small variety of the Pomeranian dog, with long silky hair, erect ears, and a sharp nose.

Splash, splash, *v. t.* [SPLASHED (splasht), SPLASHING.] To spatter with water, or with water and mud. — *v. i.* To strike and dash about water. — *n.* Water, or water and dirt thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle, etc. — **Splash'y**, -ĭ. *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about.

Splay, spla, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward. — *n.* A slanted or sloped surface; esp., the expansion given to doors, windows, etc., by slanting their sides. — **Splay'-foot**, *n.* A foot having the sole flattened instead of concave; flat-foot. — **-foot**, **-foot'ed**, *a.* Having the foot turned outward; having a wide foot. — **-mouth**, *n.*; *pl.* -MOUTHS, mowthz. A wide mouth; a mouth stretched in derision.

Spleen, splēn, *n.* (*Anat.*) A glandular organ, situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity to the left of the stomach; the milt: the ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger and melancholy. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. — **Spleen'ish**, **Spleen'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; affected with nervous complaints; melancholy. — **Splenetic**, splen'e-tik *or* splenet'ik, *a.* Affected with spleen: morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful. — *n.* One who is, etc.

Splendor, splen'dẽr, *n.* Great brightness; brilliant luster; great show of richness and elegance; eminence; brilliancy; magnificence; pomp; parade. — **Splen'dent**, *a.* Shining; beaming with light; very conspicuous; illustrious. — **Splen'did**, *a.* Possessing or displaying splendor; very bright; showy; magnificent; illustrious; heroic; brilliant; famous.

Splenetic. See under SPLEEN.

Splice, splīs, *v. t.* [SPLICED (splīst), SPLICING.] To unite (2 ropes or parts of a rope) by a particular manner of interweaving the strands; to unite, by lapping 2 ends together, and binding, or in any way making fast. (*Mach.*) To scarf. — *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. (*Mach.*) A connection between pieces of wood or metal by means of overlapping parts; a scarfing.

a, Eye Splice. *b*, Short Splice.

Splint, splint, *n.* A piece split off; splinter. (*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or protect a broken bone when set. — *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb. — **Splin'ter**, *n.* A slender fragment of wood, or other solid substance, rent longitudinally from the main body; a sliver. — *v. t.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver. — *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces. — **Split**, split, *v. t.* [SPLIT (SPLITTED, *rare*); -TING.] To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to rive, cleave; to tear asunder by violence, burst, rend; to separate into parts or parties. — *v. i.* To part asunder, burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces; to break faith, betray a secret. — *n.* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach or separation, as in a political party.

Splutter, splut'tẽr, *n.* A bustle; stir. — *v. i.* [SPLUTTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter; to scatter drops of fluid with noise, as a bad pen, a hasty speaker, etc.

Spoil, spoil, *v. t.* [SPOILED (spoild), SPOILING.] To plunder, strip by violence, rob; to seize by violence,

take by force; to cause to decay and perish; to vitiate, mar; to render useless by injury, ruin, destroy. — *v. i.* To practice plunder or robbery; to lose the valuable qualities, be corrupted, decay. — *n.* That which is taken from others by violence; esp., the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty; that which is gained by strength or effort; act or practice of plundering; robbery; corruption; cause of corruption. — **Spoil'er**, *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer; pillager; robber; one who corrupts, mars, or renders useless. — **Spo'liate**, -lĭ-āt, *v. t.* To plunder, pillage, destroy. — *v. i.* To practice plunder, commit robbery. — **Spolia'tion**, *n.* Act of plundering; robbery; destruction; despoliation; robbery in war; esp., the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea, under authority.

Spoke, Spokesman, etc. See SPEAK.

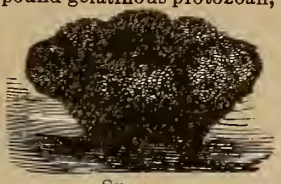
Spoke, spōk, *n.* One of the radial arms or bars inserted in the hub, or nave of a wheel, and connecting it with the rim or felly; the round of a ladder; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill. — *v. t.* [SPOKED (spōkt), SPOKING.] To furnish with spokes. — **Spoke'shave**, *n.* A kind of drawing-knife for dressing spokes and other curved work.

Spoliate, etc. See under SPOIL.

Spondee, spon'dē, *n.* (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of 2 long syllables. — **Sponda'ic, -ical**, -da'ĭk-al, *a.* Pert. to a spondee; consisting of spondees; composed of spondees in excess.

Spondyl, -dyle, spon'dĭl, *n.* (*Anat.*) A joint of the back-bone; a vertebra.

Sponge, spunj, *n.* A compound gelatinous protozoan, of several species, having a horny, flinty, or bony skeleton, found adhering to rocks, shells, etc., under water: its fibrous framework prepared for use in art, surgery, etc.: it is soft, porous, elastic, and readily imbibes or parts with large quantities of fluid; one who lives upon others; a sponger; any sponge-like substance; esp., dough before it is kneaded and formed, and while being converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven. (*Gun.*) An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. — *v. t.* [SPONGED (spunjd), SPONGING.] To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; to wipe out with a sponge, efface, destroy all trace of. — *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge; to gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven. — **Spong'er**, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a parasitical dependent; hanger-on. — **Spon'gy, -jĭ**, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge. — **Spon'ging-house**, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail, or until they compromise with their creditors.



Sponge.

Sponsal, spon'sal, *a.* Relating to marriage, or to a spouse. — **Spon'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of becoming surety for another. — **Spon'sor**, *n.* A surety; one who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother. — **Spouse**, spowz, *n.* A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. — **Spouse'less**, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; having no husband or wife; unmarried. — **Spous'al**, *a.* Pert. to a spouse, or to a marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. — *n.* Marriage, — generally in pl.

Spontaneous, spon-ta'ne-us, *a.* Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency; proceeding from internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; produced without being planted, or without human labor; voluntary; uncompelled; willing. — **Sponta'neously**, *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; of one's own accord; by its own force or energy. — **Spon'tane'ity**, -ne'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

Spontoon, spon-tōōn', *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of half pike, borne by inferior officers of infantry.

Spool, spōōl, *n.* A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, to wind thread upon. — *v. t.* [SPOOLED (spōōld), SPOOLING.] To wind on spools.

Spoom, spōōm, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To be driven steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind.

Spoon, spōōn, *n.* An instrument consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food. — *v. t.* To take up or out (food, etc.) with a spoon. — **Spoon'ey, -y, -ĭ**, *a.* Weak-minded; silly; lovesick. — *n.* One who is, etc. — **Spoon'bill**, *n.* A migratory wading bird, of several species, allied to the heron, and frequenting seacoasts and the borders of rivers, — so named from the shape of the bill. The white spoonbill is a European bird; the roseate spoonbill is found in S. Amer. — **Spoon'ful**, -fŭl, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain; a small quantity. — **Spoon'-drift**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the tops of the waves, and driven upon the surface in a tempest. — **-meat**, *n.* Food taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Spoonbill.

Spore, spōr, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the function of seeds. — **Sporad'ic, -ical**, -rad'ĭk-al, *a.* Occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single.

Sport, spōrt, *n.* That which diverts and makes mirth; contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays or which is driven about; a toy; pastime; jest; amusement; play; game; diversion; exciting out-of-door recreation, as hunting, fishing, horse-racing, etc.; an abnormal growth. — *v. t.* To divert, make merry, — used reflexively; to represent by any kind of play; to exhibit or bring out in public. — *v. i.* To play, frolic, wanton; to practice the diversions of the field; to trifle. — **Sport'ful**, -fŭl, *a.* Full of sport; merry; done in jest or for mere play. — **Sport'ive**, -ĭv, *a.* Tending to, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful. — **Sport'ively**, *adv.* — **Sports'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, etc.

Spot, spot, *n.* A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a stain on character or reputation; a small extent of space; any particular place; a place of a different color from the ground upon which it is; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; fault; blemish. — *v. t.* To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter; to mark or note so as to insure recognition; to blemish, tarnish (reputation, etc.) — *Spotted fever.* (*Med.*) A form of malignant typhus characterized by purple or black spots on the skin, spontaneous hemorrhages, etc. — **Spot'less**, *a.* Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity; blameless; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable. — **Spot'ty**, -tĭ, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

Spouse, Spousal, etc. See under SPONSAL.

Spout, spowt, *n.* A pipe or tube for conducting a fluid; a pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing a stream of liquid poured out. — *v. t.* To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice, or pipe; to throw out (words) with affected gravity; to mouth. — *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout; to utter a speech, esp. in a pompous manner. — *To put*, or *shove up the spout.* To pledge at a pawn-broker's.

Sprain, sprān, *v. t.* [SPRAINED (sprānd), SPRAINING.] To weaken (a joint or muscle) by sudden and ex-

cessive exertion; to overstrain. — *n.* An excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

Sprang. See SPRING.

Sprat, sprat, *n.* A small fish, allied to the herring and pilchard.

Sprawl, sprawl, *v. i.* [SPRAWLED (sprawld), SPRAWLING.] To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs.

Spray, spra, *n.* A small shoot or branch; a twig; a collective body of small branches.

Spray, spra, *n.* Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, dashing of waves, etc.

Spread, spred, *v. t.* [SPREAD, SPREADING.] To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to extend so as to cover something; to divulge; to publish (news or fame); to cause to affect great numbers; to emit, diffuse (emanations or effluvia); to scatter over a larger surface; to prepare, set and furnish with provisions. — *v. i.* To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended by drawing or beating; to be made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another. — *n.* Extent; compass; expansion of parts; a table, as spread or furnished with a meal; a cloth to cover a bed; coverlet. — **Spread′-ea′gle,** *n.* (*Her.*) A figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and legs extended, — used as a device in heraldry, on military ornaments, etc. — *a.* Pretentious, boastful, or bombastic in style.

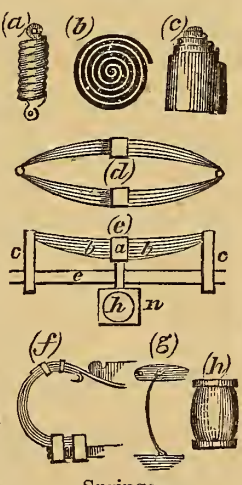
Spread-eagle.

Spree, spre, *n.* A merry frolic; esp., a drinking frolic; carousal.

Sprig, sprig, *n.* A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a youth; lad, — used as a term of slight disparagement. — *v. t.* [SPRIGGED (sprigd), -GING.] To mark or adorn with representations of small branches.

Spright, sprīt, *n.* A spirit; shade; soul; an incorporeal agent; an apparition. [Prop. *sprite,* q. v.] — **Spright′ly,** -lĭ, *a.* Spirit-like, or spright-like; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay.

Spring, spring, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRUNG (SPRANG, *obsolescent*); *p. p.* SPRUNG; SPRINGING.] To leap, bound, jump; to issue with speed and violence; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to fly back, start; to bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface; to shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light, begin to appear; to issue or proceed (from a parent or ancestor); to result (from a cause, motive, reason, or principle); to grow, thrive. — *v. t.* To cause to spring up; to start or rouse (game); to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to contrive, or to produce or propose on a sudden; to cause to explode; to burst, cause to open; to crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken; to cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap; to insert (a beam in a place too short for it) by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place. — *n.* A leap; bound; jump, as of an animal; a flying back; resilience; elastic power or force; an elastic body, as a steel rod, plate, or coil, a mass or strip of India-rubber, etc., — used for various mechanical purposes; any source of supply; esp., the source from which a stream proceeds; a natural fountain; place where water issues from the earth; that by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the months of March, April, and May. — **Spring′er,** *n.* One who springs; one who rouses game; a young plant. (*Arch.*) The impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring; the bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost; the rib of a groined roof. — **Spring′y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Resembling, or pert. to, a spring; elastic; light; nimble; abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy. — **Spring′iness,** *n.* State of being springy; elasticity; power of springing; state of abounding with springs; wetness or sponginess, as of land. — **Spring′-halt,** *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up a leg. — **-head,** *n.* A fountain or source. — **-tide,** *n.* The tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides: see TIDE; the time of spring; spring time. — **Springe,** sprinj, *n.* A noose for catching a bird or other animal, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring when touched. — **Sprink′le,** sprink′l, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To scatter, or disperse, in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.; to scatter on, disperse over in small drops or particles; to baptize by the application of a small quantity of water; to cleanse, purify. — *v. i.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance; to rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then. — *n.* A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling; a utensil for sprinkling. — **Sprink′ling,** *n.* Act of scattering in small drops or parcels; a small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts; a moderate number or quantity, distributed like separate drops.



Springs.

a, spiral spring; *b*, coiled or watch spring; *c*, volute spring; *d*, elliptic spring; *e*, half-elliptic spring; *f*, C spring; *g*, strut spring; *h*, India-rubber spring.

Sprit, sprit, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it extends and elevates. — **Sprit′-sail,** -sāl *or* -sl, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail extended by a sprit; a sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

Sprite, sprīt, *n.* A spirit; soul; shade; apparition.

Sprout, sprowt, *v. i.* To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate, grow like shoots of plants; to shoot into ramifications. — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

Spruce, sprōōs, *a.* Neat, without elegance or dignity; finical; trim. — *n.* (*Bot.*) A large coniferous tree of several species, natives of the colder parts of N. Amer. and Europe, — much used for timber. — *v. t.* [SPRUCED (sprōōst), SPRUCING.] To dress with affected neatness. — *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness. — **Spruce′ly,** -lĭ, *adv.* In a spruce manner; with affected neatness. — **Spruce′ness,** *n.* — **Spruce′-beer,** *n.* A kind of beer tinctured or flavored with spruce.

Norway Spruce.

Sprung. See SPRING.

Spry, spri, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; vigorous.

Spud, spud, *n.* A sharp, narrow spade, with a long handle, used for digging up large-rooted weeds; any short and thick thing.

Spume, spūm, *n.* Frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.* [SPUMED (spūmd), SPUMING.] To froth, foam. — **Spum′ous,** -us, -y, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. — **Spumes′cent,** -mes′sent, *a.* Resembling froth or foam.

Spun. See SPIN.

Spunge. See SPONGE.

Spunk, spunk, *n.* Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou; an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck. — **Spunk′y,** -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Full of spunk; spirited.

Spun. See SPIN.

Spur, spēr, *n.* An instrument having a little wheel, with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels, to prick a horse in order to hasten his pace; incitement; instigation; something that projects; a snag; the largest or principal root of a tree: the hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg. (*Geog.*) A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction. (*Carp.*) A brace; strut. (*Bot.*) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur; a seed of rye, and some other grasses, affected with a species of fungus; ergot. — *v. t.* [SPURRED (spērd), SPURRING.] To prick with spurs, incite to a more hasty pace; to urge to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to incite, instigate, impel, drive. — *v. i.* To travel with great expedition, hasten, press forward. — **Spurred**, spērd, *p. a.* Wearing spurs; having shoots like spurs; affected with spur or ergot. — **Spur'rer**, *n.* One who uses spurs. — **Spur'rier**, -rĭ-ēr, *n.* One who makes spurs. — **Spur'-gall**, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur. — *n.* A place galled or excoriated by the spur. — **-roy'al**, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., and having a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. — **-wheel**, *n.* (*Mach.*) An ordinary cog-wheel, in which the teeth project outward from the periphery.

Spurs.

Spurge, spērj, *n.* A plant of several species having an acrid, milky juice.

Spurious, spū'rĭ-us, *a.* Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false; not legitimate; adulterate; suppositious; bastard.

Spurn, spērn, *v. t.* [SPURNED (spērnd), SPURNING.] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick; to reject with disdain, treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To kick or toss up the heels; to manifest disdain in rejecting anything. — *n.* A kick; disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

Spurt, spērt, *v. t.* To throw, drive, or force out, violently, as a liquid in a stream, from a pipe or small orifice. — *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask. — *n.* A sudden or violent gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

Spurt, spērt, *n.* A violent exertion. — *v. i.* To make a sudden or violent effort, — said esp. of racing.

Sputter, sput'tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to throw out moisture in small, detached parts; to fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise; to utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness. — *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Spy, spi, *n.* One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. (*Mil.*) A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. — *v. t.* [SPIED (spīd), SPYING.] To gain sight of, discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy, see; to discover by close search or examination; to view, inspect, and examine secretly. — *v. i.* To search narrowly, scrutinize. — **Spy'-boat**, *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. — **-glass**, *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Squab, skwob, *a.* Fat; thick; plump; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered. — *n.* A young pigeon or dove; a person of a short, fat figure; a thickly stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair. — **Squab'by**, -bĭ, *a.* Short and thick.

Squabble, skwob'bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To contend for superiority; to debate peevishly, dispute, wrangle, quarrel, struggle. — *v. t.* (*Print.*) To disarrange or partially pie, so that the letters or lines need readjustment, — said of type that has been set up. — *n.* A scuffle; brawl.

Squad, skwod, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, etc.; any small party. — **Squad'ron**, -run, *n.* A square body of troops. (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry comprising 2 companies or troops, averaging from 150 to 200 men. (*Naut.*) A detachment of vessels under the command of the senior officer.

Squalid, skwol'id, *a.* Dirty through neglect: foul; filthy. — **Squal'idness**, **Squalid'ity**, *n.* — **Squalor**, skwa'lôr *or* skwol'ēr, *n.* Foulness; filthiness; squalidity; squalidness.

Squall, skwawl, *v. i.* [SQUALLED (skwawld), SQUALLING.] To scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress. — *n.* A loud scream; harsh cry; a sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow. — **Squall'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.

Squamose Flowers.

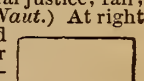
Squaloid, skwa'loid, *a.* Like, or resembling, a shark.

Squalor. See under SQUALID.

Squamose, skwa-mōs', **Squa'mous**, -mus, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly.

Squander, skwon'dĕr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dērd), -DERING.] To spend lavishly or profusely, spend prodigally, waste, scatter, dissipate.

Square, skwâr, *a.* Having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; forming a right angle; having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just; rendering equal justice; fair; honest; even; leaving no balance. (*Naut.*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon; of greater length than usual, as, a *square* sail. — — *n.* (*Geom.*) A rectilineal figure having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles. That which is square, or nearly so, or is reckoned by squares or square measure; an area of 4 sides, with houses on each side; a solid block of houses; an open place formed by the meeting or intersection of streets. (*Carp.* & *Joinery.*) An instrument used to lay out or test square work. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. (*Mil.*) A square body of troops used to resist the charge of cavalry on critical occasions. Relation of harmony or exact agreement; equality; level. — *v. t.* [SQUARED (skwârd), SQUARING.] To form with 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; to reduce to a square, form to right angles; to turn squarely or completely, as in dislike, anger, etc.; to compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard; to adjust, regulate, fit, accommodate; to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance. (*Math.*) To multiply by itself. (*Naut.*) To place at right angles with the mast or keel. — *v. i.* To accord or agree exactly, conform, suit, fit; to take a boxing attitude. — **Square'-rigged**, -rigd, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, or lateen yards.



Square.

Carpenter's Square.

Squarrose, skwor-rōs', *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; rough; jagged.

Squarrose Leaves.

Squash, skwosh, *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass; to crush. — *n.* Something soft and easily crushed, esp. an unripe pod of peas; a sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

Squash, skwosh, *n.* A cucurbitaceous plant, of many species, allied to the pumpkin; its edible fruit.

Squat, skwot, *v. i.* To sit upon one's heels or with the buttocks near but not touching the ground, as a human being; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit; to settle on another's land without title. — *a.* Sitting on one's heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like the

figure of an animal squatting. — *n.* The posture of one that sits on his heels, or close to the ground. — **Squat'ter**, *n.* One who squats or sits close; one who settles on new land without a title.

Squaw, skwaw, *n.* A wife; woman, — in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family.

Squeak, skwēk, *v. i.* [SQUEAKED (skwēkt), SQUEAKING.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, etc. — *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument. — **Squawk**, skwawk, *v. i.* [SQUAWKED (skwawkt), SQUAWKING.] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream or noise; to squeak harshly.

Squeal, skwēl, *v. i.* [SQUEALED (skwēld), SQUEALING.] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain. — *n.* A shrill, sharp, and prolonged cry.

Squeamish, skwēm'ish, *a.* Having a stomach that is easily turned; nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted; fastidious; dainty; over-nice; scrupulous.

Squeeze, skwēz, *v. t.* [SQUEEZED (skwēzd), SQUEEZING.] To press between 2 bodies, press closely; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to force between close bodies; to compel, or cause to pass; to compress, hug, pinch, gripe, crowd. — *v. i.* To urge one's way, pass by pressing, crowd. — *n.* Act of one who squeezes; compression; a fac-simile impression from an inscription, taken in pulp or some other soft substance.

Squelch, skwelch, *v. t.* To crush, put down.

Squib, skwib, *n.* A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, which, being ignited, flies through the air with a trail of sparks and bursts with a crack; a sarcastic speech; petty lampoon; brief, witty essay.

Squid, skwid, *n.* A slender, cephalopodous mollusk, allied to the cuttle-fish, — often used as bait by fishermen. — called also *Calamary*.

Squill, skwil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A lily-like plant, having a bulbous root, of acrid and emetic properties. (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous sea-animal, called also *sea-onion*. (*Entom.*) An insect having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat.

Squinancy, skwin'an-sĭ, *n.* The quinsy.

Squint, skwint, *a.* Looking obliquely or askance; not having the optic axes coincident, — said of the eyes; looking with suspicion. — *v. i.* To look obliquely; to give a significant look; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to run obliquely, slope; to have an indirect reference or bearing. — *v. t.* To turn to an oblique position; to cause to look with non-coincident optic axes. — *n.* Act, or habit, of squinting; a want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. (*Arch.*) An oblique opening in the wall of a church.

Squire, skwīr, *n.* Same as ESQUIRE, q. v. — *v. t.* [SQUIRED (skwīrd), SQUIRING.] To attend as a squire, or as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection. — **Squireen'**, -ēn', *n.* One half squire and half farmer, — used humorously.

Squirm, skwērm, *v. i.* or *t.* [SQUIRMED (skwērmd), SQUIRMING.] To move, or cause to move, with writhing and contortions, as a worm or eel when injured or alarmed; to climb, by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree; to wriggle.

Squirrel.

Squirrel, skwē'rel *or* skwĭr'rel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent, having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running and leaping on trees.

Squirt, skwērt, *v. t.* To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream. — *v. i.* To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice, in a rapid stream. — *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a small, quick stream.

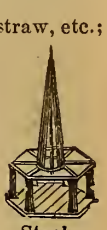
Stab, stab, *v. t.* [STABBED (stabd), -BING.] To pierce with a pointed weapon; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander. — *v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound. — *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon; a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; an injury given in the dark.

Stable, stā'bl, *a.* Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not subject to be overthrown or changed; fixed; constant; abiding; strong. — **Sta'bly**, -blĭ, *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily. — **Sta'bleness**, **Stabil'ity**, *n.* State of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; firmness of character, resolution, or purpose. — **Stab'lish**, *v. t.* To establish, q. v.

Stable, stā'bl, *n.* A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp. a building with stalls for horses. — *v. t.* [STABLED (-bld), -BLING.] To put or keep in a stable. — *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable. — **Sta'bling**, *n.* Act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable; shelter for horses or cattle.

Staccato, stak-kä'to, *a.* (*Mus.*) Disconnected; separated; distinct, — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner, — often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes.

Stack, stak, *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, straw, etc.; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel. — *v. t.* [STACKED (stakt), STACKING.] To lay (hay or grain) in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile. — **Stack'-stand**, *n.* A foundation or frame, usually of timber on props, to support a stack of hay or grain; a staddle.



Stack-stand.

Staddle, stad'dl, *n.* Anything which serves for support; esp., the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a small tree of any kind, esp. a forest tree.

Stadium, stā'dĭ-um, *n.*; *pl.* -DIA, -dĭ-ā. A Greek measure of length = 606 ft. 9 in. Eng.; a race-course. (*Med.*) A stage or period of a disease.

Staff, stăf, *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz) or STAFFS (stăfs). A pole or stick; a stick carried in the hand for support or defense; a support. (*Mus.*) The 5 lines and the spaces on which music is written. A pole or stick borne as an ensign of authority; a pole erected in a ship, or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon. (*Mil.*) An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, or to the commander of an army; a corps of executive officers connected with some large establishment, who act in carrrying out its designs. [Pl., in this sense, STAFFS only.] — **Stave**, stāv, *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks, etc., are made; a stanza; verse; portion of a song or poem. — *v. t.* [STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv), STAVING.] To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in, burst; cause the contents of to be lost; to push, as with a staff; to delay, put off, drive away, — with *off*; to pour out; to render solid by compressing with a pointed or edged tool.

Stag, stag, *n.* The red deer of Europe and Asia, esp. the adult male; male of the hind; a hart; a male of the bovine genus, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of an ox.

Stag.

Stage, stāj, *n.* A platform slightly elevated, on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, etc.; a scaffold; staging; floor for scenic performances; theater;

dramatic profession; the drama, as acted or exhibited; place where anything is publicly exhibited; scene of any noted action or career; place appointed for a relay of horses; distance between 2 places of rest on a road; a single step or degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result; a vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public. — **Sta′ger,** *n.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of skill derived from long experience; a horse used in drawing a stage. — **Sta′ging,** *n.* A structure of posts and boards to support workmen in building, etc.; the business of managing or traveling in stage-coaches. — **Stage′-coach,** *n.* A coach that runs regularly from one stage to another, for the convenience of passengers. — **-driv′er,** *n.* One who drives a stage or stage-coach. — **-play,** *n.* A dramatic or theatrical entertainment. — **-struck,** *a.* Fascinated by the stage; eager to become an actor. — **-whis′per,** *n.* A pretended whisper, like an actor's, meant to be heard by others than those to whom it is professedly addressed; an aside.

Stagger, stag′gẽr, *v. i.* [-GERED (-gẽrd), -GERING.] To move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel, vacillate; to cease to stand firm, begin to give way; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate. — *v. t.* To cause to reel; to make less steady or confident. — **Stag′gers,** -gẽrz, *n. pl.* A disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling or sudden falling.

Staging. See under STAGE.

Stagnate, stag′nāt, *v. i.* To cease to flow, be motionless; to cease to be brisk or active. — **Stag′nant,** *a.* Inclined to stagnate; motionless; impure from want of motion; not active; dull; not brisk. — **Stag′nancy,** -nan-sĭ, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Stagna′tion,** *n.* Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

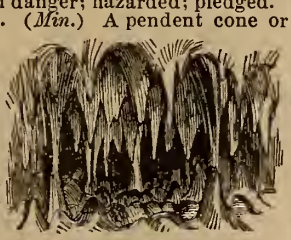
Staid, Staidness. See under STAY.

Stain, stān, *v. t.* [STAINED (stānd), STAINING.] To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to color (wood, glass, etc.) by processes affecting the material itself; to tinge with a different color; to impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; to paint, dye, blot, soil, sully; to spot with guilt or infamy, bring reproach on, disgrace, taint. — *n.* A discoloration from foreign matter; a natural spot of a color different from the ground; taint of guilt; cause of reproach; pollution; blemish; tarnish; shame. — **Stain′less,** *a.* Free from any stain, from the reproach of guilt, or from sin; spotless; faultless.

Stair, stâr, *n.* One step of a series, for passing to a different level; a series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another, — commonly in pl. — **Stair′case,** *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc. — **Stair′way,** *n.* A flight of stairs or steps.

Stake, stāk, *n.* A stick, pointed at one end so as to be easily driven into the ground; a piece of wood or timber set upright in the ground: esp., the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning; martyrdom, esp. by fire; that which is laid down as a wager. — *v. t.* [STAKED (stākt), STAKING.] To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager. — *At stake.* In danger; hazarded; pledged.

Stalactite, sta-lak′tīt, *n.* (*Min.*) A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form. — **Stalac′tic, -tical, Stalactit′ic, -tit′ical,** *a.* Having the form or characteristics of a stalactite. — **Stalag′mite,** -mīt, *n.* A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns. — **Stalagmit′ic, -mit′ical,** *a.* Having the form or characteristics of a stalagmite.



Stalactites.

Stale, stāl, *a.* Vapid or tasteless from age; not new; not freshly made; having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed; worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing. — *n.* Old vapid beer; urine, esp. of beasts. — *v. i.* To discharge urine, — said esp. of horses and cattle.

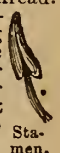
Stale-mate, stāl′māt, *n.* (*Chess-playing.*) The position of the king, when, being required to move, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check.

Stalk, stawk, *n.* The stem or main axis of a plant; the petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant; stem of a quill. — *v. i.* [STALKED (stawkt), STALKING.] To walk with high and proud steps; to walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game. — *v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth. — **Stalk′ing-horse,** *n.* A horse, or figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; a pretense; a mere pretext.

Stall, stawl, *n.* A stand; station; a narrow division of a stable, to accommodate a single horse, etc., having a manger, crib, or rack at one end; a stable; place for cattle; a small apartment or slight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale; the seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a church; a reserved seat in a theater. — *v. t.* [STALLED (stawld), STALLING.] To put into a stall or stable, keep in a stable; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed. — **Stall′-feed,** *v. t.* [-FED, -FEEDING.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder. — **Stall′ion,** stal′yun, *n.* A horse not castrated, used for raising stock.

Stalwart, stawl′wẽrt, *a.* Brave; bold; sturdy; stout: strong; redoubted; daring.

Stamen, sta′men, *n.* A thread; esp., a warp thread. (*Bot.*) The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust. — **Stam′ina,** -ĭ-nâ, *n. sing. and pl.* The fixed, firm part of a body which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity; whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything. — **Stam′inal,** -ĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to or consisting in stamens or stamina. — **Stam′inate,** -ĭ-nāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or producing stamens. — **Stamin′eal, -eous,** -e-us, *a.* Consisting of stamens or threads. (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or attached to, the stamens.



Stamen.

Stammer, stam′mẽr, *v. i.* [-MERED (-mẽrd), -MERING.] To hesitate or falter in speaking, speak with stops and difficulty, stutter. — *v. t.* To utter, or pronounce, with hesitation, or imperfectly. — *n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.

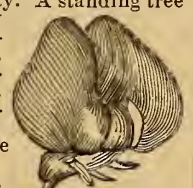
Stamp, stamp, *v. t.* [STAMPED (stampt), STAMPING.] To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot; to impress with some mark or figure; to impress, imprint, fix deeply; to coin, mint, form; to cut out into various forms with a stamp. (*Metal.*) To crush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer. — *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward. — *n.* Act of stamping; any instrument for making impressions on other bodies; mark made by stamping; impression; that which is marked; thing stamped; an official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid; a stamped or printed device, issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid; an instrument for cutting out materials, as paper, leather, etc., into various forms; a character or reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything; current value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority; make; cast; form; character. (*Metal.*) A kind of hammer, or pestle, for beating ores to powder. — **Stampede′,** -pēd′, *n.* A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for many miles; any sudden flight in consequence of a panic. — *v. t.* To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

Stanch, stânch, *v. t.* [STANCHED (stânchť), STANCHING.] To stop the flowing of (blood); to dry up. — *v. i.* To stop, cease to flow. — *a.* Strong and tight; sound; firm; firm in principle; constant and zealous; hearty; steady. — **Stanch′er,** *n.* One who, or that

which, stanches or stops the flowing, as of blood. — **Stanch'ness**, *n.* The state of being stauch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence. — **Stanchion**, stăn'shun, *n.* A prop or support; a small post; one of 2 upright bars between which the head of a cow, etc., is confined when in the stall.

Stand, stand, *v. i.* [STOOD (stŏŏd), STANDING.] To remain at rest in an erect position; to rest on the feet, neither lying nor sitting; to continue upright, fixed by the roots or fastenings; to remain firm on a foundation; to occupy (its place); to be situated or located; to cease from progress, stop, pause, halt; to remain without ruin or injury, endure; to find endurance, strength, or resources; to maintain one's ground, be acquitted; to maintain an invincible or permanent attitude; to be fixed, steady, or firm; to adhere to fixed principles, maintain moral rectitude; to have or maintain a position, order, or rank; to be in some particular state; to be. (*Naut.*) To hold a course at sea. (*Law.*) To be or remain as it is, continue in force; to appear in court. — *v. t.* To endure, sustain, bear; to resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand; to yield to, abide by, admit. — *n.* A place, or post, where one stands; a station in a city for carriages; a stop; halt; an erection for spectators; something on which a thing rests or is laid; any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid; place where a witness stands to testify in court; act of opposing. — *To stand by.* To be near, maintain, defend, support. — *To s. for.* To offer one's self as a candidate; to side with, support, maintain, or profess or attempt to maintain; to be in the place of. (*Naut.*) To direct the course toward. — *To s. in hand.* To be conducive to one's interest, be serviceable or advantageous. — *To s. out.* To project, be prominent; to persist in opposition or resistance. — *To s. to.* To ply, urge, persevere in using; to remain fixed in a purpose or opinion; to adhere to (a contract, assertion, promise, etc.); to maintain the ground; to be consistent with. — *To s. up for.* To defend, justify, support or attempt to support. — *To s. fire.* To receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way. — *To s. it.* Stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground or state. — *To s. one's ground.* To maintain one's position. — *To s. trial.* To sustain the trial or examination of a cause. — *To be at a s.* To stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; to be perplexed, be embarrassed. — *To make a s.* To halt for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy. — **Stand'er**, *n.* — **Stand'ing**, *p. a.* Established, by law, custom, etc.; settled; permanent; not temporary; not flowing; stagnant; not movable; fixed; remaining erect; not cut down. — *n.* Act of stopping or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; stand; duration or existence; continuance; possession of an office, character, or place; power to stand; condition in society; reputation; rank. — **Stand'-point**, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; point of view. — **-still**, *n.* A standing without moving forward; a stop.

Standard, stand'ard, *n.* A flag, ensign, or banner around which men rally or which they follow; a staff with a flag or colors: that which is established by authority as a rule for the measurement of weight, quantity, extent, value, quality, etc.; a specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government; that which is established as a rule or model; criterion; test. (*Coinage.*) Proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. A standing tree or stem; a tree not dwarfed by grafting upon a stock of a smaller species; an upright support. (*Bot.*) The upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value; not of the dwarf kind.



Standard. (*Bot.*)

Standing, **Stand-point**, etc. See under STAND.

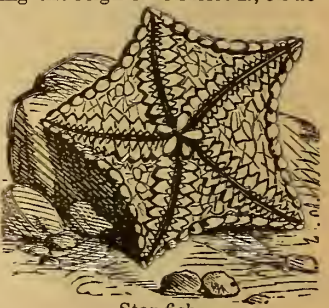
Stanhope, stan'hōp *or* stan'up, *n.* A light, 2-wheeled, or sometimes 4-wheeled, carriage, without a top.

Stannary, stan'na-rĭ, *a.* Of, or pert. to, tin-mines or tin-works. — *n.* A tin-mine or tin-works; in Eng., certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district. — **Stan'nic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or obtained from, tin. — **Stannif'erous**, -ĕr-us, *a.* Containing or affording tin. — **Stan'nous**, -nus, *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin.

Stanza, stan'zȧ, *n.* (*Poet.*) A combination or arrangement of lines standing together as a division of a song or poem, and agreeing in meter, rhyme, and number of lines with other stanzas of the same poem; a verse.

Staple, stā'pl, *n.* Orig., a settled mart or market; an emporium; a principal commodity or production of a country or district; the principal element; chief ingredient; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; a loop of metal formed with 2 points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook; unmanufactured material; raw material. — *a.* Pert. to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; established in commerce; settled; regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal. — **Sta'pler**, *n.* A dealer in staple commodities; one employed to assort wool according to its staple.

Star, stär, *n.* One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens; that which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honor; the figure of a star [thus *] used in writing or printing, as a reference to a note in the margin, and for other purposes, an asterisk; a person of brilliant and attractive qualities, esp. on public occasions; a distinguished theatrical performer, etc. — *v. t.* [STARRED (stärd), -RING.] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies. — *v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; to figure prominently, esp. as a theatrical performer. — **Star'less**, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight. — **Star'light**, *n.* The light from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only. — **Star'ry**, -rĭ, *a.* Abounding with, or adorned with, stars; consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; shining like, or resembling, stars. — **Star'-cham'ber**, *n.* An ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without the intervention of a jury, and was abolished during the reign of Charles I., on account of its tyranny and injustice, — so called fr. its being held in a chamber whose ceiling was decorated with stars. — **Star'-finch**, *n.* A bird, the red-start. — **-fish**, *n.* A prickly radiate marine animal of many species. — **-fort**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A fort having projecting exterior angles. — **-gaz'er**, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; in contempt, an astronomer. — **-gaz'ing**, *n.* Act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.



Star-fish.

Star-fort.

Starboard, stär'bōrd *or* -bērd, *n.* (*Naut.*) The right hand side of a ship or boat, to a person looking forward. — *a.* Pert. to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

Starch, stärch, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid. — *n.* A white granular substance, chiefly of vegetable origin, used for stiffening cloth, etc. — *v. t.* [STARCHED (stärcht), STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch. — **Starched**, stärcht, *p. a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal. — **Starch'edness**, *n.* State of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. — **Starch'ly**, *adv.* In a starch manner; formally. — **Starch'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, starch; stiff.

Stare, stâr, *v. i.* [STARED (stârd), STARING.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze, look earnestly. — *v. t.* To

look earnestly at, gaze at. — *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

Stark, stärk, *a.* Stiff; rugged; mere; sheer; pure; downright; unmistakable. — *adv.* Wholly; absolutely.

Starling, stär'ling, *n.* A blackish omnivorous bird, about the size of a blackbird, common in Europe: it is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, etc.

Starling.

Starry. See under STAR.

Start, stärt, *v. i.* To move suddenly, or spasmodically, from any sudden feeling or emotion; to shrink, wince; to set out, begin. — *v. t.* To cause to move suddenly, alarm, startle, rouse; to produce suddenly to view or notice; to bring within pursuit; to move suddenly from its place, dislocate. (*Naut.*) To quicken or give a start to by punishing with a rope's end. — *n.* A sudden spring, leap, or motion, occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, etc.; a startle; shock; a convulsive motion, twitch, or spasm; a wanton or unexpected movement; a sally; act of setting out; projection; horn; tail. — **Start'ing-post**, *n.* A post, stake, barrier, or place, from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race. — **Start'-up**, *n.* An upstart; a kind of high rustic shoe. — **Start'le**, *v. i.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to start, shock, frighten, alarm, surprise. — *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

Starve, stärv, *v. i.* [STARVED (stärvd), STARVING.] To perish or die with cold; to perish with hunger, suffer extreme hunger or want, be very indigent. — *v. t.* To kill with cold, or with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to deprive of force or vigor. — **Starva'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Starve'ling**, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want. — *n.* An animal or plant made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

State, stāt, *n.* Circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time; rank; quality; condition of prosperity or grandeur; dignity; appearance of greatness; pomp; any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character, having a direct or indirect representation in the government; an estate; the civil power; a body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government; in the U. S., one of the commonwealths or bodies politic, the people of which make up the body of the nation, and which stand in certain specified relations with the national government. — *a.* Pert. to the government or the public affairs of a state or nation. — *v. t.* To express the particulars of, represent fully in words, narrate, recite. — **Sta'tus**, *n.* State; condition; standing; rank; position of affairs. — **Sta'tus in quo**, **Sta'tus quo**, -kwo. Condition in which things were at first, as in a treaty between belligerents, which leaves each party in *statu quo ante bellum*, that is, in the state in which it was before the war. — **Stat'ed**, *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; fixed; established. — **Stat'edly**, *adv.* At stated or appointed times. — **State'-house**, *n.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sessions; a state capitol. — **-room**, *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house; a small apartment for sleeping in a ship, etc. — **Sta'tant**, *a.* (*Her.*) In a standing position. — **State'ly**, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Evincing state or dignity; lofty; dignified; majestic; magnificent; grand; august. — *adv.* Majestically; loftily. — **State'liness**, *n.* — **State'ment**, *n.* Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, verbally or on paper; that which is stated; a narrative; recital. — **States'man**, *n.* A man versed in public affairs and in the principles and art of government; esp., one eminent for political abilities; one employed in public affairs. — **States'manly**, *adv.* In a manner becoming a statesman. — **States'manship**, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. — **Sta'tion**, *n.* The spot or place where anything stands, esp., where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; a stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, etc.; place where the police force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty; post assigned; office; situation; position; employment; occupation; business; character; state; social position; condition of life. (*Surv.*) The place at which an instrument is planted, and observations are made. (*Eccl.*) The fast of the 4th and 6th days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion; a church, among the Roman Catholics, where indulgences are to be had on certain days; one of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion. — *v. t.* [STATIONED (-shund), -TIONING.] To place, set, appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office. — **Sta'tional**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a station. — **Sta'tionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Not moving, or not appearing to move; fixed; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better. — **Sta'tioner**, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing. — **Sta'tionery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* The articles sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to a stationer. — **Sta'tist**, *n.* A statesman; politician; one skilled in government. — **Statis'tic**, **-tical**, *a.* Pert. to the condition of a people, their economy, property, and resources; pert. to statistics. — **Statist'ically**, *adv.* In the way of statistics. — **Stat'isti'cian**, -tish'an, *n.* One familiar with the science of statistics. — **Statist'ics**, *n.* A collection of facts arranged and classified, respecting the condition of the people in a state, or any particular class or interest; the science which has to do with the collection and classification of such facts. — **Sta'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to a fixed camp, or military posts or quarters. [L. *stativus*, fr. *stare*.] — **Stat'ue**, stat'u, *n.* The likeness of a living being, formed from stone, metal, wax, etc., by carving, casting, or molding. — **Stat'uary**, -u-a-rĭ, *n.* Art of carving statues or images; one who practices the art of carving images or making statues; a statue, or collection of statues. — **Stat'uesque'**, -esk', *a.* Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue. — **Stat'uette'**, -et', *n.* A small statue. — **Stat'ure**, -ūr, *n.* The natural height of an animal body, —generally used of the human body. — **Stat'ute**, -ūt, *n.* An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law; the act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. — *Statute of limitations.* (*Law.*) A statute assigning a certain time, after which rights cannot be enforced by action. — **Stat'utory**, -u-to-rĭ, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority. — **Stat'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight. — **Stat'ics**, *n. sing.* That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

Lion Statant.

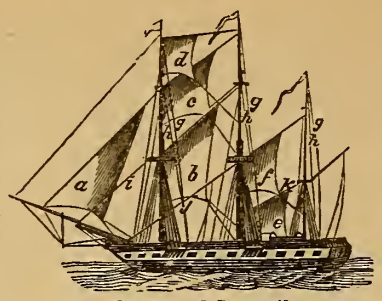
Staunch. See STANCH.

Stave. See under STAFF.

Stay, sta, *v. i.* [STAYED or STAID (stād), STAYING.] To remain, continue in a place, stop, stand still; to continue in a state; to wait, attend; to dwell, tarry; to rely, confide, trust. — *v. t.* To hold from proceeding, withhold, restrain, stop; to delay, obstruct; to stop from motion or falling; to prop, hold up, support; to sustain with strength, satisfy in part. — *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; sojourn; cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop; that which serves as a prop or support; *pl.* a bodice; corset. — **Stay'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stays, stops, or restrains; one who upholds or supports. — **Staid**, stād, *a.* Sober, not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; grave; composed; sedate.

Stay, sta, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large, strong rope, employed

to support a mast. — *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To tack, as a vessel, so that the wind, fr. being on one side, is caused to blow on the other. — **Stay'sail**, *n.* Any sail extended on a stay.



Stays and Staysails.

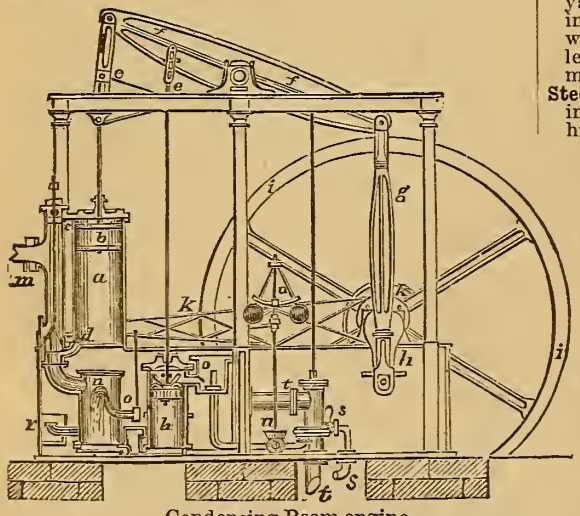
a, foretopmast-stay sail; *b*, maintopmast-stay sail; *c*, maintop-gallant-stay sail; *d*, main-royal-stay sail; *e*, mizzen-stay sail; *f*, mizzentopmast-stay sail; *g*, *h*, fore, main, and mizzen-top-mast and top-gallant-mast back stays; *i*, fore-stay; *j*, main-stay; *k*, mizzen-stay.

Stead, sted, *n.* Place or room which another had, or might have. — *To stand in stead.* To be of use or great advantage. — **Stead'fast**, *a.* Firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm; constant; resolute. — **Stead'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Firm in standing or position; fixed; constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; uniform; regular; undeviating; unremitted; stable. — *v. t.* [STEADIED (-id), -YING.] To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support. — *v. i.* To be firm; to maintain an upright position. — **Stead'ily**, *adv.* — **Stead'iness**, *n.*

Steak, stāk, *n.* A slice of beef, etc., for broiling.

Steal, stēl, *v. t.* [*imp.* STOLE; *p. p.* STOLEN; STEALING.] To take without right or leave; to withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely; to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; to accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to filch, pilfer, purloin. — *v. i.* To practice theft; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived. — **Stealth**, stelth, *n.* The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret or clandestine procedure. — **Stealth'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; private; sly.

Steam, stēm, *n.* The elastic, aëriform fluid into which water is converted, when heated to the boiling point; mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor; any exhalation. — *v. i.* [STEAMED (stēmd), STEAMING.] To rise or pass off in vapor, or like vapor; to rise in steam-like vapor; to move or travel by the agency of steam. — *v. t.* To exhale, evaporate; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing. — **Steam'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or full of steam; vaporous; misty. — **Steam'er**, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. — **Steam'-boat**, *n.* A boat, esp. one of large size, propelled through the water by steam-power. — **-boiler**, *n.* A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam. — **-en'gine**, *n.* An engine moved by steam. — **-gauge**, *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. — **-pack'et**, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports. — **-ship**, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam. — **-tug**, *n.* A steam-vessel used in towing ships. — **-ves'sel**, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.



Condensing Beam-engine.

x, steam-cylinder; *b*, piston; *c*, upper steam-port or passage; *d*, lower steam-port; *e e*, parallel motion; *f f*, beam; *g*, connecting rod; *h*, crank; *i i*, fly-wheel; *k k*, eccentric and its rod for working the steam-valve; *l*, steam-valve and valve-casing; *m*, throttle-valve; *n*, condenser; *o*, injection-cock; *p*, air pump; *q*, hot-well; *r*, shifting-valve, for creating a vacuum in the condenser, previous to starting the engine; *s*, feed-pump for supplying the boilers; *t*, cold water pump for supplying the condenser cistern; *u*, governor.

Stearine, ste'a-rin, *n.* The harder ingredient of animal fat, forming the principal part of tallow; superheated steam separates it into glycerine and stearic acid (popularly called stearine and used for candles). — **Ste'atite**, -a-tīt, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft magnesian rock having a soapy feel; soap-stone.

Stedfast. See STEADFAST.

Steed, stēd, *n.* A horse; esp., a spirited horse for state or war.

Steel, stēl, *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, used in making a great variety of instruments; an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, etc.; an instrument of steel for sharpening table knives upon; hardness; sternness; rigor. — *v. t.* [STEELED (stēld), STEELING.] To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate; to cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities. — **Steel'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Made, consisting of, or resembling, steel; hard; firm. — **Steel'yard**, stēl'- *or* stĭl'-yärd, *n.* A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever and the poise upon the longer arm, which is marked with notches to indicate the weight.

Steelyard.

Steep, stēp, *a.* Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent. — **Stee'ple**, -pl, *n.* A tower or turret of a church, etc., ending in a point; a spire. — **Stee'ple-chase**, *n.* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course.

Steep, stēp, *v. t.* [STEEPED (stēpt), STEEPING.] To soak in a liquid, macerate; to extract the essence of by soaking, esp. in a warm liquid. — **Steep'er**, *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped.

Steer, stēr, *n.* A young male of the bovine genus; esp., a castrated taurine male from 2 to 4 years old. — **Stirk**, stērk, *n.* A young ox or heifer.

Steer, stēr, *v. t.* [STEERED (stērd), STEERING.] To control the career of, direct, guide, govern, — applied esp. to a vessel in the water. — *v. i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course; to be directed and governed; to conduct one's self. — **Steer'age**, -ej, *n.* Act or practice of directing and governing in a course. (*Naut.*) The manner in which a ship is affected by the helm; an apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. That by which a course is directed. — **Steers'man**, stērz'man, *n.* One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

Steeve, stēv, *v. i.* (*Ship-building.*) To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel, — said of the bowsprit.

Steganography, steg-a-nog′ra-fĭ, *n.* The art of writing in ciphers, or characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other.

Stellate Leaves.

Stellar, stel′lar, **-lary**, -la-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to stars; astral; full of stars; set with stars; starry. — **Stel′late, -lated**, *a.* Resembling a star; radiated. (*Bot.*) Arranged in the form of a star. — **Stellif′erous**, -lif′ĕr-us, *a.* Having, or abounding with stars. — **Stel′liform**, -lĭ-fôrm, *a.* Like a star; radiated. — **Stel′lular**, *a.* Having the shape of little stars; radiated.

Stem, stem, *n.* The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; a little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch; the stock of a family; a descendant; progeny. (*Naut.*) A curved piece of timber to which the 2 sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the forward part of a vessel; the leading position; lookout. (*Mus.*) The short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note. (*Gram.*) That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection. — *v. t.* [STEMMED (stemd), -MING.] To oppose, or cut, as with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current; to oppose; to check (a stream or moving force.) — **Stem′-wind′er**, *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by a mechanism connected with the stem, and not by a key.

Stench, stench. *n.* A bad smell; offensive odor; stink. — **Stench′-trap**, *n.* A contrivance to prevent stench from rising from openings of sewers, etc.

Stench-trap.

Stencil, sten′sil, *n.* A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, etc.; the pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it. — *v. t.* [STENCILED (-sild), -CILING.] To paint or color with stencils.

Stenography, ste-nog′ra-fĭ, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. — **Stenog′rapher**, *n.* One skilled in stenography. — **Sten′ograph′ic, -ical**, -graf′ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Stenog′raphist**, *n.* A stenographer.

Stentorian, sten-to′rĭ-an, *a.* Extremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound.

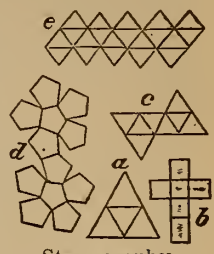
Step, step, *v. i.* [STEPPED (stept), -PING.] To advance or recede by a movement of the feet; to walk a little distance; to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely; to advance, come, or enter (with *in* or *into*). — *v. t.* To set, as the foot; to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step; set erect. — *n.* An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; one remove in ascending or descending; a stair; space passed by the foot in walking or running; a small space or distance; gradation; degree; act of advancement; progression; decisive gain or advantage; a print of the foot; footprint; track; trace; vestige; gait; manner of walking; proceeding; measure; action; the round or rundle of a ladder. (*Mus.*) A degree, — a name sometimes given to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between 1 and 2. *pl.* A portable frame-work of stairs. (*Naut.*) A block of wood, or a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast; a piece of wood in which another is fixed upright. (*Mach.*) A kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves. — **Step′ping-stone**, *n.* A raised stone to keep the feet above the water or mud; a means of progress or further advancement.

Step-child, step′child, *n.* Orig. a bereft or orphan child; the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. — **Step′-broth′er**, *n.* A son of a step-father or mother by a former marriage. — **-daugh′ter**, *n.* — **-fa′ther**, *n.* A man married to one's mother after the death of one's own father. — **-moth′er**, *n.* — **-sis′ter**, *n.* — **-son**, *n.*

Steppe, step, *n.* One of the vast plains in S. E. Europe and Asia, elevated, and free from wood.

Stercoraceous, stĕr-ko-ra′shus, *a.* Of, or pert. to, dung, or partaking of its nature.

Stere, stâr, *n.* The metric unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles, being equal to 1 cubic meter = 35.3166 Eng., or 31.31044 Amer. cubic feet. — **Stereog′raphy**, -raf′ĭ, *n.* Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined. — **Ste′reograph′ic, -ical**, ste′re-o-graf′ik-al, *a.* Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane. — **Stereom′etry**, -e-trĭ, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents. — **Stereop′ticon**, -tĭ-kon, *n.* A kind of magic lantern so arranged as to throw greatly magnified photographic views on a screen, with stereoscopic effect.



Stereography.

a, tetrahedron; *b*, hexahedron or cube; *c*, octahedron; *d*, dodecahedron; *e*, icosahedron.

— **Ste′reoscope**, -re-o-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature. — **Ste′reoscop′ic, -ical**, -skŏp′ik-al, *a.* Pert. or adapted to, or produced by, the stereoscope; having the appearance of solid forms. — **Stereot′omy**, -ot′o-mĭ, *n.* The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, etc. — **Ste′reotype**, -re-o-tīp, *n.* A plate of type-metal, presenting a facsimile of the surface of a page of type or an engraving; art of making plates of type-metal which shall be facsimiles of pages of type. — *v. t.* [STEREOTYPED (-tīpt), -TYPING.] To make stereotype plates for (a book, etc.) — **Ste′reotyp′er**, *n.* One who makes stereotype plates or works in a stereotype foundry. — **Ste′reotypog′raphy**, -ti-pog′ra-fĭ, *n.* Art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

Sterile, stĕr′il, *a.* Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing no young; destitute of ideas or sentiment. (*Bot.*) Bearing only stamens. — **Steril′ity**, -ril′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being sterile; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Sterling, stĕr′ling, *a.* Belonging to, or relating to, the British money of account, or to the British coinage; genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

Stern, stĕrn, *a.* Fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority; severe of manner; rigidly steadfast; austere; harsh; cruel; unrelenting; immovable.

Stern, stĕrn, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat: see SHIP. The hinder part of anything. — **Stern′-board**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The backward motion of a vessel; a loss of way in making a tack. — **-chase**, *n.* A chase in which 2 vessels sail on the same course, one following in the wake of the other. — **-chase, -chas′er**, *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship in pursuit of her. — **-post**, *n.* A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. — **-sheets**, *n. pl.* That part of a boat between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers. — **-way**, *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

Sternum, stĕr′num, *n.* (*Anat.*) A flat, symmetrical bone on the median line of the chest in front; the breast-bone. — **Stern′al**, *a.* Pert. to, etc.

Sternutation, stĕr-nu-ta′shun, *n.* The act of sneezing. — **Sternu′tative**, -ta-tiv, **-tatory**, -ta-to-rĭ, *a.* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze. — **Sternu′tatory**, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

Stertorious, stĕr-to′rĭ-us, **Ster′torous**, -to-rus, *a.* Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hoarsely breathing; snoring.

Stethoscope, steth′o-skōp, *n.* An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the regular action or condition of the heart, lungs, etc.

Steve, stēv, *v. t.* To stow (cotton or wool) in a ship's hold. — **Ste′vedore′**, -ve-dōr′, *n.* One who loads and unloads vessels in port.

Stew, stu, *v. t.* [STEWED (stūd), STEWING.] To cook by boiling slowly, in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; to seethe. — *v. i.* To boil in a slow, gentle manner; to be cooked in heat and moisture; to worry, fret. — *n.* A house for bathing, sweating, cupping, etc.; a house of prostitution; brothel; a dish that has been cooked by stewing; esp. a dish of meat cut in pieces and cooked in gravy with or without vegetables; a state of agitating excitement; confusion.

Steward, stu′ard, *n.* A man employed to manage domestic concerns, superintend other servants, collect rents, keep accounts, etc. (*Naut.*) A head waiter and storekeeper on board a ship or other vessel. A fiscal agent of certain bodies. — **Stew′ardess**, *n.* A female waiter in charge of the ladies' cabin on shipboard. — **Stew′ardship**, *n.* The office of a steward.

Stibial, stib′ĭ-al, *a.* Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.

Stich, stik, *n.* A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line in the Scriptures; a row of trees.

Stick, stik, *n.* A small shoot, or branch, of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; staff; any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber; a piece of wood, esp. a long, slender piece; anything shaped like a stick. (*Print.*) An instrument of adjustable width in which type is arranged in words and lines: see COMPOSING-STICK. A thrust; stab. — *v. t.* [STUCK, STICKING.] To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce, stab, kill by piercing; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; to set, fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on a pointed instrument; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface. (*Print.*) To compose or arrange in a composing-stick. — *v. i.* To hold to, by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity of attraction; to adhere; to remain where placed; to cling, be united closely; to be hindered from proceeding, stop; to be embarrassed or puzzled, hesitate; to cause difficulties or scruples; to adhere closely in friendship and affection. — **Stick′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Inclined to stick; having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. — **Stick′-lac**, *n.* Lac in its natural state, incrusting small twigs. — **Stickle′back**, -l-bak, *n.* A small nest-building fish, of several species, — so called from the spines which arm its back, ventral fins, and other parts.

Stickleback.

Stickle, stik′l, *v. i.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To take part with one side or the other; to contend, contest, or altercate, in a pertinacious manner on insufficient grounds; to stand for one's rights. — **Stick′ler**, *n.* One who stickles; one who arbitrates a duel; a second; an umpire; one who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.

Stiff, stif, *a.* Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; impetuous in motion; not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; rigorous; not natural and easy; formal in manner. (*Naut.*) Bearing a press of canvas without careening much. — **Stiff′en**, stif′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make stiff, make less pliant or flexible; to inspissate, make more thick or viscous. — *v. i.* To become stiff, become more rigid or less flexible; to become more thick, or less soft, be inspissated; to become less susceptible of oppression, grow more obstinate. — **Stiff′-necked**, -nekt, *a.* Stubborn; inflexible; obstinate; contumacious.

Stifle, stĭ′fl, *v. t.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To stop the breath, choke, oppress with foul air, etc., suffocate, smother; to extinguish, deaden, quench; to suppress the manifestation or report of, conceal, repress, destroy. — *n.* (*Far.*) The joint on the hind leg of a horse next to the flank, and corresponding to the knee in man: see HORSE. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

Stigma, stig′mȧ, *n.*; *E. pl.* -MAS, -mȧz, *L. pl.* -MATA, -ma-tȧ. A mark with a burning iron; a brand; any mark of infamy. (*Bot.*) The upper vascular part of the pistil, which receives the pollen. — **Stigmat′ic, -ical**, *a.* Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character; impressing with infamy or reproach. — **Stig′matize**, *v. t.* [-TIZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on, characterize by a mark or term of reproach.

s, Stigma. (*Bot.*)

Stile, stīl, *n.* A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

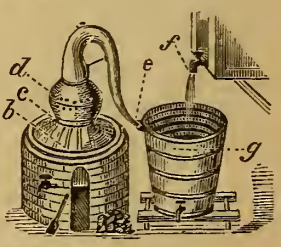
Stile, stīl, *n.* A step, or set of steps, for passing a fence or wall.

Stiletto, stĭ-let′to, *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -tōz. A small dagger with a round, pointed blade; a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin. — *v. t.* [STILETTOED (-tōd), -TOING.] To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

Stiletto.

Still, stil, *v. t.* [STILLED (stild), STILLING.] To stop (noise, motion, or agitation); to make quiet; to quiet (tumult, agitation, or excitement); to calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, silence, check, restrain. — *a.* Uttering no sound; silent; not disturbed by noise or agitation; motionless; quiet; calm; serene; inert; stagnant. — *n.* Freedom from noise; silence. — *adv.* To this time; until and during the time now present; habitually; always; uniformly; by an additional degree; with repeated and added efforts; notwithstanding what has been said or done; in spite of what has occurred; nevertheless, — sometimes used as a conjunction; after that. — **Still′y**, *a.* Still; quiet; calm. — *adv.* Silently; without noise; calmly; quietly; without tumult. — **Still′-birth**, *n.* A thing born without life. — **-born**, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive. — **-burn**, *adv.* To burn in the process of distillation. — **-life**, *n.* (*Painting.*) The class or style of painting which represents objects not having animate existence, as fruits, flowers, dead game or animals, etc.

Still, stil, *n.* An apparatus used in the distillation of liquors, etc.; a distillery. — *v. i.* and *t.* To distill. — **Stillati′tious, -tish′us**, *a.* Falling in drops, drawn by a still. — **Stil′latory, -to-rĭ**, *n.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation; place where distillation is performed; a laboratory.



Simple form of Still.

b, retort or boiler; *c*, *d*, head and neck; *e*, end of neck where it joins the worm; *f*, cock; *g*, worm-tub.

Stilt, stilt, *n.* A piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking; a root which rises above the surface of the ground. — *v. t.* To raise on stilts, elevate; to raise by unnatural means. — **Stilt′ed**, *a.* Artificially elevated; pompous.

Stimulate, stim′u-lāt, *v. t.* To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive, or by persuasion; to incite, impel, urge, instigate, irritate, exasperate, incense. (*Med.*) To produce a transient increase of vital activity in. — **Stim′ulant**, *a.* Serving to stimulate. (*Med.*) Producing increased vital action in the organism, or any of its parts. — *n.* That which stimulates, provokes, or excites. (*Med.*) An agent which produces a transient increase of vital activity in the organism, or any of its parts. — **Stimula′tion**, *n.* Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated. (*Med.*) An exaltation of organic action. — **Stim′ula′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating. — *n.* That which stimulates or rouses into more vigorous action. —

Stim′ula′tor, *n.* One who, etc. — **Stim′ulus**, *n.*; *pl.* **-LI.** A goad; something that rouses the mind or spirits: an incitement to action or exertion. (*Med.*) That which produces a transient increase of vital action.

Sting, sting, *n.* A sharp-pointed poison-bearing weapon in the head or hinder part of the body of certain insects and animals; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the point of an epigram, or other pointed, sarcastic saying. — *v. t.* [STUNG (STANG is obsolete), STINGING.] To pierce with a sting; to pain acutely. — **Sting′aree′**, **-a-re′**, **Sting′-ray**, *n.* A fish of the ray family, whose long, flexible tail is armed with a serrated spine with which it inflicts ugly wounds. — **Stin′go**, stin′go, *n.* Old beer; sharp or strong liquor. — **Sting′y**, **-Y**, *a.* Having power to sting or produce pain.

Stingy, stin′jĭ, *a.* [-GIER; -GIEST.] Extremely close and covetous; avaricious; niggardly. — **Stin′giness**, *n.*

Stink, stink, *v. i.* [STANK or STUNK, STINKING.] To emit a strong, offensive smell. — *n.* A strong smell; disgusting odor. — **Stink′ard**, *n.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal allied to the skunk, found in Java and Sumatra.

Stint, stint, *v. t.* To restrain within certain limits; to bound, confine, limit; to assign a certain task in labor to. — *n.* Limit; bound; restraint; extent; quantity assigned; proportion allotted.

Stipe.

Stipe, stīp, *n.* (*Bot.*) The base of a frond, as of a fern; stalk of a pistil; trunk of a tree; stem of a fungus or mushroom when any exists. — **Stip′ule**, **-ūl**, **-ula**, **-u-lȧ**, *n.* An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance. — **Stip′ulate**, **-u-lāt**, *a.* Furnished with stipules.

s s, Stipules.

Stipend, stī′pend, *n.* Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary. — **Stipend′iary**, **-Y-a-rĭ**, *a.* Receiving wages or salary. — *n.* One who, etc.

Stipple, stip′pl, *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To engrave by means of dots. — *n.* A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines.

Stipule, **Stipulate**, *a.* See under STIPE.

Stipulate, stip′u-lāt, *v. i.* To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract. — **Stipula′tion**, *n.* Act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining; that which is stipulated; covenant; agreement; contract; engagement. — **Stip′ula′tor**, *n.*

Stir, stēr, *v. t.* [STIRRED (stērd), -RING.] To change the place of in any manner; to agitate; to cause the particles (of a liquid, etc.) to change place (by motion of something passing through); to bring into debate, agitate; to incite to action, instigate, prompt; to move, rouse, animate, stimulate, excite, provoke. — *v. i.* To move one's self, change one's position; to be in motion, be active; to become the object of notice or conversation; to rise in the morning. — *n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance or commotion; seditious uproar; agitation of thoughts.

Stirk. See under STEER, *n.*

Stirrup, stur′rup *or* stĭr′rup, *n.* A kind of ring, for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached to a strap fastened to the saddle. (*Mach.*) Any piece resembling the stirrup of a saddle.

Stitch, stich, *v. t.* [STITCHED (sticht), STITCHING.] To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; to sew or unite together. — *v. i.* To practice stitching. — *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made; a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a space between 2 double furrows in plowed ground; an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

Stithy, stith′Y, *n.* An anvil; a smith's shop; smithy.

Stiver, sti′vēr, *n.* A Dutch coin and money of account = 2 cents.

Stoat, stōt, *n.* The ermine, — so called when of a reddish color, as in summer.

Stock, stok, *n.* The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the stem or firm branch in which a graft is inserted; something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post; one as dull and lifeless as a post; the principal supporting part; part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; the wood to which the barrel, lock, etc., of a fire-arm are secured; a long, rectangular piece of wood, which is an important part of several forms of gun-carriage; the wooden handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a brace; block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane; the cross-bar at the upper end of the shank of an anchor, which cants the anchor fluke down; block in which an anvil is fixed; an adjustable handle for holding dies for cutting screws; the original progenitor, also, the race or line of a family; lineage; family; money invested in business; capital of a bank or other company; money funded in government securities; *pl.* property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies, or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt. (*Book-keeping.*) The account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn. Supply provided; store; goods regularly on hand; whole amount of goods on hand; raw material. (*Agric.*) Domestic animals or beasts collected, used, or raised on a farm. A kind of stiff, wide band or cravat for the neck. *pl.* A frame, with holes in which the feet or the feet and hands of criminals were confined. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. (*Bot.*) A flowering, cruciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament. (*Cookery.*) The essence extracted from meat; broth. — *v. t.* [STOCKED (stokt), STOCKING.] To lay up for future use, as merchandise, etc.; to provide with material requisites; to store, fill, supply; to put into a pack, as cards. — *a.* Used or available for constant service, as if constituting a portion of a stock or supply; permanent; standing. — *Dead stock.* (*Agric.*) The implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use, — disting. fr. *live stock*, or the domestic animals on a farm. — *To take s.* To make an inventory of stock or goods on hand. — *To take s. in.* To accept as truth, feel confidence in. — **Stock′y**, **-Y**, *a.* Thick and firm; stout; rather thick than tall or corpulent. — **Stock′account′**, *n.* An account on a merchant's ledger, one side of which shows the original capital or stock and subsequent additions thereto, the other side showing the amounts withdrawn. — **-bro′ker**, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares or stocks. — **-dove**, *n.* The wild pigeon of Europe, so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or else from its breeding in the stocks of trees. — **-exchange′**, *n.* The building or place where stocks are bought and sold; transactions of all kinds in stocks; an association or body of stock-brokers. — **-fish**, *n.* Fish dried in the sun without being salted, — so called from its hardness. — **-holder**, *n.* A proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. — **-job′ber**, *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain. — **-job′bing**, *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks. — **-still**, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still. — **Stockade′**, **-ād′**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A line of posts or stakes

Stocks.

Stockade.

set in the earth as a fence or barrier. An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—*v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.—**Stock'ing**, *n.* A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.—**Stock'inet'**, -ĭ-net', *n.* An elastic knit fabric of which stockings are made.

Stoic, sto'ĭk, *n.* A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed; a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.—**Sto'ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.—**Sto'icism, -ĭ-sizm**, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoker, stōk'ẽr, *n.* One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. that of a locomotive, or marine steam-engine.

Stole. See STEAL.

Stole, stōl, *n.* A long, loose garment reaching to the feet. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A narrow band of silk or stuff, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

Stole, stōl, **Sto'lon**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A lax, trailing stem given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals; a sucker.—**Stol'oniferous**, -ẽr-us, *a.* Producing or putting forth stoles.

Stoloniferous Stem.

Stolid, stol'id, *a.* Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.—**Stolid'ity**, *n.* State or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stomach, stum'ak, *n.* (*Anat.*) A simple, compound, or complex cavity or receptacle for food, with muscular membranous walls: it is one of the principal organs of digestion. Appetite; inclination; liking; desire.—*v. t.* [STOMACHED (-akt), -ACHING.] To resent; to receive or bear without repugnance, brook.—**Stom'acher**, -a-chẽr, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by women.—**Stomach'ic, -ical**, sto-mak'ik-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, strengthening to, or exciting the action of, the stomach.—**Stomach'ic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

Stomp, stomp, *v. i.* To stamp with the foot.

Stone, stōn, *n.* A mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter; a fragment or small mass of rock; material for building, etc., obtained from rock; a precious stone; gem; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. (*Med.*) A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. A testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; a weight which is legally 14 pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed. [The *stone* of butchers' meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese, 16 lbs.; of hemp, 32 lbs.; of glass, 5 lbs.] Torpidness and insensibility.—*v. t.* [STONED (stōnd), STONING.] To pelt, beat, or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones.—*Stone age.* A supposed age of the world, when stone and bone were used as materials for weapons and tools,—called also the *flint age;* succeeded by the *bronze age.*—*Philosopher's s.* A pretended substance formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.—*Rocking s.* A large stone so balanced upon another stone that it can be set in motion, or made to oscillate, by a slight force.—*To leave no s. unturned.* To use all practicable means to effect an object.—**Ston'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone; converting into stone; petrifying; inflexible; hard; cruel; obdurate.—**Ston'iness**, *n.*—**Ston'y-heart'ed**, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.—**Ston'er**, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.—**Stone'-coal**, *n.* Hard coal; anthracite coal.—**-cut'ter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.—**-fruit**, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, etc.; a drupe.—**-mar'ten**, *n.* The common European or beech marten; its fur. See MARTEN.—**-ware**, *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.—**-work**, *n.* Mason's work of stone.—**Stone's'-cast, -throw**, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

Stood. See STAND.

Stook, stŏŏk, *n.* A small collection of sheaves set up in the field,—in Eng., 12 sheaves; a shock.—*v. t.* [STOOKED (stŏŏkt), STOOKING.] To set up (sheaves of grain) in stooks.

Stool, stŏŏl, *n.* A seat without a back, intended for one person; the seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; a discharge from the bowels.—**Stool'-pig'eon**, *n.* A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net; a person used to decoy others.

Stool, stŏŏl, *n.* The root or stem of a tree or plant, cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up; also, the set of shoots thus produced.

Stoom. See STUM.

Stoop, stōōp, *v. i.* [STOOPED (stōōpt), STOOPING.] To bend the body downward and forward; to incline forward in standing or walking; to bend by compulsion; to descend from rank or dignity; to come down on prey, as a hawk; esp., to come down from a height with closed wings; to swoop; to alight from the wing; to sink.—*n.* Act of stooping; habitual bend of back and shoulders; descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

Stoop, stōōp, *n.* The steps of a door; often, a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides.

Stoop, stōōp, *n.* A vessel of liquor; a flagon.

Stop, stop, *v. t.* [STOPPED (stopt), -PING.] To close (an aperture) by filling or by obstructing; to obstruct, render impassable; to arrest the progress of; to hinder from acting or moving; to regulate the sound of (musical strings) by pressing them against the fingerboard; to punctuate.—*v. i.* To cease to go forward; to cease from any motion or course of action; to spend a short time, stay, tarry.—*n.* Act of stopping or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress, of operation, or of action; that which stops or obstructs; any contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated; a mark of punctuation.—**Stop'-cock**, *n.* A faucet; a cock or valve for checking or regulating the flow of water, gas, etc., through or from a pipe.—**-gap**, *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm; a temporary expedient.—**Stop'page, -pej**, *n.* Act of stopping or arresting progress, motion, or action; state of being stopped.—**Stop'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel. (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something.—*v. t.* [STOPPERED (-pẽrd), -PERING.] To close or secure with a stopper.—**Stop'ple**, -pl, *n.* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

Stop-cock.

Storage. See under STORE.

Storax, sto'raks, *n.* A fragrant resin from the Oriental liquid-ambar and styrax, used in medicine and perfumery.

Store, stōr, *n.* A source from which supplies may be drawn; a great quantity; great number; a place of deposit for large quantities; store-house; magazine: any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail; *pl.* articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object.—*v. t.* [STORED (stōrd), STORING.] To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate, furnish, supply; to stock or furnish against a future time; to deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation.—*In store.* In a state of accumulation or of readiness.—*To set s. by.* To value greatly.—**Store'-house**, *n.* A building for keeping goods of any kind, esp. provisions; a magazine; warehouse.—**-room**, *n.* A room in which articles are stored.—**Stor'age, -ej**, *n.* Act of

depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse; price for keeping goods in a store.

Stork, stôrk, *n.* A large migratory wading bird, of several species, allied to the heron: it feeds upon fish, reptiles, etc., builds its nest upon tops of chimneys, etc., and is noted for affection to its young and its parents.

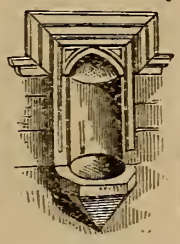
Stork.

Storm, stôrm, *n.* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a fall of rain or snow; a violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; tumultuous force; adversity; distress. (*Mil.*) A violent assault on a fortified place. — *v. t.* [STORMED (stôrmd), STORMING.] (*Mil.*) To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, etc. — *v. i.* To raise a tempest; to blow with violence; to rain, hail, snow, etc., esp. in a violent manner, — used impersonally; to rage, fume. — **Storm'-beat**, *a.* Beaten, injured, or impaired by storms. — **Storm'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Characterized by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; proceeding from violent agitation or fury; violent; passionate; rough. — **Storm'iness**, *n.*

Story, sto'rĭ, *n.* A narration or recital of that which has occurred; history; esp., the relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; tale; a fictitious narrative, less elaborate than a novel; a falsehood. — *v. t.* [STORIED (-rid), STORYING.] To make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe. — **Sto'ried**, -rid, *p. a.* Told in a story; having a history; interesting from the stories pert. to it.

Story, sto'rĭ, *n.* A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a loft; floor.

Stoup, stōōp, *n.* A flagon. (*Eccl.*) A basin for holy water at the entrance of Rom. Cath. churches.


Stoup.

Stout, stowt, *a.* Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust; bold; intrepid; brave; big in stature; large. — *n.* A strong kind of beer.

Stove, stōv, *n.* Orig., a house or room artificially warmed; a hothouse for plants; an apparatus in which fire is made for warming a room or house, or for culinary or other purposes.

Stove. See STAVE.

Stover, sto'vēr, *n.* Fodder, provision for cattle.

Stow, sto, *v. t.* [STOWED (stōd), STOWING.] To place or arrange in a compact mass; to fill, by packing closely. — **Stow'age**, -ej, *n.* Act or operation of placing in a suitable position, or the suitable disposition of several things together; room for the reception of things to be reposited; state of being laid up. — **Stow'away**, *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel about to sail, to obtain a free passage.

Strabismus, stra-biz'mus, *n.* (*Med.*) An affection of one or both eyes, in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; squinting.

Straddle, strad'dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To stand or walk with the legs far apart. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* Act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet further apart than usual; position, or distance between the feet, of one who straddles. (*Stock Exch.*) A contract which gives the holder the privilege of calling for stock at a fixed price, or of delivering it at the same price to the party who signs the contract.

Straggle, strag'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to wander at large without any certain direction or object; to spread apart; to escape or stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant; to occur at intervals or apart from one another.

Straight, strāt, *a.* [STRAIGHTER; STRAIGHTEST.] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked. (*Bot.*) Not much curved. According with justice and rectitude; upright; even or uniform in quality; without exception or reservation. — *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time. — **Straight'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make straight, reduce to a straight form. — **Straight'forward**, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating. — **Straight'ly**, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly. — **Straight'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc.; rectitude. — **Straight'way**, *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time: without delay.

Straight, Straighten. Sometimes written for STRAIT, STRAITEN.

Strain, strān, *v. t.* [STRAINED (strānd), STRAINING.] To draw with force, stretch; to put to the utmost strength, exert to the utmost; to harm by over-exertion, injure by drawing or stretching, sprain; to make tighter; to make uneasy or unnatural, force, constrain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered. — *n.* A violent effort; esp., an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over-exertion; a continued course of action; a particular portion of a tune; esp., one with a peculiar interest or expression; the subject or theme of a poem or discourse; style; turn; tendency; inborn disposition; family; family blood. — **Strain'er**, *n.* One who strains; that through which any liquid passes for purification.

Strait, strāt, *a.* Narrow; close; not broad; difficult; distressful. — *n.* (*Geog.*) A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, — chiefly in pl. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity. — **Strait'ly**, *adv.* In a straight manner; narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously; intimately. — **Strait'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness; rigor; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity. — **Strait'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make strait, narrow, confine; to make tense or tight; to distress, press with poverty or other necessity. — **Strait'-jack'et**, *n.* A strait-waistcoat. — **-laced**, -lāst, *a.* Bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals. — **-waist'coat**, *n.* A dress used for restraining maniacs, or those laboring under violent delirium, and having long sleeves which are tied behind the back, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them.

Strake, strāk, *n.* An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other. (*Ship-building.*) A continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

Stramineous, stra-min'e-us, *a.* Consisting of straw; chaffy; like straw; straw-colored.

Stramonium, stra-mo'nĭ-um, **Stramony**, stram'o-nĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant having rank leaves, and large trumpet-shaped flowers, — a species of *Datura*, — used in medicine as a narcotic; thorn-apple.

Stramonium.
Leaf, Flower, and Fruit.

Strand, strand, *n.* The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake. — *v. t.* To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship. — *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.

Strand, strand, *n.* One of the twists of which a rope is composed. — *v. t.* To break one of the strands of (a rope).

Strange, strānj, *a.* Belonging to another country; not domestic; belonging to other persons; not before known, heard, or seen; not according to the common way; causing surprise; exciting curiosity; new; outlandish; wonderful; odd; queer; particular. — **Stran'ger**, *n.* One who is strange; a foreigner; one whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country; one who is

unknown or unacquainted, or not familiar; one not admitted to fellowship; a guest; visitor. (*Law.*) One not privy to an act, contract, or title.

Strangle, stran′gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To destroy the life of by stopping respiration, suffocate, choke; to suppress. — **Stran′gles**, -glz, *n.* (*Far.*) A tumor or swelling in a horse's throat. — **Stran′gula′ted**, *a.* (*Surg.*) Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression. — **Stran′gula′tion**, *n.* Act of strangling; suffocation. (*Med.*) Inordinate compression or constriction. — **Stran′gury**, -gu-rĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop. — **Strangu′rious**, stran-gu′rĭ-us, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.

Strap, strap, *n.* A long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material, of various forms and for various uses; an instrument for sharpening a razor; a strop. (*Carp.*) An iron plate for connecting 2 or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts. (*Mach.*) A band or strip of metal, usually curved, to clasp and hold other parts. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position. — *v. t.* [STRAPPED (strapt), -PING.] To beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap; to sharpen by rubbing on a strap, as a razor. — **Strappa′do**, *n.* A military punishment, which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall. — *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado.

Strapping, strap′ping, *a.* Tall; lusty; bouncing.

Strata, *pl.* of STRATUM.

Stratagem, strat′a-jem, *n.* A plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; any artifice. — **Strat′eget′ics**, -jet′iks, *n.* (*Mil.*) Science of military movement; generalship. — **Strate′gic, -gical**, -te′jik-al, *a.* Pert. to strategy; effected by artifice. — *Strategic point.* Any point or region in the theater of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent. — **Strat′egist**, *n.* One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements. — **Strat′egy**, *n.* Science of military command, or science of directing great military movements; generalship.

Stratum, stra′tum, *n.*; *pl.* -TA, -tâ. (*Geol.*) A layer of earth or rock of any kind, formed by natural causes, esp. when it is one of a series of layers. A bed or layer artificially made. — **Strat′ify**, strat′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth; to lay in strata. — **Strat′ifica′tion**, *n.* State of being formed into layers in the earth; act of laying in strata; process of being arranged in strata or layers. — **Strat′iform**, *a.* Having the form of strata.

Straw, straw, *n.* The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc.; a mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; anything proverbially worthless. — *Man of straw.* An image of straw, etc., resembling a man; an imaginary person. — *S. bail.* Worthless bail, as being given by irresponsible persons. — *S. bid.* A bid for a contract, which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. — *To be in the s.* To be brought to bed, as a pregnant woman, beds having been formerly made of straw. — **Straw′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, made of, or like, straw. — **Straw′-col′or**, *n.* The color of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish color. — **Straw′berry**, *n.* A plant and its fruit, of many varieties.

Strawberry.
Leaf, Flower, and Fruit.

Stray, stra, *v. i.* [STRAYED (strād), STRAYING.] To wander, as from a direct course, from company, or from the proper limits, or from the path of duty or rectitude; to deviate, err, swerve, depart; to go astray; to go at large, roam, rove. — *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering. — *n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.

Streak, strēk, *n.* A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe. (*Ship-building.*) A uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern. — *v. t.* [STREAKED (strēkt), STREAKING.] To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe. — **Streaked**, strēkt *or* strēk′ed, *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color. — **Streak′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having streaks; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

Stream, strēm, *n.* A river, brook, or other course of running water; a current of fluid, as of water in the ocean, or of melted metal, or a flow of air or gas; an issuing in beams or rays, as of light; anything issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts; drift; tendency; current of affairs or events; a number of individuals moving on without interval. — *v. i.* [STREAMED (strēmd), STREAMING.] To issue in a stream, flow in a current, as a fluid or whatever resembles fluids; to pour out or emit an abundant stream (of tears); to issue in streaks or rays, radiate; to extend, stretch in a long line. — *v. t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to pour. — **Stream′er**, *n.* An ensign or flag; pennon; an auroral stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon. — **Stream′let**, *n.* A small stream; rivulet; rill. — **Stream′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with streams or running water; flowing with a current.

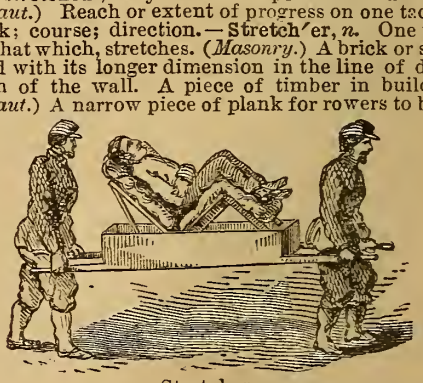
Street, strēt, *n.* A paved way or road; a city road; main way, disting. from a lane or alley. — **Street′-walk′er**, *n.* A common prostitute who offers herself to sale in the streets.

Strength, Strengthen, etc. See under STRONG.

Strenuous, stren′u-us, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

Stress, stres, *n.* That which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; that which constrains; pressure; urgency; importance; violence. (*Mech.*) Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies.

Stretch, strech, *v. t.* [STRETCHED (strecht), STRETCHING.] To draw out, extend, esp. in length; to extend in breadth, spread, expand; to reach out, put forth; to make tense, render tight; to strain; to exaggerate; to extend too far. — *v. i.* To be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to be extended, spread; to be extended, without breaking, as elastic substances; to strain beyond the truth, exaggerate. (*Naut.*) To direct a course, sail; to make violent efforts in running. — *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; reach; effort; struggle; strain; extent to which anything may be stretched; any extended portion or division. (*Naut.*) Reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack; course; direction. — **Stretch′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stretches. (*Masonry.*) A brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. A piece of timber in building. (*Naut.*) A narrow piece of plank for rowers to brace



Stretcher.

their feet against. A litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

Strew, strōō *or* stro, *v. t.* [STREWED (strōōd *or* strōd); STREWING.] To scatter, spread by scattering; to scatter loosely; to cover by scattering something over.

Stria, strī′à, *n.*; *pl.* STRI′Æ, -e. (*Nat. Hist.*) A small channel, or thread-like line, in the surface of a shell,

a crystal, or other object. — **Stri'ate**, -āt, -ated, *a.* Formed with small channels; finely channeled.

Stricken, Strickle. See under STRIKE.

Strict, strikt, *a.* Strained; drawn close; tight; tense; not relaxed; exact; accurate; rigorously nice; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; rigorous; rigidly interpreted; exactly limited; restricted; severe. — **Strict'ure**, strik'chur, *n.* A touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure. (*Med.*) A drawing; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body. — **Strin'gent**, -jent, *a.* Binding strongly; urgent. — **Strin'gency**, -jen-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.; severe pressure.

Stride, strīd, *n.* A step, esp. one that is long, measured, or pompous; space covered by a long step. — *v. i.* [*imp.* STRID, STRODE (strōd); *p. p.* STRID, STRIDDEN; STRIDING.] To walk with long steps; to straddle. — *v. t.* To pass over at a step.

Stridor, stri'dôr, *n.* A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise. [L., fr. *stridere*, to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] — **Stri'dent**, *a.* Characterized by harshness; grating. — **Strid'ulous**, strĭd'u-lus, *a.* Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking.

Strife, strīf, *n.* Exertion or contention for superiority, intellectual or physical; contention in battle; struggle for victory; that which is contended against. — **Strive**, strīv, *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIVEN (striv'n); STRIVING.] To make efforts, use exertion, labor hard; to struggle in opposition; to contend reciprocally, vie, emulate, endeavor, aim.

Strigose, stri-gōs', **Stri'gous**, -gus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Set with stiff, lanceolate bristles; hispid.

Strike, strīk, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK; *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN (STROOK, *obs.*); STRIKING: *struck* is more commonly used, in the p. p., than *stricken*.] To touch or hit with some force, give a blow to; to give (a blow); to impel with or as with a blow; to stamp with a stroke, coin; to cause to enter or penetrate; to graze in successive hits or touches; to punish, smite; to cause to sound by one or more beats; to lower, let or take down; to impress strongly; to affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; to produce by a sudden action; to make and ratify; to level (a measure of grain, salt, etc.) by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. — *v. i.* To make a quick blow or thrust; to hit, dash, clash; to sound by percussion, with blows, or as if with blows; to make an attack; to touch; to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect, penetrate; to quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages, etc.; to lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy; to break forth, commence suddenly. — *n.* An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc.; act of combiuing and quitting work in order to compel an employer to pay a certain scale of wages, etc. (*Geol.*) The horizontal direction of the out-cropping edges of tilted rocks. In games of ball, a ball hit at and missed by the batsman; also a good ball not struck at. — *To strike hands with.* To make a compact or agreement with. — *To s. off.* To separate by a blow or any sudden action. (*Print.*) To impress. print. — *To s. out.* To produce by collision, force out; to blot out, efface, erase; to devise, invent, contrive. — *To s. sail.* To take in sail; to cease to advance. — *To s. up.* To cause to sound; to begin to sing or play. — **Strick'en**, strĭk'n, *p. a.* Struck; smitten; brought under influence or control; worn out; advanced; whole, entire, — said of the hour as marked by the striking of the clock. — **Strick'le**, -l, *n.* An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; an instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle. — **Stroke**, strōk, *n.* A blow: the striking of one body against another; a hostile blow or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; fatal attack; the sound of the clock; a dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil; a masterly effort; an effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced; series of operations. (*Naut.*) The sweep of an oar in rowing; the strokesman. (*Steam Eng.*) The entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder. — *v. t.* [STROKED (strōkt), STROKING.] To rub gently with the hand; esp., to rub gently in one direction, soothe; to make smooth. — **Strokes'man**, *n.* The man who rows the attermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

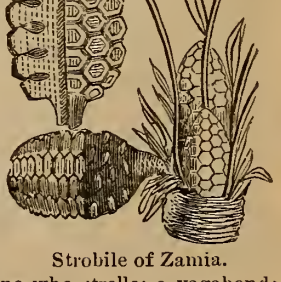
String, string, *n.* A small or slender rope, line, or cord; a ribbon; thread on which anything is filed; line of things; cord of a musical instrument; nerve or tendon of an animal body; series of things connected or following in succession; number of points made in a game of billiards. (*Shipbuilding.*) The highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling. — *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUNG; *p. p.* STRUNG, rarely STRINGED (stringd); STRINGING.] To furnish with strings; to put in tune the strings of (a stringed instrument); to put on a string or thread; to make tense, strengthen; to deprive of strings, strip the strings from. — **Stringed**, stringd, *a.* Having strings. — **String'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; capable of being drawn into a string, or strings; ropy; viscid. — **String'iness**, *n.* — **String'er**, *n.* One who strings; one who makes or provides strings, esp. for bows. (*Railroad Engin.*) A longitudinal sleeper. A streak of planking carried round the inside of a vessel on the under side of the beams; a long horizontal timber in a frame, to tie uprights, support a floor, etc. — **String'-halt**, *n.* (*Far.*) A sudden and convulsive twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, — corruptly called *spring-halt*.

Stringent, Stringency. See under STRICT.

Strip, strip, *v. t.* [STRIPPED (stript), STRIPPING.] To pull or tear off (a covering); to deprive of a covering, skin, peel; to deprive, bereave, make destitute; to uncover, unsheathe; to press out the last milk of, at a milking. — *v. i.* To take off clothes or covering, undress. — *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long. — **Strip'ling**, *n.* A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. — **Strip'pings**, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. — **Stripe**, strīp, *n.* A line, or long, narrow division of anything, of a different color or appearance from the ground; a long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color; any linear variation of color, texture, or appearance; a stroke or blow, esp. one with a rod, strap, or scourge; a long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or rod. — *v. t.* [STRIPED (strīpt), STRIPING.] To make stripes, form with lines of different colors, variegate with stripes. — **Striped**, strīpt, *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

Strive. See under STRIFE.

Strobile, strob'il, *n.* (*Bot.*) A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine; a cone: see PERICARP. (*Physiol.*) An individual producing, non-sexually, sexual individuals differing from itself also in other respects, as the tape-worm.



Strobile of Zamia.

Stroke, etc. See under STRIKE.

Stroll, strōl, *v. i.* [STROLLED (strōld), STROLLING.] To wander on foot, ramble idly or leisurely, rove, roam, range, stray. — *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble. — **Stroll'er**, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; vagrant.

Strong, strong, *a.* [STRONGER (stron'gẽr), STRONGEST.] Having physical active power, or great physical power to act: vigorous; having physical passive power: having ability to bear or endure; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; having great military or naval force; having great wealth, means, or resources; reaching a certain degree or limit, in respect to strength or numbers; moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; naturally secure against the attacks of disease; sound; robust; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on

the mind or imagination; ardent; zealous; earnestly engaged; having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree; full of spirit; intoxicating; affecting the sight forcibly; bright; vivid; affecting the taste or smell powerfully; not of easy digestion; solid; well established; not easily overthrown or altered; violent; vehement; earnest; having great force, vigor, power, etc., as the mind, intellect, or any faculty; comprising much in few words; energetic. (*Stock Exchange.*) Tending to higher prices. — *Strong verbs.* (*Gram.*) Verbs which form their past tenses and passive participles, not by adding *-ed* and *-t*, but by vowel changes, or ablaut, q. v.; as *break, broke; get, got.* — **Strong'hold,** *n.* A fastness; fort or fortress; fortified place; place of security. — **Strong'ly,** *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength; with great force or power; firmly; forcibly; eagerly. — **Strength,** *n.* Quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; power of resisting attacks; effective power in an institution or enactment; legal or moral force; one who, or that which, is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, navy, etc.; vigor of style, force of expression, — said of a literary work; intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element; vehemence; force. — **Strength'en,** *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make strong or stronger, add strength to; to fix in resolution; to cause to increase in power or security; to invigorate, confirm, establish, fortify, animate, encourage. — *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

Strontia, stron'shĭ-ȧ, **-tian,** -shĭ-an, *n.* (*Min.*) An infusible grayish-white earth, the oxide of strontium: the nitrate of strontia is used in red fireworks.

Strop, strop, *n.* A strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, for sharpening razors, etc. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope spliced circularly, and put round a block for hanging it. — *v. t.* [STROPPED (stropt), -PING.] To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

Strophe, stro'fe, *n.; pl.* -PHES, -fēz. (*Anc. Poet.*) That part of a choral ode which was sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.

Strove. See STRIVE.

Strow. Same as STREW.

Struck. See STRIKE.

Structure, struk'chur, *n.* Act of building; manner of building; form; construction; arrangement of parts, organs, or constituent particles; manner of organization; a building of any kind; edifice. — **Struc'tural,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Struggle, strug'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To strive, or to make efforts with contortions of the body; to use great efforts, labor hard; to be in agony, labor in any kind of difficulty or distress; to contend, endeavor. — *n.* Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; contention; strife; contortions of extreme distress; agony. — **Strug'gler,** *n.*

Strum, strum, *v. i.* and *t.* To thrum; to play (on a piano, etc.) in a coarse, noisy way.

Struma, stroō'mȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as SCROFULA, q. v., — sometimes applied to bronchocele or goitre. (*Bot.*) The swelling or protuberance of any organ. — **Strumose',** -mōs', **Stru'mous,** -mus, *a.* Scrofulous; having struma, or swellings in the glands.

Strumpet, strum'pet, *n.* A prostitute; harlot.

Strung. See STRING.

Strut, strut, *v. i.* To walk affectedly with a lofty, proud gait and erect head. — *n.* Affectation of dignity in walking. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber obliquely placed from a king- or queen-post to strengthen a rafter or a horizontal piece; a brace: see FRAME or QUEEN-POST. (*Mach.*) Any part of a machine or structure, of which the principal function is to hold things apart.

Strychnia, strik'nĭ-ȧ, **-nine,** -nīn, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline vegetable alkaloid, having an intensely bitter taste; it is a very energetic and deadly tetanic poison, obtained from nux vomica, but in minute doses is a valuable medicine.

Stub, stub, *n.* The stump of a tree, esp. of a small tree, or shrub; the part of a leaf left in a check-book, etc., after the check is removed, to preserve memoranda concerning the check; anything short and thick; a short remnant, as of a cigar. — *v. t.* [STUBBED (stubd), -BING.] To grub up by the roots, extirpate; to strike (the toes) against a fixed object. — **Stub'bed,** *a.* Short and thick. — **Stub'bedness,** *n.* — **Stub'ble,** -bl, *n.* The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground. — **Stub'born,** *a.* Unreasonably obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; persevering; steady; constant; stiff; not flexible; enduring without complaint; hardy; firm; not easily melted or worked; obdurate; headstrong; stiff; refractory; intractable; rugged; contumacious; heady. — **Stub'by,** -bĭ, *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick; short and strong. — **Stub'-nail,** *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

Stucco, stuk'ko, *n.* Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; esp., a fine plaster, used for internal decorations and nice work; work made of stucco. — *v. t.* [STUCCOED (-kōd), STUCCOING.] To overlay with stucco or fine plaster.

Stuck. See STICK.

Stud, stud, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upright scantling, small timber, or joist between the main posts of a frame. A kind of ornamental nail with a large head; a kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt. (*Mach.*) A short rod, fixed in and projecting from something; a boss or protuberance. — *v. t.* To adorn with studs or knobs; to set thickly with studs, shining ornaments, etc. — **Stud'-bolt,** *n.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut upon the other; a standing-bolt. — **Stud'ding,** *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs. — **Stud'ding-sail,** *n.* (*Naut.*) A light sail set on a projecting spar outside of a principal or square sail in free winds to increase a vessel's speed: see SAIL.

Stud-bolt.

Stud, stud, *n.* A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. — **Stud'book,** *n.* A register of pure-bred horses of any one breed.

Study, stud'ĭ, *n.* Application of the mind to books, arts, science, or any subject, to learn what is not before known; thoughtful attention; meditation; contrivance; any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration; an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. (*Fine Arts.*) A work undertaken for improvement in an art, and often left incomplete; a sketch from nature, to be used in the composition of more finished works. — *v. i.* To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to apply the mind to books or learning; to endeavor diligently. — *v. t.* [STUDIED (-id), -YING.] To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to con over, commit to memory. — **Stu'dent,** *n.* One engaged in study; one who studies or examines; a scholar; one devoted to books; a bookish man. — **Stu'died,** -id, *p. a.* Closely examined; well considered; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; premeditated. — **Stu'dious,** -dĭ-us, *a.* Given to study; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; attentive to; careful; planned with study; favorable to study. — **Stu'dio,** -dĭ-o, *n.; pl.* -OS, -ōz. The workshop of an artist.

Stufa, stoō'fȧ, *n.* A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stuff, stuf, *n.* Material to be worked up in any process of manufacture; woven material; cloth not made into garments; a textile fabric made entirely of worsted; refuse or worthless matter; foolish or irrational language; nonsense. — *v. t.* [STUFFED (stuft), STUFFING.] To fill by crowding, load to excess; to thrust, crowd, press; to fill by being put into; to fill with seasoning; to obstruct, as any of the organs; to fill the skin of (animals) for the purpose of preserving as a specimen; to form or fashion by stuffing; to crowd with facts, cram the mind of. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously. — **Stuff'y,** -ĭ, *a.* An

gry and obstinate; sulky; ill-ventilated; close.— **Stuff'iness**, *n.* — **Stuff'ing**, *n.* That which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.— **Stuff'ing-box**, *n.* An arrangement for rendering a joint tight where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Stuffing-box.

Stultify, stul'tĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make foolish; to make a fool of. (*Law.*) To allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

Stum, stum, *n.* Unfermented grape-juice or wine; must; wine revived by new fermentation, from admixture of must. —*v. t.* To renew (wine) by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

Stumble, stum'bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to walk in a bungling or unsteady manner; to slide into a crime or an error; to err; to fall or light by chance. — *n.* A trip in walking or running; blunder; failure. — **Stum'bling-block, -stone**, *n.* A block or stone that causes stumbling; any cause of stumbling or error.

Stump, stump, *n.* The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; a fixed or rooted remnant of something; a stub; a rod, or frame of rods, used in the game of cricket; a short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, and used to shade or color a crayon or pencil drawing. *pl.* Legs. — *v. t.* [STUMPED (stumt), STUMPING.] To strike (anything fixed and hard) with the toe; to cut off a part of, reduce to a stump; to challenge; to travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; to knock down (the stump or wicket in cricket-playing). — **Stump'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick; stubby.

Stun, stun, *v. t.* [STUNNED (stund), -NING.] To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; to overcome; esp., to overpower the sense of hearing of; to surprise completely. — **Stun'ner**, *n.* One who, or that which, stuns, — often vulgarly applied to whatever overpowers by astonishment.

Stung. See STING.

Stunk. See STINK.

Stunt, stunt, *v. t.* To hinder from growth, prevent the growth of. — *n.* A check in growth, or that which has been checked in its growth; a stunted thing.

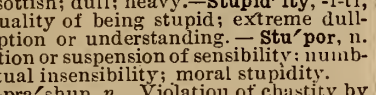
Stupe, stūp, *n.* (*Med.*) Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a sore; fomentation.

Stupefy, stu'pe-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make stupid, blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in, deprive of sensibility. — **Stupefac'tion**, *n.* Act of stupefying; a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity. — **Stupefac'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding. — **Stu'pefi'er**, *n.* — **Stupen'dous**, -dus, *a.* Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; esp., of astonishing magnitude or elevation. — **Stu'pid**, *a.* Very dull; wanting in understanding; grossly foolish; in a state of stupor, — said of persons; resulting from, or evincing, stupidity, — said of things; simple; insensible; sluggish; senseless; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy. — **Stupid'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding. — **Stu'por**, *n.* Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

Stupration, stu-pra'shun, *n.* Violation of chastity by force; rape.

Sturdy, stĕr'dĭ, *a.* [-DIER; -DIEST.] Foolishly obstinate; characterized by strength or force; stiff; stout; strong; robust; vigorous. — **Stur'dily**, *adv.*

Sturgeon, stĕr'jun, *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, several species of which are found in N. Europe, in the Black and Caspian Seas and their tributaries, in the lakes of North America, etc.



Sturgeon.

Stutter, stut'tĕr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To hesitate in uttering words, stammer. — *n.* The act of stuttering.

Sty, stī, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid. A pen or inclosure for swine; a place of bestial debauchery. — *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.

Stygian, stij'ĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hellish; infernal.

Style, stīl, *n.* An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax; a sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a pointed surgical instrument; mode of expressing thought in language, whether oral or written; choice of words; mode of presentation, esp. in music or any of the fine arts; regard to what is deemed elegant and appropriate, esp. in literary composition or in social demeanor; fashion; mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; the title; official designation. (*Chron.*) A mode of reckoning time. — *v. t.* [STYLED (stīld), STYLING.] To give a title to in addressing; to call, name, designate, characterize. — [In chronology, the *Old Style* follows the manner of computing the months and days established by Julius Cæsar, according to which every 4th year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is about 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in Oct., 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the council of Nice, A. D. 325. This reformation was adopted by act of Parliament in G. Britain in 1751, by which act 11 days in Sept., 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called *New Style*, according to which every year divisible by 4 (unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400), has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.] — **Styl'et**, *n.* A small poniard or dagger; stiletto. — **Styl'ish**, *a.* Given to, or fond of, the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; genteel. — **Styl'ist**, *n.* One attentive to style; a critic of style; a master or model of style.

Style, stīl, *n.* The pin or gnomon of a dial. (*Bot.*) The cylindrical and tapering portion of the pistil between the ovary and the stigma: see ANTHER. — **Sty'lar**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the style of a dial.

Styptic, stip'tik, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicament which serves to arrest hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part, — often used synonymously with *astringent*. — **Styp'tic, -tical**, *a.* Producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage: astringent. — **Styptic'ity**, -tis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being styptic; astringency.

Suasion, swa'zhun, *n.* Act of persuading; persuasion. — **Sua'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions; persuasive. — **Sua'sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Tending to persuade. — **Suave**, swāv, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable; gracious. — **Suav'ity**, swăv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* That which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness.

Subacid, sub-as'id, *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Subalpine, sub-al'pīn, *a.* Approximately alpine; belonging to a region next below alpine.

Subaltern, sub-awl'tĕrn, *a.* Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior. — *n.* One holding a subordinate position; a commissioned military officer below the rank of a captain. — **Sub'alter'nate**, *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive; subordinate: inferior.

Subaqueous, sub-a'kwe-us, *a.* Being beneath the surface of water. (*Geol.*) Formed in or under water.

Subastral, sub-as'tral, *a.* Beneath the stars or heavens: terrestrial.

Subastringent, sub-as-trin'jent, *a.* Astringent in a small degree; moderately astringent.

Subaudition, sub-aw-dish'un, *n.* Act of understanding something not expressed.

Sub-base, -bass, sub'bās, *n.* (*Mus.*) The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental base.

Subchanter, sub-chănt'ĕr, *n.* An underchanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

Subcommittee, sub-kom-mit'te, *a.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee; a small committee appointed from the members of a larger committee.

Sub-contrary, sub-kon′tra-rĭ, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (*Geom.*) Having, or being, in a contrary order — said of a section of an oblique cone with a circular base cut by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle, — applied also to 2 similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel. (*Logic.*) Characterizing the relation of opposition between the particular affirmative and particular negative; also, applied to the relation between 2 attributes which coexist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other. — *n.* (*Logic.*) A sub-contrary proposition; a proposition inferior or contrary in a lower degree.

Subcutaneous, sub-ku-ta′ne-us, *a.* Situated under the skin; pert. to or acting upon what is under the skin; hypodermic.

Sub-deacon, sub-de′kn, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) One belonging to a clerical order next below that of deacon.

Subdean, sub-dēn′, *n.* An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent. — **Subdean′ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* Office and rank of subdean.

Subdivide, sub-dĭ-vīd′, *v. t.* To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again (what has already been divided). — *v. i.* To be subdivided. — **Subdivi′sion**, -vizh′un, *n.* Act of subdividing, or separating a part into smaller parts; part of a thing made by subdividing.

Subdominant, sub-dom′ĭ-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The 4th tone above the tonic, — so called as being under the dominant.

Subduct, sub-dukt′, *v. t.* To withdraw, take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation. — **Subduc′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; arithmetical subtraction. — **Subdue**, -du′, *v. t.* [-DUED (-dūd′), -DUING.] To bring under, conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance; to overpower and destroy the force of; to overcome by discipline, bring under, tame; to overcome by persuasion, or other mild means; to reduce to tenderness; to make mellow, break (land), destroy (weeds).

Suberic, su-bēr′ik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or extracted from, cork.

Subfamily, sub′fam′ĭ-lĭ, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subordinate family; a division of a family.

Subgenus, sub′je′nus, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

Subito, su′bĭ-to, *adv.* (*Mus.*) In haste; rapidly.

Subjacent, sub-ja′sent, *a.* Lying under or below; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. — **Sub′ject**, *a.* Placed or situate under; placed under the power and dominion of another; exposed; liable; obnoxious; tributary. — *n.* That which is placed under the authority, dominion, or influence of something else; esp., one brought under the authority of a ruler; that which is brought under any physical operation or process, or under thought or examination, or is taken up for discussion; person treated of. (*Logic* and *Gram.*) That of which anything is affirmed or predicated; that which is spoken of. That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, whether spiritual or material, inheres, or to which any of these appertain; substance; that substance or being which is conscious of its own operations; the thinking agent or principal. (*Mus.*) The principal melody or theme of a movement. (*Anat.*) A dead body for the purposes of dissection. — **Subject′**, *v. t.* To bring under the control, power, dominion, or action of; to subdue, enslave; to expose, make liable; to submit, make accountable; to make subservient; to cause to undergo. — **Subjec′tion**, *n.* Act of subjecting or bringing under the dominion of another; state of being subject. — **Subject′ive**, -iv, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a subject; pert. to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, — disting. fr. external observation. — **Subject′ively**, *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject. — **Subjectiv′ity**, -iv′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being subjective; that which is treated in a subjective manner. — **Sub′ject-mat′ter**, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

Subjoin, sub-join′, *v. t.* To add after something else has been said or written; to annex, unite, coalesce. — **Subjunc′tion**, -junk′shun, *n.* Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. — **Subjunc′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Subjoined or added to something before said or written. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The subjunctive mode. — *Subjunctive mode.* (*Gram.*) That form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb, and often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, etc.

Subjugate, sub′ju-gāt, *v. t.* To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another; to conquer, vanquish, overcome. — **Subjuga′tion**, *n.* Act of subjugating or bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

Subjunction, Subjunctive. See under SUBJOIN.

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sa′rĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Sublapsarians, or their opinions. — *n.* One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as chosen from beings already in a fallen and guilty state.

Sublet, sub-let′, *v. t.* To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

Sublime, sub-līm′, *a.* Lifted up high in place; distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent; awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, etc.; elevated by joy; elate. — *n.* A grand or lofty style. — *v. t.* [SUBLIMED (-līmd′), -LIMING.] To bring to a state of vapor by heat, and condense again by cold; to sublimate; to exalt, heighten, improve; to dignify, ennoble. — *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance. — **Sublim′ity**, -lĭm′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being sublime; elevation of place; lofty height; nobleness of nature or character; eminence; an elevated feeling of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence; loftiness of sentiment or style; grandeur; magnificence. — **Sub′limate**, -lĭ-māt, *v. t.* To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; to refine and exalt, heighten, elevate. — *n.* (*Chem.*) The product of a sublimation. — *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances. — **Sublima′tion**, *n.* Act of sublimating, or state of being sublimated; act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation.

Sublunar, sub-lu′nar, **Sub′lunary**, -lu-na-rĭ, *a.* Situated beneath the moon; earthly; pert. to this world.

Submarine, sub-ma-rēn′, *a.* Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea.

Submediant, sub-me′dĭ-ant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The 6th tone of the scale; the predominant.

Submerge, sub-mērj′, *v. t.* [-MERGED (-mērjd′), -MERGING.] To put under water, plunge; to cover or overflow with water, drown. — *v. i.* To plunge, as into water or other fluid; to be completely included or incorporated. — **Submer′gence**, -jens, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Submerse′**, **-mersed′**, -mērst′, *a.* (*Bot.*) Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. — **Submer′sion**, *n.* Act of submerging, or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed; state of being put under water or other fluid.

Submit, sub-mit′, *v. t.* To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer. — *v. i.* To yield one's person to the power of another; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to be submissive, yield without murmuring, surrender, acquiesce, comply. — **Submis′sion**, -mish′un, *n.* Act of submitting; act of yielding to power or authority; obedience; state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meekness; resignation; acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. (*Law.*) An agreement by which parties engage to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators. — **Submis′sive**, -siv, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; obedient; compliant; yielding; obsequious; subservient; humble; modest; passive.

Submultiple, sub-mul′tĭ-pl, *n.* (*Math.*) A number or quautity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.

Subnascent, sub-nas′seut, *a.* Growing underneath.

Subordinate, sub-ôr′dĭ-uāt, *a.* Placed in a lower class or rauk; holding a lower position; inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, importance, etc. — *n.* One who stauds in order or rank below another. — *v. t.* To place in a lower order; to make, or consider as, of less value; to subject or subdue. — **Subor′dina′tion**, *n.* Act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjectiug; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection; place of rank among inferiors. — **Subor′dinacy**, -dĭ-na-sĭ, *n.* State of beiug subordinate, or subject to control.

Suborn, sub-ôrn′, *v. t.* [-ORNED (-ôrnd), -ORNING.] (*Law.*) To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury. To procure privately, or by collusion or bribery (false testimony, etc.). — **Suborna′tion**, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. Crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action. — **Suborn′er**, *n.*

Suboval, sub-o′val, *a.* Somewhat oval; nearly oval.

Subpœna, -pena, sub-pe′nà, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, etc., uuder a penalty. — *v. t.* [-NAED (-nâd), -NAING.] (*Law.*) To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, uuder a penalty in case of disobedience.

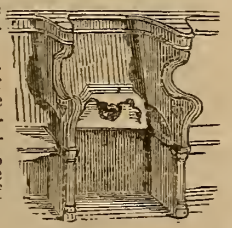
Subrector, sub-rek′tĕr, *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

Subreption, sub-rep′shun, *n.* Act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation.

Subsalt, sub′sawlt, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxysalt containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide; a haloid salt, or analogous compound, in which the number of equivalents of the electro-negative constituent is less than that of the electro-positive constituent.

Subscribe, sub-skrīb′, *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd′), -SCRIBING.] To write underneath, sign with one's own hand, bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name beneath; to promise to give, by writing one's name. — *v. i.* To give consent to something written, by signing one's name; to assent, agree: to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to enter one's name for a newspaper, book, etc. — **Sub′script**, -skript, *n.* Anything underwritten. — *a.* Written below or underneath. — **Subscrip′tion**, *n.* Act of subscribing; that which is subscribed; a paper to which a signature is attached; signature attached to a paper; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed.

Subsellium, sub-sel′lĭ-um, *n.*; *pl.* -lĭ-à. (*Eccl. Arch.*) A small shelving seat in the stalls of churches or cathedrals; a miserere.



Subsellium.

Subsequent, sub′se-kwent, *a.* Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time; following in order of place. — **Sub′sequently**, *adv.* — **Sub′sequence, -quency**, -kwen-sĭ, *n.* State of being subsequent, or of coming after something.

Subserve, snb-sĕrv′, *v. t.* [-SERVED (-sĕrvd′), -SERVING.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient to, help forward, promote. — *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate. — **Subserv′ient, -ent**, *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; useful in an inferior capacity; subordinate; inferior; submissive. — **Subserv′ience, -iency**, -ĭ-en-sĭ, *n.* Condition of being subservient; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

Subside, sub-sīd′, *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom; to become tranquil, abate: to tend downward, descend, sink. — **Subsid′ence, -ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Act or process of subsiding, settling, or falling; act of sinking or gradually descending; act of becoming tranquil. — **Sub′sidy**, -sĭ-dĭ, *n.* Support; aid; esp., extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign, or to a friendly power; money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops; money paid by government to aid a private enterprise (line of steamers, etc.) of advantage to the state. — **Subsid′iary**, -ĭ-a-rĭ, *a.* Furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistaut; auxiliary. — *n.* One who, or that which, contributes aid; an assistant: auxiliary. — **Sub′sidize**, -sĭ-dīz, *v. t.* [-DIZED (-dīzd), -DIZING.] To purchase the assistauce of by the payment of a subsidy.

Subsist, sub-sist′, *v. i.* To be, have existence, inhere; to continue; to be supported, live. — *v. t.* To support with provisions, feed, maintain. — **Subsist′ence**, -ens, *n.* Real beiug; state of being subsistent; inhereucy; means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions. — **Subsist′ent**, *a.* Haviug real being; inherent.

Subsoil, sub′soil, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth immediately beneath the surface soil.

Sub-species, sub-spe′shēz, *n.* A subordiuate species: division of a species.

Substance, sub′stans, *n.* That which underlies all outward mauifestations; substratum: that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence; the most important elemeut in any existence; the characteristics of anything; the matter as distiug. from the form of a thing; essential or important part; purport; anything which has a material form; body; matter; estate; property. — **Substan′tial**, -stau′shal, *a.* Belonging to substance; actually existing; not seemiug or imaginary; real; true; corporeal; material; having good substance; strong; stout; solid; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy. — **Substan′tial′ity**, -she-al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being substantial; corporeity; materiality. — **Substan′tials**, -shalz, *n. pl.* Essential parts. — **Substan′tiate**, -shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To make to exist; to establish by proof or competent evidence, verify. — **Sub′stantive**, -stan-tiv, *a.* Betokeuing, or expressing existence. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial. — **Sub′stantively**, *adv.* In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially. (*Gram.*) As a substantive name, or noun. — **Substantiv′al**, -tĭv′al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the nature of a substantive.

Substitute, sub′stĭ-tūt, *v. t.* To put in the place of another, exchange. — *n.* One who, or that which, is substituted or put in place of another. — **Substitu′tion**, *n.* Act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another; state of being substituted for another person or thing. (*Theol.* The doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously.

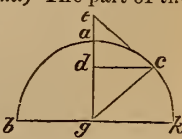
Substratum, sub-stra′tum, *n.*; *pl.* -STRA′TA, -tà. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lyir under another. (*Agric.*) The subsoil. (*Metaph* The permanent subject or cause of phenomena; sub stance. — **Sub′strate**, -strāt, *a.* Having very slig furrows.

Substruction, sub-struk′shun, *n.* Under-building foundation. — **Substruct′ure**, -chur, *n.* An under structure; a foundation.

Substyle, sub′stīl, *n.* A right line, on which the sty or gnomon of a dial is erected.

Subsultory, sub-sul′to-rĭ, *a.* Bounding; leaping; mov ing by sudden leaps or starts.

Subtangent, sub-tan′jent, *n.* (*Geom.*) The part of the axis contained betweeu the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.



c a, part of parabola; *a g*, its axis; *c t*, tangent to curve at *c*; *c d*, ordinate to axis from *c*; *d t*, subtangent.

Subtend, sub-tend′, *v. t.* To extend under, or be opposite to. — **Subtense**, -tens′, *n.* (*Geom.*) The line subtending or stretching across; the chord.

Subterfluent, sub-tĕr′flu-ent, **-fluous**, -us, *a.* Running under or beneath.

Subterfuge, snb′tĕr-fūj, *n.* That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; evasion; prevarication; quibble; excuse.

Subterranean, sub-tĕr-ra′ne-an, **-neous**, -ne-us, *a.* Be-

ing or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or under ground.

Subtile, sub′til, *a.* Thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; delicate; acute; piercing; characterized by acuteness of mind; refined; sly; crafty; insinuating; shrewd; artful; cunning. — **Sub′tileness, -til′ity**, *n.* Quality of being subtile; subtilty. — **Sub′tiliza′tion**, *n.* Act of making subtile, fine, or thin. (*Chem.*) The operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. Refinement; extreme acuteness. — **Sub′tilize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make thin or fine, make less gross or coarse; to refine. — *v. i.* To refine in argument, make very nice distinctions. — **Sub′tilty**, *n.* State or quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness; slyness; cunning; artifice. — **Subt′le**, sut′l, *a.* [-LER; LEST.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; cunningly devised. — **Subt′leness, Subt′lety, -l-tĭ**, *n.* Quality of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness; acuteness of intellect; shrewdness. — **Subt′ly**, *adv.* In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully; nicely; delicately.

Subtonic, sub-ton′ik, *n.* (*Pron.*) An elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality; a vocal or sonant consonant.

Subtract, sub-trakt′, *v. t.* To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. — **Subtrac′tion**, *n.* Act or operation of subtracting or deducting. (*Math.*) The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination. — **Subtrac′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract. (*Math.*) Preceded by the sign minus. — **Sub′trahend′**, -tra-hend′, *n.* (*Math.*) The sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

Sub-treasury, sub-trezh′u-rĭ, *n.* A subordinate treasury or place of deposit, as for the income derived from various sources of revenue in a district remote from the capital of a state or nation.

Suburb, sub′ĕrb, *n.* An out-lying part of a city or town; a smaller place immediately adjacent to a large city; *pl.* the region on the confines of any city or large town; outskirts. — **Subur′ban**, *a.* Pert. to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. — *n.* A dweller in the suburbs of a city.

Sub-variety, sub-va-rī′e-tĭ, *n.* A subordinate variety or division of a variety.

Subvene, sub-vēn′, *v. i.* [-VENED (-vēnd′), -VENING.] To come under or happen. — **Subven′tion**, -vĕn′-shun, *n.* Act of coming under; a government aid or bounty.

Subvert, sub-vĕrt′, *v. t.* To overthrow from the foundation, ruin utterly; to pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth; to overturn, invert, reverse, corrupt, confound. — **Subvert′ible**, *a.* Capable of being subverted. — **Subver′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; entire overthrow; utter ruin. — **Subver′sive**, -siv, *a.* Tending to subvert or overthrow and ruin.

Succedaneous, etc. See under SUCCEED.

Succeed, suk-sēd′, *v. t.* To follow in order, take the place of; to come after, be subsequent or consequent, follow, pursue. — *v. i.* To come next in order; to come in the place of another; to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to obtain the object desired, have a prosperous termination; to be received with general favor. — **Succeed′er**, *n.* One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. — **Success′**, *n.* Act of succeeding, or state of having succeeded; favorable termination of anything attempted; prosperous issue. — **Success′ful**, -ful, *a.* Resulting in, assuring, or promotive of success; accomplishing what was proposed; happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky. — **Succes′sion**, -sesh′-un, *n.* Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; a series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence; an order of descendants; lineage; race; power or right of acceding to the station or title of a father, or other predecessor; the right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order. — **Succes′sional**, *a.* Pert. to, or existing in, a regular order or succession; consecutive. — **Succes′sive**, *a.* Following in order or uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval. — **Succes′sively**, *adv.* In a successive manner; in a series or order. — **Succes′sor**, *n.* One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place and part which another has left. — **Suc′ceda′neous**, -nē-us, *a.* Pert. to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else. — **Suc′ceda′neum**, *n.*; *pl.* -NEA, -nē-ā. That which is used for something else; a substitute.

Succinct, suk-sinkt′, *a.* Orig., girded or tucked up; bound; compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise; compendious; terse.

Succinic, suk-sin′ik, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or drawn from, amber.

Succor, suk′kẽr, *v. t.* [-CORED (-kẽrd), -CORING.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to aid, assist, deliver, comfort. — *n.* Aid; help; assistance; esp., assistance that delivers from difficulty, want, or distress; person or thing that brings relief.

Succory, suk′ko-rĭ, *n.* A plant of several species, chicory: the bleached leaves are used as salad.

Succotash, suk′ko-tash, *n.* Green corn (unripe maize) cut from the cob and beans boiled together.

Succulent, suk′ku-lent, *a.* Full of juice; juicy. — **Suc′culence, -lency**, -len-sĭ, *n.* The condition of being succulent; juiciness.

Succumb, suk-kum′, *v. i.* [-CUMBED (-kumd′), -CUMBING.] To yield, submit, sink unresistingly.

Succussion, suk-kush′un, *n.* Act of shaking; a shake. (*Med.*) A mode of ascertaining the existence of a liquid in the thorax, by shaking the body.

Such, such, *a.* Of that kind, of the like kind, like, — followed by *as* before the thing to which it relates; of that particular quality or character specified; the same that, — with *as*.

Suck, suk, *v. t.* [SUCKED (sukt), SUCKING.] To draw up, in, or out, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue; to draw milk from, with the mouth; to draw in or imbibe, by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale, absorb; to draw or drain; to draw in, as a whirlpool; to ingulf. — *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube; to draw the breast; to draw in, imbibe. — *n.* Act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. — **Suck′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sucks; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; a round piece of leather used by boys; anything which adheres by atmospheric pressure. (*Bot.*) The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. (*Ichth.*) A N. Amer. fresh-water fish of several species, of the carp family, having a toothless, retractile, sucking mouth; the lump-sucker or lump-fish. — *v. t.* [SUCKERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from. — **Suckle, -l**, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To give suck to, nurse at the breast. — **Suck′ling**, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast. — **Suc′tion**, -shun, *n.* Act of sucking or drawing (fluids) by exhausting the air. — **Sucto′rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by suction.

Sudatory, su′da-to-rĭ, *n.* A sweating-bath; vapor bath. — *a.* Sweating; perspiring. — **Sudorif′erous**, -if′ẽr-us, *a.* Producing or secreting perspiration. — **Sudorif′ic**, *a.* Causing sweat. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that produces sweat. — **Sudorip′a-rous**, -ip′a-rus, *a.* (*Phys.*) Producing sweat.

Sudden, sud′den, *a.* Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid; abrupt; unlooked-for. — *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.

Sudoriferous, etc. See under SUDATORY.

Suds, sudz, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.

Sue, su, *v. t.* [SUED (sūd), SUING.] To follow up, prosecute, endeavor to win. (*Law.*) To seek justice or right from, by legal process; to prosecute judicially; to proceed with (an action) and follow it up to its proper termination. (*Naut.*) To leave high and dry on shore. — *v. i.* To seek by request, make application, petition, plead; to prosecute, make legal claim. (*Naut.*) To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship.

Suet, su′et, *n.* The harder and less fusible fat of an

animal about the kidneys and loins. — **Su'ety**, -et-ĭ, *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it.

Suffer, suf'fĕr, *v. t.* [-FERED (-fĕrd), -FERING.] To feel or endure with pain, annoyance, etc.; to undergo; to endure without sinking; to be affected by; to allow; not to forbid or hinder; to permit, endure, support, sustain, tolerate. — *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to be injured. — **Suf'ferable**, *a.* Capable of being suffered or permitted; allowable; tolerable. — **Suf'ferance**, -ans, *n.* State of suffering; pain endured; submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering. — **Suf'ferer**, *n.* One who suffers, or endures suffering; one who permits or allows. — **Suf'fering**, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

Suffice, suf-fīz' *or* -fĭs', *v. i.* [-FICED (-fīzd' *or* -fĭst'), -FICING.] To be enough or sufficient. — *v. t.* To satisfy, content, be equal to the wants or demands of. — **Suffi'cient**, -fish'ent, *a.* Adequate to suffice; equal to the end proposed; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; enough; full; ample; fit; responsible. — **Suffi'ciency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; adequate substance or means; competence; ample stock or fund.

Suffix, suf'fiks, *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; postfix. — **Suffix'**, *v. t.* [-FIXED (-fikst'), -FIXING.] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

Suffocate, suf'fo-kāt, *v. t.* To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle, smother; to destroy, extinguish. — *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered. — **Suffoca'tion**, *n.* Act of suffocating, choking, or stifling; condition of being suffocated. — **Suf'foca'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending or able to suffocate.

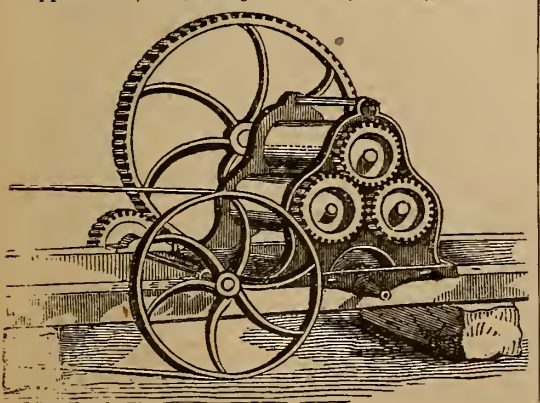
Suffossion, suf-fos'shun, *n.* A digging under; an undermining.

Suffrage, suf'frej, *n.* A voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; vote; testimonial; attestation; united response or prayer. — **Suf'fragan**, -fra-gan, *a.* Assisting. — *n.* (*Eccl.*) A bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

Suffumigate, suf-fu'mĭ-gāt, *v. t.* To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of (the body, in medicine). — **Suffu'miga'tion**, *n.* Operation of smoking anything, esp. the parts of the body; fumigation.

Suffuse, suf-fūz', *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd'), -FUSING.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture. — **Suffu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or color; state of being suffused; that which is suffused.

Sugar, shŏŏg'ĕr, *n.* A sweet, granular substance of several kinds and qualities, obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, etc.; that which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, etc.; as *sugar* of lead, that is, acetate of lead, which is like sugar in appearance, and tastes sweet; compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious. — *v. t.* [SUGARED (-ĕrd), -ARING.] To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to disguise by flattery or soft words; to compliment, sweeten. — **Sug'ary**, -ĕr-ĭ, *a.* Resembling or containing sugar; sweet. — **Sug'ar-can'dy**, *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. — **-cane**, *n.* A large jointed species of grass or cane whose juice yields sugar. — **-loaf**, *n.* A mass of refined sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone. — **-ma'ple**, *n.* A species of maple from whose sap sugar is made by boiling; rock-maple; sugar-tree. — **-mill**, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. — **-plum**, *n.* A species of candy made up in small balls or disks.



Sugar-mill.

Suggest, sug-jest' *or* sud-jest', *v. t.* To introduce indirectly to the thoughts, cause to be thought of; to propose with diffidence or modesty; to hint, allude, refer to, insinuate. — **Sugges'tion**, -jes'chun, *n.* Act of suggesting; thing suggested; a diffident proposal or mention; hint; first intimation; prompting; presentation of an idea; a secret incitement. — **Suggest'ive**, -iv, *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

Suicide, su'ĭ-sīd, *n.* Act of designedly destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind; self-murder; one guilty of self-murder. — **Suicid'al**, *a.* Partaking, or in the nature of, the crime of suicide. — **Su'icidism**, -ĭ-sidizm, *n.* State of being suicidal, or self-murdering.

Suit, sūt, *n.* Act of suing; process by which one endeavors to gain an end or object; endeavor; attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship. (*Law.*) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal. A retinue; company of attendants or followers; the individuals collectively considered which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, cards, etc.; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; a set. — *v. t.* To fit, adapt, make proper; to be fitted to, become; to please, make content. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, comport, match, answer. — **Suit'able**, *a.* Capable of suiting; likely to suit; proper; fitting; becoming; correspondent. — **Suite**, swēt, *n.* The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage; a connected series or succession (of objects); a set; series; collection. — **Suit'or**, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; an applicant; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; lover. (*Law.*) One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; a party to a suit, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, or appellant.

Sulcate, sul'kāt, **Sul'cated**, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; grooved.

Sulk, sulk, *v. i.* To be sulky. [Fr. *sulky*, q. v., following.] — **Sulk'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Sullen; sour; obstinate; morose; doggedly keeping up ill-feeling. — *n.* A light 2-wheeled carriage for a single rider. — **Sulks**, *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humor.

Road or Skeleton Sulky.

Sullen, sul'len, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; mischievous; malignant; gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill humor; obstinate; intractable; heavy; dull; sluggish.

Sully, sul'lĭ, *v. t.* [-LIED (-lid), -LYING.] To soil, dirt, spot, tarnish, darken; to stain, injure (purity of reputation). — *v. i.* To be tarnished. — *n.* Soil; spot.

Sulphur, sul'fĕr, *n.* A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. — **Sul'phate**, -fāt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base. — **Sul'phurate**, -fu-rāt, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling sulphur. — **Sulphura'tion**, *n.* The subjecting a thing to the action of sulphur, esp. of sulphurous gas. — **Sul'phurator**, -fu-ra-tĕr, *n.* An apparatus for impregnating with, or exposing to the action of, sulphur, — esp. for fumigating or bleaching by the fumes of burning sulphur. — **Sulphu'reous**, -re-us, *a.* Consisting of, having the qualities of, or impregnated with, sulphur. — **Sul'phuret**, -fu-ret, *n.* A combination of sulphur with

another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element.—**Sul′phuret′ed**, *a.* Having sulphur in combination: containing, or combined with, sulphur. — **Sulphu′ric**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, sulphur. — *Sulphuric acid.* A very powerful corrosive acid, the ordinary form being a hydrated trioxide of sulphur; oil of vitriol. — **Sul′phurous**, -fēr-us, *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing sulphur. — *Sulphurous acid.* Hydrated dioxide of sulphur. — **Sul′phury**, -fēr-ĭ, *a.* Partaking of, or having the qualities of, sulphur.

Sultan, sul′tan *or* sul-tăn′, *n.* The emperor of the Turks; the grand seignior. — **Sulta′na**, -ta′nȧ *or* -tä′nȧ, **Sul′taness**, *n.* The wife of a sultan.

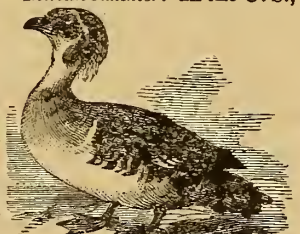
Sultry sul′trĭ, *a.* [-TRIER; -TRIEST.] Very hot, burning, and oppressive; close, stagnant, as air.

Sum, sum, *n.* The aggregate of 2 or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; a quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely; the principal heads or thoughts, when viewed together; the amount; substance; compendium; height; completion; a problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic. — *v. t.* [SUMMED (sumd), -MING.] To bring together into one whole; to cast up (a column of figures); to bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise, condense, comprehend, compute. (*Falconry.*) To supply or furnish with feathers full grown.—**Sum′mary**, -ma-rĭ, *a.* Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; rapidly performed; quickly executed; brief; concise; compendious; succinct. — *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account. — **Sum′marily**, -ma-rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a short way or method; without delay. — **Summa′tion**, *n.* Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; an aggregate. — **Sum′marize**, -rīz, *v. t.* To reduce to a summary, present briefly.

Sumac, -mach, sōō′- *or* shōō′mak, *n.* A plant or shrub of many species, used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine.

Summary, Summation, etc. See under SUM.

Summer, sum′mĕr, *n.* The warmest period of the year; N. of the equator, the months of June, July, and August. — *v. i.* [SUMMERED (-mĕrd), -MERING.] To pass the summer. — *Indian summer.* In the U. S., a period of warm weather late in autumn.—*S.-complaint.* (*Med.*) Diarrhea occurring in summer, — often applied also to dysentery and to cholera infantum. — **Sum′mer-duck**, *n.* A handsome Amer. species of wild duck, sometimes domesticated; the wood duck. — **-fal′low**, *n.* Land uncropped, and repeatedly plowed, etc., during the summer, to kill the weeds and pulverize the soil. — **-house**, *n.* A house, shelter, or apartment in a garden, to be used in summer; house for summer residence.



Summer-duck.

Summer, sum′mĕr, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, etc.; lintel; girder.

Summersault, -set. See SOMERSAULT.

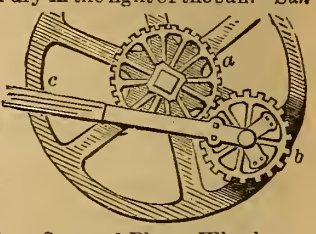
Summit, sum′mit, *n.* The top; highest point; highest degree; utmost elevation.

Summon, sum′mun, *v. t.* [-MONED (-mund), -MONING.] To call, cite, or notify to appear; to give notice to, or command to appear, as in court; to call up, excite into action or exertion. (*Mil.*) To call upon to surrender. — **Sum′mons**, *n.*; *pl.* -MONSES, -munz-ez. The command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty. (*Law.*) A warning or citation to appear in court at a day specified. (*Mil.*) A call or invitation to surrender.

Sumpter, sum′tĕr, *n.* An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens, — chiefly in composition.

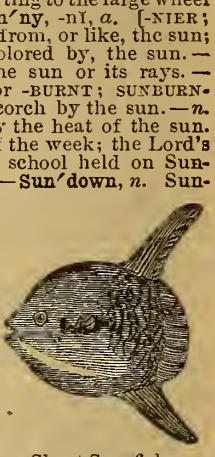
Sumptuary, sum′chōō-ĕr-ĭ, *a.* Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure. — **Sumpt′uous**, -chu-us, *a.* Involving large outlay or expense; costly; splendid; magnificent; princely.

Sun, sun, *n.* The luminous orb, whose light constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve; any heavenly body which forms the center of a system of orbs; the sunshine; whatever resembles the sun in splendor or importance. — *v. t.* [SUNNED (sund), -NING.] To warm or dry in the light of the sun.—*Sun and planet wheels.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for converting the reciprocating motion of a beam into rotatory motion: it consists of a toothed wheel (the *sun wheel*) secured to the axis of the large wheel it is to drive, and the *planet wheel*, attached to the end of the connecting-rod, and circling round the central wheel, imparting to the large wheel double its own velocity. — **Sun′ny**, -nĭ, *a.* [-NIER; -NIEST.] Pert. to, proceeding from, or like, the sun; exposed to the rays of, or colored by, the sun. — **Sun′less**, *a*, Destitute of the sun or its rays. — **Sun′burn**, *v. t.* [-BURNED or -BURNT; SUNBURNING.] To burn, discolor, or scorch by the sun. — *n.* The discoloration produced by the heat of the sun. — **Sun′day**, *n.* The 1st day of the week; the Lord's day. — **Sun′day-school**, *n.* A school held on Sunday for religious instruction. — **Sun′down**, *n.* Sunset. — **Sun′fish**, *n.* A large, soft-finned sea-fish, of nearly circular form and shining surface; also a small fresh-water fish of the perch family; also a species of shark. — **Sun′-flower**, *n.* A plant of several species whose flower is a large disk with yellow petals, and turns toward the sun; helianthus. — **Sun′rise, -rising**, *n.* First appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; time of such appearance; the east. — **Sun′set, -setting**, *n.* Descent of the sun below the horizon; time when the sun sets; evening; the west. — **Sun′shine**, *n.* The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; state of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays; anything having a warming or cheering influence. — **Sun′shiny**, *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; bright like the sun. — **Sun′-beam**, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun. — **-bon′net**, *n.* A bonnet projecting in front of the face, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun, esp. one made of thin cloth, starched. — **-dew**, *n.* A plant whose leaves have small, bristle-like glands, which exude clear drops, glittering like dew. — **-di′al**, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate. — **-stroke**, *n.* (*Med.*) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body; esp., a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.



Sun and Planet Wheels.

a, sun wheel; *b*, planet wheel; *c*, connecting-rod.



Short Sun-fish.

Sunder, sun′dĕr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To disunite by rending, cutting, breaking, etc.; to part, separate, divide, sever. — *n.* A separation into parts; a division or severance. — **Sun′dry**, -drĭ, *a.* Several; divers; more than one or two.—**Sun′dries**, -drĭz, *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry things.

Sung. See SING.

Sunk. See SINK.

Sup, sup, *v. t.* [SUPPED (supt), -PING.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip. — *v. i.* To eat the evening meal, take supper. — *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with

the lips; a sip. — **Sup′per**, *n.* Lit., that which is supped: a meal taken at the close of the day. — **Sup′perless**, *a.* Without supper.

Superable, su′pēr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being overcome or conquered.

Superabound, su′pēr-a-bownd′, *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant. — **Su′perabun′dance**, *n.* State of being superabundant; more than enough. — **Su′perabun′dant**, *a.* Abounding to excess; more than is sufficient.

Superadd, su-pēr-ad′, *v. t.* To add over and over; to add or annex (something extrinsic). — **Su′peraddi′tion**, -dish′un, *n.* Act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous; that which is added.

Superannuate, su-pēr-an′nu-āt, *v. t.* To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity. — **Su′peran′nuation**, *n.* State of being superannuated, or too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; decrepitude.

Superb, su-pērb′, *a.* Grand; magnificent; stately; rich; elegant; showy; pompous.

Supercargo, su-pēr-kär′go, *n.* A person in a merchant ship, who manages the sales and superintends the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Supercilious, su-pēr-sil′ĭ-us, *a.* Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing.

Superdominant, su-pēr-dom′ĭ-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The 6th tone of the scale; that which is next above the dominant; the sub-mediant.

Supereminent, su-pēr-em′ĭ-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence. — **Superem′inence, -inency**, -nen-sĭ, *n.* State of being supereminent; distinguished eminence.

Supererogate, su-pēr-ĕr′o-gāt, *v. i.* To do more than duty requires. — **Supererog′ation**, *n.* Act of supererogating; performance of more than duty or necessity requires. — **Supererog′atory**, -e-rog′a-to-rĭ, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty or necessity.

Superfetation, su′pēr-fe-ta′shun, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb.

Superficies, su-pēr-fish′ēz *or* -fish′ĭ-ēz, *n.* The surface; exterior part or face of a thing. (*Civil Law.*) Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it. — **Superficial**, -fish′al, *a.* Lying on, or pert. to, the surface; shallow; not deep; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound; shallow. — **Superfi′cially**, *adv.* — **Superfi′cialness**, -fi′cial′ity, -ĭ-al′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being superficial; shallowness; slight knowledge; sciolism.

Superfine, su′pēr-fīn, *a.* Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

Superfluous, su-pēr′flu-us, *a.* More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary; useless; exuberant; redundant. — **Super′fluousness, Superflu′ity**, *n.* A greater quantity than is wanted; state of being superfluous; something beyond what is wanted; superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Superheat, su-pēr-hēt′, *v. t.* (*Steam Eng.*) To heat (steam) until it acquires the properties of a gas.

Superhuman, su-pēr-hu′man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Superimpose, su′pēr-im-pōz′, *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else.

Superincumbent, su′pēr-in-kum′bent, *a.* Lying, or resting, on something else.

Superinduce, su′pēr-in-dūs′, *v. t.* To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something. — **Su′perinduc′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Superintend, su′pēr-in-tend′, *v. t.* To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority. — **Su′perintend′ence, -ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Act of superintending, care and oversight for the purpose of direction; inspection; oversight; care; direction; control; guidance. — **Su′perintend′ent**, *n.* One who, etc.; inspector; overseer; manager; director; curator.

Superior, su-pē′rĭ-ēr, *a.* More elevated in place; higher; upper; higher in rank or office; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; beyond the power or influence of. (*Bot.*) Belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem; pointing toward the apex of the fruit, — said of the radicle. — *n.* One more advanced in age, more elevated in rank or office, or who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. (*Print.*) A small letter or figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or for other purposes, — so called from its position, standing above or near the top of the line, as ª or 1. — **Superior′ity**, -ŏr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being superior; preëminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendency; odds; advantage.

Superlative, su-pēr′la-tiv, *a.* Most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme. (*Gram.*) Expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, as among the objects that are compared. — *n.* That which is highest or most eminent. (*Gram.*) The highest degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs; a word in the superlative degree.

Supernal, su-pēr′nal, *a.* Being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Supernatant, su-pēr-na′tant, *a.* Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Supernatural, su-pēr-nach′ur-al, *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; caused by an agency or power above merely physical laws; miraculous; preternatural. — **Supernat′uralism**, -izm, *n.* State of being supernatural; doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men. — **Supernat′uralist**, *n.* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

Supernumerary, su-pēr-nu′mēr-a-rĭ, *a.* Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity. — *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; esp., a person employed to be in readiness to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, etc.

Superposition, su′pēr-po-zish′un, *n.* State of being placed or situated above or upon something; that which is, etc.

Superroyal, su-pēr-roi′al, *a.* Larger than royal, — denoting the largest species of printing paper.

Supersalt, su′pēr-sawlt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of the base.

Supersaturate, su-pēr-sat′u-rāt, *v. t.* To add to beyond saturation.

Superscribe, su-pēr-skrīb′, *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd′), -SCRIBING.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to write the name or address of a person on the cover of. — **Superscrip′tion**, -skrĭp′-shun, *n.* Act of, etc.; matter superscribed.

Supersede, su-pēr-sēd′, *v. t.* To come or be placed in the room of; to displace, replace; to set aside, render unnecessary, suspend, overrule, succeed. — **Supersē′deas**, -de-as, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings under another writ. — **Supersed′ure**, -se′jur, *n.* The act of superseding.

Superstition, su-pēr-stish′un, *n.* An excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; belief in a false, irrational, or idolatrous religious system or religious veneration for unworthy objects; an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; worship of false gods; false religion; belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics; fanaticism. — **Superstī′tious**, -stish′us, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, evincing, or addicted to, superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; scrupulous beyond need.

Superstratum, su-pēr-stra′tum, *n.*; *pl.* -STRA′TA, -tà. A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

Superstruction, su-pēr-struk′shun, *n.* Act of building upon; that which is built upon some foundation; a superstructure. — **Superstruct′ure**, -struk′chur, *n.*

Any material structure or edifice built on something else; esp., the building raised on a foundation; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

Supersubstantial, su′pēr-sub-stan′shal, *a.* Being more than substance.

Supervene, su-pēr-vēn′, *v. i.* [-VENED (-vēnd′), -VENING.] To come upon as something extraneous; to take place, happen. — **Superven′ient**, -yent, *a.* Coming upon as something additional or extraneous. — **Superven′tion**, -vĕn′shun, *n.* Act of, etc.

Supervise, su-pēr-vīz′, *v. t.* [-VISED (-vīzd′), -VISING.] To oversee for direction, superintend, inspect. — **Supervis′ion**, -vizh′un, *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence. — **Supervis′or**, *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; inspector; superintendent. — **Supervi′sory**, *a.* Pert. to, or having, supervision.

Supine, su′pīn, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verbal noun; or a substantival modification of the infinitive mood, in Latin. — **Supine′**, *a.* Lying on the back, or with the face upward; leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; negligent; heedless; listless; careless; drowsy. — **Supine′ly**, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state. — **Supina′tion**, *n.* Act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

Supper, etc. See under SUP.

Supplant, sup-plant′, *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to overthrow, undermine. — **Supplanta′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Supplant′er**, *n.*

Supple, sup′pl, *a.* Easily bent; pliant; flexible; compliant; not obstinate; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; flattering; fawning; soft. — *v. t.* [SUPPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To make soft and pliant, render flexible, make compliant or submissive. — *v. i.* To become soft and pliant. — **Sup′pliant**, -plĭ-ant, *a.* Asking earnestly and submissively; manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication; beseeching; begging; imploring. — *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. — **Sup′plicant**, *n.* One who supplicates; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively. — **Sup′plicate**, -plĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To entreat for, seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer, beseech, beg, implore, importune, solicit, crave. — *v. i.* To petition with earnestness and submission, implore. — **Supplica′tion**, *n.* Act of, etc.; humble petition; earnest request; prayer; solicitation; craving. — **Sup′plicatory**, -plĭ-ka-to-rĭ, *a.* Containing supplication; submissive.

Supply, sup-plī′, *v. t.* [-PLIED (-plīd′), -PLYING.] To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish with what is wanted; to serve instead of; to fill; to bring or furnish, provide, administer, contribute, yield, accommodate. — *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want; the food, etc., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; store, — chiefly in pl. — **Sup′plement**, *n.* That which fills up, completes, or perfects something to which it is added; something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors. — *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; to add to. — **Supplement′al**, **-ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Added to supply what is wanted; additional. — **Sup′pletive**, -ple-tiv, **-tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Supplying what is lacking; filling up deficiencies; supplemental.

Support, sup-pōrt′, *v. t.* To keep from falling, sustain; uphold, prop up, bear the weight of; to endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character; to keep from fainting or sinking; to assume and carry successfully (the part of an actor); to furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood; to carry on, enable to continue; to verify, make good; to defend successfully; to uphold by aid or countenance; to attend as an honorary assistant. — *n.* Act or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining; that which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that which maintains or preserves from being overcome, failing, yielding, sinking, giving way, etc.; stay; prop; assistance; favor; patronage; aid; help; succor; nutriment; sustenance; food. — **Support′able**, *a.* Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; endurable; tolerable; capable of being maintained. — **Support′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, supports. (*Her.*) A figure on either side of the escutcheon, and exterior to it. (*Surg.*) A band or truss for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ.

a a, Supporters.

Suppose, sup-pōz′, *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd′), -POSING.] To imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true; to be of opinion, think, conjecture; to receive as true; to require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature. — *v. i.* To make supposition; to think, believe, imagine. — **Suppos′able**, *a.* Capable of being supposed, or imagined to exist. — **Suppos′al**, *n.* Position without proof; supposition. — **Suppos′er**, *n.*

Supposition, sup-po-zish′un, *n.* Act of supposing; that which is supposed; hypothesis; surmise; conjecture. — **Supposi′tional**, -po-zish′un-al, *a.* Hypothetical. — **Suppos′iti′tious**, -poz′i-tish′us, *a.* Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit. — **Suppos′itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Including or implying supposition.

Suppress, sup-pres′, *v. t.* [-PRESSED (-prest′), -PRESSING.] To overpower and crush, put down; to keep in, restrain from utterance or vent; to retain without disclosure or making public; to conceal, hinder from circulation; to restrain or stop by remedial means; to repress, overwhelm, conceal, stifle, stop, smother. — **Suppres′sion**, -presh′un, *n.* Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed; stoppage or obstruction of excretions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption. (*Gram.*) Omission. — **Suppress′ive**, -iv, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing. — **Suppress′or**, *n.* One who suppresses.

Suppurate, sup′pu-rāt, *v. i.* To generate pus. — **Suppura′tion**, *n.* Process of suppurating, or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; matter produced by suppuration. — **Sup′purative**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes suppuration.

Supralapsarian, su′prà-lap-sa′rĭ-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists, who believed that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, in order that the opportunity might be furnished of securing the redemption of a part of the race.

Supranaturalism. Same as SUPERNATURALISM.

Supreme, su-prēm′, *a.* Holding the highest place in government or power; highest, greatest, or most excellent; utmost; greatest possible. — **Suprem′acy**, -prem′a-sĭ, *n.* State of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; higher authority or power.

Sura, su′rà, *n.* One of the 114 chapters of the Koran.

Sura, su′rà, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) One of the good spirits who have drunk the soma — wine of immortality.

Sural, su′ral, *a.* (*Anat.*) Being in, or pert. to, the calf of the leg.

Surbase, sēr′bās, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cornice or series of moldings on the top of a pedestal, etc.; a border or molding above the base.

Surcease, sēr-sēs′, *v. i.* To cease, stop, leave off. — *v. t.* To stop, cause to cease. — *n.* Cessation; stop.

Surcharge, sēr-chärj′, *v. t.* To overload, overburden, overcharge. (*Law.*) To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into (a common) than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. (*Equity.*) To show an omission in for which credit ought to have been given. — *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne; an extra or overcharge.

Surcingle, sēr′sin-gl, *n.* A belt, band, or girth, which passes over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast. (*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock.

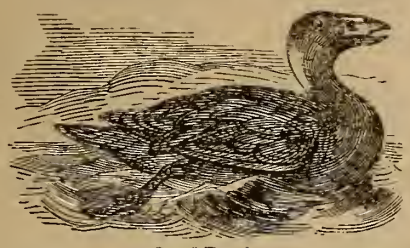
Surcoat, sēr′kōt, *n.* A short coat worn over the other garments; esp., the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armor; a short robe worn by females, at the close of the 11th century, over the tunic.

Surd, sērd, *a.* Deaf. (*Math.*) Not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical. (*Pron.*) Uttered with simple breath; not sonant; unintonated; toneless; atonic. — *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity which cannot be expressed by ratioual numbers.

Sure, shoor, *a.* Certainly knowing and believing; con-

fident beyond doubt; certain to find or retain; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; infallible; safe; firm; steady; stable; strong; indisputable; positive. — *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely. — **Sure'ty**, -tĭ, *n.* State of being sure; certainty; security; that which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; security against loss or damage. (*Law.*) One who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bondsman; bail. — **Sure'tyship**, *n.* State of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

Surf, sĕrf, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks. — **Surf'-boat**, *n.* A boat so constructed as to pass safely through surf. — **S. duck**, *n.* A species of duck which frequents the North American sea-coast; sea coot; butter-bill coot: it is an expert diver.



Surf Duck.

Surface, sĕr'fās, *n.* The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; superficies; outside; outward or external appearance. (*Geom.*) A magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness; superficies.

Surfeit, sĕr'fit, *v. t.* To overfeed, and produce sickness or uneasiness; to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy. — *v. i.* To be fed, or to feast, till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues. — *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking; disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Surge, sĕrj, *n.* A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water. — *v. i.* [SURGED (sĕrjd), SURGING.] (*Naut.*) To let go (a portion of a rope) suddenly; to slack (a rope) suddenly from its hold round a pin, windlass, etc. — *v. i.* To swell, rise high and roll, as waves. (*Naut.*) To slip back.

Surgeon, sĕr'jun, *n.* One whose profession is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. — **Sur'geoncy**, -jun-sĭ, *n.* Office or employment of a surgeon. — **Sur'gery**, -jĕr-ĭ, *n.* Art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body; a place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared. — **Sur'gical**, -jik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, surgeons or surgery.

Surloin, sĕr'loin, *n.* A loin of beef, or the upper part of the loin: see BEEF.

Surly, sĕr'lĭ, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Gloomily morose; ill-natured; abrupt; rude; sour; crabbed; cross and rude; rough; dark; tempestuous.

Surmise, sĕr-mīz', *v. t.* [-MISED (-mīzd'), -MISING.] To imagine without certain knowledge, infer, suppose. — *n.* The thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence; conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

Surmount, sĕr-mownt', *v. t.* To rise above, or higher than; to overcome, conquer, vanquish, subdue; to surpass, exceed. — **Surmount'able**, *a.* Capable of being surmounted. — **Surmount'ed**, *a.* (*Arch.*) Rising higher than a semicircle, as an arch or dome. (*Her.*) Having one figure laid over another; placed over or upon, as one tincture over another.

Surmullet, sĕr-mul'let, *n.* A fish allied to the perch.

Surname, sĕr'nām, *n.* A name or appellation added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, as William *Smith;* an appellation added to the original name. — **Surname'**, *v. t.* [-NAMED (-nāmd'), -NAMING.] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Surpass, sĕr-pas', *v. t.* [-PASSED (-past'), -PASSING.] To go beyond in anything good or bad; to exceed, excel, outdo, outstrip. — **Surpass'ing**, *p. a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

Surplice, sĕr'plis, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of certain churches.

Surplice.

Surplus, sĕr'plus, *n.* That which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted. — **Sur'plusage**, -ej, *n.* Surplus; excess. (*Law.*) Matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

Surprise, sĕr-prīz', *v. t.* [-PRISED (-prīzd'), -PRISING.] To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; to throw the mind of into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind; to confuse. — *n.* Act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. (*Law.*) State of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly. A moderate degree of sudden wonder and astonishment; amazement. — **Surpris'ing**, *p. a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing. — **Surpris'al**, *n.* Act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

Surrebut, sĕr-re-but', *v. i.* (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter. — **Surrebut'ter**, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in matters of fact to a defendant's rebutter.

Surrejoin, sĕr-re-join', *v. i.* (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder. — **Surrejoin'der**, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff, in matters of fact, to a defendant's rejoinder.

Surrender, sĕr-ren'dĕr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dĕrd), -DERING.] To give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand; to yield to the possession of another, give up, resign. (*Law.*) To give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, etc. To yield to any influence, passion, or power, — used reflexively. — *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield. — *n.* Act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another.

Surreption, sĕr-rep'shun, *n.* Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner. — **Surrepti'tious**, -tish'-us, *a.* Done, produced, or obtained by stealth, in an underhanded manner, fraudulently, or without proper authority.

Surrogate, sĕr'ro-gāt, *n.* A deputy; delegate; substitute; in Eng., the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge; in some of the U. S., an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments.

Surround, sĕr-rownd', *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to lie or be on all sides of; to encompass, encircle, environ, invest, hem in, fence about. — **Surround'ing**, *n.* An encompassing. *pl.* Things or conditions which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances.

Sursolid, sĕr-sol'id, *n.* (*Math.*) The 5th power of a number.

Surtout, sĕr-tōōt', *n.* A man's coat worn over his other garments; an overcoat, esp. when long and fitting closely.

Surveillance, sĕr-vāl'yons, *n.* Watch; inspection.

Survey, sĕr-va', *v. t.* [-VEYED (-vād'), -VEYING.] To inspect or take a view of, as from a high place; to view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; to determine the form, extent, position, etc. (of a tract of land, a coast, harbor, etc.), by means of linear and angular measurements. — **Sur'vey**, *n.* A general view, as from an elevated place; a particular view; examination; esp., an official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to as-

certain the condition, quantity, or quality; operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface; a measured plan and description of any line or portion of country; a district for the collection of the customs. — **Survey'ing**, *n.* That branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, with an accurate delineation of the same on paper. — **Survey'or**, -ẽr, *n.* An overseer; superintendent; one who views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; one who measures land, or practices the art of surveying. (*Customs.*) An officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger; in the U. S., an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

Survive, sẽr-vīv', *v. t.* [SURVIVED (-vīvd'), -VIVING.] To live beyond the life or existence of, or beyond some specified time, event, or catastrophe, outlive, live longer than. — *v. i.* To remain alive, continue to live. — **Surviv'al**, *n.* A living longer than, or beyond the life of, another person, thing, or event. — *Survival of the fittest.* See DARWINISM, also NATURAL SELECTION, under NATION. — **Surviv'or**, -ẽr, *n.* One who survives or outlives another person or thing, or a term, event, or catastrophe. — **Surviv'orship**, *n.* State of being a survivor. (*Law.*) Right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

Susceptible, sus-sep'tĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; capable of impression; impressible; tender; having nice sensibility. — **Suscep'tibil'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *a.* State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions, or of being affected; capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility; feeling; emotion. — **Suscep'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting. — **Susceptiv'ity**, -tiv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Capacity of admitting. — **Suscip'ient**, -sip'ĭ-ent, *a.* Receiving; admitting. — *n.* One who takes or admits.

Suspect, sus-pekt', *v. t.* To imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence, or no evidence at all; to imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence, or without proof; to hold to be uncertain; to mistrust, distrust, surmise, doubt. — *v. i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion. — *n.* A suspected or doubtful person. — **Suspi'cion**, -pish'un, *n.* Act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon slight or no evidence; jealousy; mistrust; diffidence; doubt. — **Suspi'cious**, -pish'us, *a.* Inclined to suspect; indicating suspicion or fear; liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; given to suspicion.

Suspend, sus-pend', *v. t.* To attach to something above; to make to depend; to cause to cease for a time, hinder from proceeding; to hold in a state undetermined; to debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income; to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; to interrupt, intermit; stay. — *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements. — **Suspend'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, suspends. *pl.* Straps for holding up pantaloons; braces; gallowses. — **Suspense'**, -pens', *n.* A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; cessation for a time; stop. — **Suspen'sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; esp., temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, judgment, payment, punishment, etc.; a conditional withholding, interruption, or delay. — *Suspension bridge:* A bridge supported by chains, ropes, wires, etc., which usually pass over high piers at each end, and are secured in the ground below. — **Suspen'sory**, -so-rĭ, *a.* Suspended; hanging; depending; fitted or serving to suspend; suspending. — *n.* That which suspends or holds up, as a truss; esp., a bag for suspending the scrotum.

Suspension Bridge.

Suspicion, etc. See under SUSPECT.

Suspire, sus-pīr', *v. i.* To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh. — **Suspir'al**, *n.* A breathing-hole; vent; vent-iduct; a spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. — **Suspira'tion**, *n.* Act of sighing; a sigh.

Sustain, sus-tān', *v. t.* [-TAINED (-tānd'), -TAINING.] To keep from falling; to bear; to keep from sinking in despondence; to maintain, keep alive, nourish; to aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve; to endure without failing or yielding; to suffer, undergo; to allow the prosecution of, sanction; to prove, establish by evidence, be conclusive of as evidence. (*Mus.*) To continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length. — **Sus'tenance**, -te-nans, *n.* Act of sustaining; support; maintenance; that which supports life; food; provisions. — **Sustenta'tion**, *n.* Preservation from falling; support; use of food or provisions; maintenance of life.

Sutler, sut'lẽr, *n.* A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, etc.

Suttee, sut-te', *n.* In India, a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.

Suttle, sut'tl, *n.* (*Com.*) The weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed.

Suture, su'chur, *n.* Act of sewing; the line along which 2 things or parts are sewed together, or are united so as to form a seam, or that which resembles one. (*Surg.*) A stitch to hold together the lips or edges of a wound. (*Anat.*) The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull. — **Su'tural**, *a.* Of, or relating to, a suture or seam.

Suzerain, su'ze-rān, *n.* A superior lord, to whom fealty is due.

Swab, swob, *n.* A mop for cleaning decks, etc.; a bit of sponge, cloth, etc., fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth; a cleaner for the bore of a gun. — *v. t.* [SWABBED (swobd), -BING.] To clean with a mop or swab. — **Swab'ber**, *n.* One who, etc.; an inferior officer on ships of war, whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swaddle, swod'dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe (an infant). — *n.* Clothes bound tight round the body. — **Swad'dling-band, -cloth**, *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swag, swag, *v. i.* [SWAGGED (swagd), -GING.] To sink down by its weight; to lean. — *n.* A swaying, irregular motion, as of a heavy body, or of one sagging or pendent from its weight; a burglar's booty. — **Swag'gy**, -gĭ, *a.* Inclined to swag; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight. — **Swag'ger**, *v. i.* [-GERED (-gẽrd), -GERING.] To boast or brag noisily, bluster, bully. — *n.* Boastfulness or insolence of manner. — **Swag'gerer**, *n.* A blusterer; bully; boaster.

Swage, swāj *or* swej, *n.* A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals, for shaping their work. — *v. t.* To shape by means of a swage; to fashion, as a piece of iron, by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.

Swain, swān, *n.* A rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover.

Swallow, swol'lo, *n.* A small migratory swift-flying insectivorous bird of several species, with long wings and a long, forked and pointed tail. — **Swal'low-tailed**, -tāld, *a.* Like a swallow's tail in form, having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts.

Swallow.

Swallow, swol'lo, *v. t.* [-LOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To take or appear to take through the esophagus into the stomach; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to receive or embrace (opinions or belief) without examination or scruple; to appropriate; to occupy, employ; to seize and waste,

exhaust; to retract, recant.—*n.* The gullet or esophagus; the throat; as much as is, or can be, swallowed at once.

Swam. See SWIM.

Swamp, swomp, *n.* Low ground filled with water; land wet and spongy, but not usually covered with water, esp. soft, wet land covered with trees or bushes.—*v. t.* [SWAMPED (swompt), SWAMPING.] To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp. (*Naut.*) To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water. To plunge into inextricable difficulties.—**Swamp'y**, -I, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan, swon, *n.* A large migratory web-footed bird of several species, like the goose, but more graceful, having a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger. — **Swan's'down**, *n.* The down of the swan, esp. the dressed skin of the swan with the down adhering; a fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian, like moleskin. — **Swan'skin**, *n.* A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

Swan.

Swap, swop, *v. t.* [SWAPPED (swopt), -PING.] To exchange, barter. — *n.* An exchange; barter.

Sward, swawrd, *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t.* To cover with sward.

Sware. See SWEAR.

Swarm, swawrm, *n.* A large number of small animals or insects, esp. when in motion; a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, under the direction of a queen; a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive; any great number or multitude. — *v. i.* [SWARMED (swawrmd), SWARMING.] To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together; to be crowded, be thronged; to abound, be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects; to climb (a tree) by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

Swart, swawrt, **Swarth**, swawrth, **Swarth'y**, -I, *a.* Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

Swash, swosh, *n.* A swaggering fellow; impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water; a narrow channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. — *v. i.* To bluster, make a noise; to flow noisily, as water; to splash.

Swath, swawth, *n.* A band or fillet; a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it.

Swathe, swāth, *v. t.* [SWATHED (swāthd), SWATHING.] To bind with a swathe, band, bandage, or rollers. — *n.* A bandage.

Sway, swa, *v. t.* [SWAYED (swād), SWAYING.] To move or wield with the hand; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; to cause to incline to one side; to bias, direct, influence, swing, move, wave. (*Naut.*) To hoist, raise. — *v. i.* To bear rule, govern; to have weight or influence; to be drawn to one side by weight. — *n.* Power exerted in governing; influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; rule; empire; control; influence: ascendency; swing or sweep of a weapon.

Sweal, swēl, *v. i.* [SWEALED (swēld), SWEALING.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle.

Swear, swâr, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE, formerly SWARE; *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn), SWEARING.] To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to promise upon oath. (*Law.*) To give evidence on oath. To use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to use profane language or oaths, curse. — *v. t.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration. (*Law.*) To cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to. To declare or charge upon oath.

Sweat, swet, *n.* The fluid or sensible moisture excreted from the skin of an animal; perspiration; state of one who sweats; labor; toil; drudgery; moisture issuing from or condensed upon the surface of any substance. — *v. i.* [SWEAT or SWEATED; SWEATING.] To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, perspire; to toil, labor, drudge; to emit or appear to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap. — *v. t.* To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to emit from the pores; to exude.— **Sweat'y**, -I, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Moist with, or consisting of, sweat; laborious; difficult.

Swedish, swēd'ish, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Sweden. — *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Sweep, swēp, *v. t.* [SWEPT, SWEEPING.] To brush, or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt; to drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke, or force, or by flowing on the earth; to drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; to move over in strides or with a train; to carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion; to strike with a long stroke. (*Naut.*) To draw or drag over: to pass rapidly over, as with the eye or other instrument of observation. — *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of anything; to pass over or brush along with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach; to include or comprehend many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion. — *n.* Act of sweeping; compass of a stroke, of any turning body or motion, or of anything flowing or brushing; violent and general destruction; direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear; one who sweeps; a sweeper; the pole moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower a bucket in a well; in the game of casino, the combining and removing of all the cards on the table; in whist, the winning of all the 13 tricks. — **Sweep'ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.— **Sweep'stakes**, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a race; one who wins all.

Sweet, swēt, *a.* Having a taste or flavor resembling that of honey or sugar; pleasing to the smell, fragrant; pleasing to the ear, soft, melodious, harmonious; pleasing to the eye, beautiful; fresh; not salt; not changed from a sound or wholesome state; mild; soft; gentle; sugary; saccharine; dulcet; luscious. — *n.* That which is sweet to the taste, — used chiefly in pl.; that which is sweet or pleasant in odor, a perfume; that which is pleasing to the mind; a darling, — a term of endearment. — **Sweet'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sweet.— **Sweet'heart**, *n.* A lover or mistress. — **Sweet'ing**, *n.* A sweet apple; a darling, — a word of endearment.— **Sweet'meat**, *n.* Any article of confectionery made principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, etc. — **Sweet'-bread**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal, used for food. — **-brier**, *n.* A shrubby plant of the rose kind, cultivated for its fragrant smell. — **-fern**, *n.* A small N. Amer. shrub, having sweet-scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern-leaves. — **-oil**, *n.* Olive-oil. — **-pota'to**, *n.* A trailing plant of the convolvulus family; its sweetish starchy tubers, used for food. — **-will'iam**, *n.* A species of pink of many varieties. — **Sweet'en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make sweet to the taste; to make pleasing to the mind; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to make delicate; to make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; to make warm and fertile; to restore to purity. — *v. i.* To become sweet.

Swell, swel, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED; *p. p.* SWELLED (SWOLLEN or SWOLN is less usual); SWELLING.] To grow larger by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance; to increase in size or extent by any addition; to rise or be driven into waves or billows; to be puffed up or bloated; to be inflated; to belly; to be turgid or bombastic; to bulge out; to be elated, rise into arrogance; to grow upon the view; to become larger in amount; to act in a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant manner; to strut. — *v. t.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to aggravate, heighten; to raise to arrogance. (*Mus.*) To augment in force or loudness, as the sound of a note. — *n.* Act of swelling; gradual increase; augmentation in bulk; elevation, rise, — said of height; force, intensity, power, — said of sound; increase of power in style, or increase of rhetorical force; a gradual ascent or elevation of land; a wave or billow; esp., a succession of large waves; the fluctua-

tion of the sea after a storm. (*Mus.*) A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound; — generally indicated thus <>. A showy, dashing, boastful person; a person of high rank, fashion, or importance. — *a.* Stylish; fashionable; aristocratic. — **Swell'ing**, *n.* Protuberance; promiuence; a tumor; a rising or enlargement by passion.

Swelter, swelt'ẽr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat. — *v. t.* To oppress with heat.

Swept. See SWEEP.

Swerve, swẽrv, *v. i.* [SWERVED (swẽrvd), SWERVING.] To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to climb or move forward by winding or turning.

Swift, swift, *a.* Moving with celerity or velocity; ready; prompt; coming without delay; quick; nimble; rapid; expeditious. — *n.* A reel, for winding yarn, thread, etc., — chiefly in pl. (*Ornith.*) A small insectivorous bird, of several species, like the swallow, but having a shorter bill, longer sickle-shaped wiugs, and bolder and more rapid flight: the Amer. swift is popularly called "chimney swallow." (*Zoöl.*) The common newt or eft; a species of lizard.

Swig, swig, *v. t.* & *i.* To drink by large draughts. — *n.* A large draught.

Swill, swil, *v. t.* [SWILLED (swild). SWILLING.] To drink grossly or greedily. — *v. i.* To drink greedily or to excess. — *n.* Large draughts of liquor; the wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine.

Swim, swim, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM; *p. p.* SWUM; SWIMMING.] To be supported by water or other fluid; to float; to move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet, or of fins; to be borne along by a current; to glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion; to be overflowed or drenched; to abound, have abundance. — *v. t.* To pass or move over, or on, by swimming; to immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; to cause or compel to swim, make to float. — *n.* Act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming; the time or distance one swims, or can swim; the air-bladder of a fish; the sound. — **Swim'mingly**, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully; without obstruction.

Swim, swim, *v. i.* To be dizzy or vertiginous. — **Swin'dle**, -dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice. — *n.* Act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition. — **Swin'dler**, *n.*

Swine, swīn, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A pachydermatous animal; the hog: the male is called *boar*, the female *sow*, and the young, *pig*. — **Swin'ish**, *a.* Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal. — **Swine'-herd**, *n.* A keeper of swine. — **-pox**, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid.

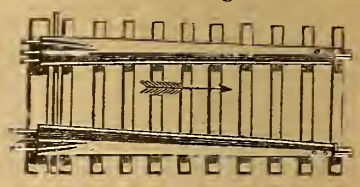
Swing, swing, *v. i.* [SWUNG; SWINGING.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave, vibrate; to practice swinging. (*Naut.*) To move or float; to turn round an anchor; to be hanged. — *v. t.* To cause to wave, or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; to move to and fro, flourish, brandish. — *n.* Act of swinging; vibratory motion; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; a line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing; a suspended loop of rope, etc., for persons to swing in; influence or power of a body put in motion; unrestrained liberty or license; free course; tendency. — **Swinge**, swinj, *v. t.* To beat soundly, whip, chastise. — **Swinge'ing**, *a.* Huge; very large. — **Swin'gel**, swin'gl, *n.* That part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; swiple. — **Swin'gle**, swin'gl, *v. t.* To clean (flax) by beating it with a swingle; to cut off the tops of (weeds) without pulling up the roots. — *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax; swingle-staff; swingling knife. — **Swin'gle-tree**, *n.* A whiffle-tree. — **Swing'-tree**, *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree; swingle-tree. — **Swip'le**, swip'l, *n.* Same as SWINGEL.

Swipe, swīp, *n.* A sweep, q. v.

Swirl, swẽrl, *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; gyration.

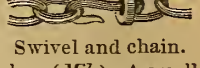
Swiss, swis, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, Switzerland.

Switch, swich, *n.* A small, flexible twig or rod; a cue of false hair, or of some substance (jute, etc.) made to resemble hair. (*Railroads.*) A movable part of 2 opposite rails, for transferring a car from one track to another. (*Elec.*) A mechanical device for shifting an electric current to another circuit; a shunt. — *v. t.* [SWITCHED (swicht), SWITCHING.] To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat, lash. (*Railroads & Elec.*) To shunt, transfer by a switch. — **Switch'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who tends a switch on a railroad.



Safety Switch.

Swivel, swiv'l, *n.* A fastening which allows the thing fastened to turn freely on its axis. (*Mech.*) A ring, link, or staple, that turns round on a pin or neck. (*Mil.*) A small cannon fixed in a swivel, or in a socket, or turning on a pivot. — *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.



Swivel and chain.

Swob, swob, *n.* & *v.* Same as SWAB.

Swollen, **Swoln**, swōln. See SWELL.

Swoon, swōon, *v. i.* [SWOONED (swōond), SWOONING.] To sink into a fainting fit, faint. — *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swoop, swōop, *v. t.* [SWOOPED (swōopt), SWOOPING.] To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; to catch up with a sweep. — *v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop. — *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

Swop. Same as SWAP.

Sword, sōrd, *n.* A weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting; the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power; destruction in battle; the military power of a country. — **Swords'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A soldier; fighting man; one skilled in the use of the sword. — **Sword'-belt**, *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by. — **-fish**, *n.* A large edible fish, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process: it is from 10 to 20 feet in length. — **-knot**, *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. — **-play'er**, *n.* A fencer; gladiator.

Swore, **Sworn.** See SWEAR.

Swound, swownd, *n.* A swoon.

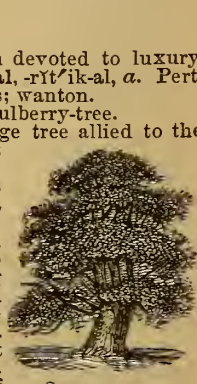
Swum. See SWIM.

Swung. See SWING.

Sybarite, sib'a-rīt, *n.* A person devoted to luxury and pleasure. — **Sybarit'ic**, **-ical**, -rīt'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the Sybarites; wanton.

Sycamine, sik'a-mīn, *n.* The mulberry-tree.

Sycamore, sik'a-mōr, *n.* A large tree allied to the common fig, found in Egypt and Syria: in America, the plane tree, or buttonwood, is called by this name; in Eng. a large species of maple.



Sycamore.

Sycophant, sik'o-fant, *n.* Orig., an informer in Athens, who sought favor by denouncing those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law; a base parasite; mean flatterer; esp., a flatterer of princes and great men. — **Syc'ophancy**, -fan-sī, *n.* Character or characteristic of a sycophant; obsequious flattery; servility. — **Sycophant'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a sycophant; parasitic.

Syenite, sī'e-nīt, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, taking its name from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt, where it is found: it differs from granite only in containing hornblende in the place of mica.

Syllable, sil′la-bl, *n.* An elementary sound, or combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word: in writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; a small part of a sentence or discourse; a particle. — **Syllab′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. — **Syllab′ically**, *adv.* — **Syllab′icate**, -ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To form into syllables, syllabify. — **Syllab′ica′tion, Syllab′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act or method of dividing words into syllables. — **Syllab′ify**, -ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To form or divide into syllables. — **Syl′labus**, *n.*; *E. pl.* -BUSES; *L. pl.* -BI. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syllabub. Same as SILLABUB.

Syllogism, sil′lo-jizm, *n.* (*Logic.*) The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of 3 propositions, of which the first 2 are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. — **Syllogis′tic, -tical**, -jis′tik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms. — **Syllogis′tically**, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms. — **Syl′logize**, *v. i.* [-GIZED (-jīzd), -GIZING.] To reason by syllogisms.

Sylph, silf, *n.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy; a slender, graceful woman. — **Sylph′id**, *n.* A little sylph; young sylph.

Sylva, sil′vȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -VÆ, -ve. The forest trees of any region or country. (*Bot.*) A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country. (*Poet.*) A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds. — **Syl′van**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a sylva; forest-like; rural; rustic; abounding in forests or in trees; woody. — *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; faun; a rustic.

Symbol, sim′bol, *n.* The sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things; a letter or character which is significant; emblem; figure; type. (*Math.*) Any character used to represent a quantity, an operation, a relation, or an abbreviation. — **Symbol′ic**, *n.* (*Theol.*) That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds. — **Symbol′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the nature of, a symbol; representative. — **Symbol′ically**, *adv.* In a symbolical manner; by signs; typically. — **Symbol′ics**, *n.* Same as SYMBOLIC, *n.* — **Sym′bolism**, -izm, *n.* A system of symbols or representations. (*Chem.*) A combining together of parts or ingredients. (*Theol.*) The science of creeds; symbolic. — **Sym′boliza′tion**, *n.* Act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. — **Sym′bolize**, *v. i.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties. — *v. t.* To make to agree in properties or qualities; to make representative of something; to represent by a symbol. — **Symbol′ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* Art of expressing by symbols.

Symmetry, sim′me-trĭ, *n.* A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. — **Symmet′rical**, *a.* Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts. (*Math.*) Having corresponding parts or relations. — **Symmet′rically**, *adv.* — **Sym′metrize**, -me-trīz, *v. t.* [-TRIZED (-trīzd), -TRIZING.] To reduce to symmetry.

Sympathy, sim′pa-thĭ, *n.* Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling; agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes 2 persons pleased with each other; pity; commiseration. (*Med.*) The reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another. — **Sympathet′ic, -ical**, *a.* Inclined to or exhibiting sympathy. (*Med.*) Produced by sympathy. — **Sympathet′ically**, *adv.* — **Sym′pathize**, *v. i.* [-THIZED (-thīzd), -THIZING.] To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels.

Symphony, sim′fo-nĭ, *n.* A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear. (*Mus.*) An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of 3 or 4 contrasted yet inwardly related movements; an instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course of, a vocal composition. — **Sympho′nious**, -nĭ-us, *a.* Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Symphysis, sim′fĭ-sis, *n.* (*Anat.*) Union of bones by cartilage; connection of bones without a movable joint; coalescence of parts previously separate; the point of union; attachment of parts, as tendons.

Symposium, sim-po′zĭ-um, *n.*; *pl.* -SIA, -zĭ-ȧ. A drinking together; merry feast; convivial meeting. — **Sympo′siac**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, drinking together and merry-making. — *n.* A conference or conversation, as of philosophers at a banquet.

Symptom, simp′tum, *n.* (*Med.*) A perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease; one of the phenomena which indicate the existence and nature of a disease. That which indicates the existence of something else: mark; sign; token; indication. — **Symptomat′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, symptoms; indicating the existence of something; according to symptoms.

Synæresis, -eresis, sin-ēr′e-sis, *n.* (*Gram.*) A contraction of 2 syllables into one, or of 2 vowels into a diphthong.

Synagogue, sin′a-gog, *n.* A congregation or assembly of Jews for worship; a Jewish place of worship. — **Synagog′ical**, -goj′ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a synagogue.

Synalepha, -lœpha, sin-a-le′fȧ, *n.* (*Gram.*) A cutting off or suppression of a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Synarthrosis, sin-är-thro′sis, *n.* (*Anat.*) Union of bones without motion; close union.

Syncarpous, sin-kär′pus, *a.* Composed of several carpels consolidated into one.

Syncarpous Fruit.

Synchronal, sin′kro-nal, **-chronical**, -kron′ik-al, **-chronous**, sin′kro-nus, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. — **Syn′chronism**, -kro-nizm, *n.* Concurrence of 2 or more events in time; simultaneousness; the tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates. — **Syn′chronize**, -nīz, *v. i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To agree in time, be simultaneous.

Syncope, sin′ko-pe, *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as SYNCOPATION, q. v., below. (*Gram.*) An elision or retrenchment of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word. (*Med.*) A fainting or swooning. A sudden pause or cessation; suspension; temporary stop. — **Syn′copate**, -pāt, *v. t.* To contract (a word) by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle. (*Mus.*) To commence (a tone) on an unaccented part of a measure, and continue into the following unaccented part. — **Syncopa′tion**, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable, from the middle. (*Mus.*) Performance of a passage by syncopating the notes.

Syncretism, sin′kre-tizm, *n.* Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance.

Syndic, sin′dik, *n.* An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; one chosen to transact business for others. — **Syn′dicate**, -dĭ-kāt, *n.* A council, or body of syndics; an association of persons authorized to promote some object, discharge a trust, or transact a business.

Syndrome, sin′dro-me, *n.* (*Med.*) The concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

Synecdoche, sin-ek′do-ke, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole. — **Syn′ecdoch′ical, -dok′ik-al**, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Synod, sin′od, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. A meeting, convention, or council. — **Synod′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a synod; transacted in a synod. (*Astron.*) Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between 2 successive conjunctions.

Synonym, sin′o-nim, *n.* One of 2 or more words in the same language which are the precise equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confounded together. — **Synonim′ic**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The science, or scientific treatment, of synonymous words. — **Syn-on′ymist**, -ĭ-mist, *n.* One who collects and explains synonymous words. — **Synon′ymize**, *v. t.* [-MIZED

(-mīzd), -MIZING.] To express in different words of the same meaning. — **Synon′ymous**, -ĭ-mus, *a.* Expressing the same thing: conveying the same idea; identical; interchangeable; pert. to synonyms. — — **Synon′ymy**, -ĭ-mĭ, *n.* Quality of being synonymous. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

Synopsis, sin-op′sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; conspectus; abridgment; compendium; epitome; abstract. — **Synop′tic, -tical**, *a.* Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing. — **Synop′tically**, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

Synovia, sin-o′vĭ-a, *n.* (*Anat.*) A fluid secreted within the synovial capsules of the joints, serving as a lubricating fluid to the latter. — **Syno′vial**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the synovia, or lubricating fluid of the joints.

Syntax, sin′taks, *n.* (*Gram.*) The construction of sentences; due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations, according to established usage. — **Syntac′tic, -tical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, syntax; according to the rules of syntax.

Synthesis, sin′the-sis, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. Composition, or the putting of 2 or more things together. (*Chem.*) The uniting of elements to form a compound. (*Logic.*) The combination of separate elements of thought into a whole. — **Synthet′ic, -ical**, *a.* Pert. to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition.

Syphilis, sif′ĭ-lis, *n.* (*Med.*) A dangerous contagious and hereditary venereal disease. — **Syphilit′ic**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or infected with syphilis.

Syphon. Same as SIPHON.

Syren. Same as SIREN.

Syriac, sĭr′ĭ-ak, *n.* The language of Syria; esp., the ancient language of that country. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, Syria, or its language.

Syringe, sĭr′inj, *n.* A small hand-pump, squirt, or portable hydraulic instrument for injecting fluid into animal bodies, etc.: usually a cylinder and piston or an elastic tube and bulb with tubular metallic or glass nozzle. — *v. t.* [SYRINGED (-injd), SYRINGING.] To inject by means of a syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe. — **Syringa**, sĭrin′gȧ, *n.* A large bushy shrub having a profusion of white fragrant flowers; mock orange. (*Bot.*) The lilac, q. v. — **Syr′ingot′omy**, -got′o-mĭ, *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting for the fistula.

Syrtis, sēr′tis, *n.* A quicksand.

Syrup. Same as SIRUP.

System, sis′tem, *n.* An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific, or as parts of a complex whole; the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe; regular method or order. (*Mus.*) An interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals. (*Physiol.*) The totality of parts in the body, performing the same, or analogous or connected functions; the body as a functional unity or whole. — **Systemat′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, system; methodical; proceeding according to system or regular method. — **Sys′tematist**, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system. — **Sys′tematize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-tīzd), -TIZING.] To reduce to system, arrange methodically. — **Sys′tematiz′er**, *n.* — **Sys′temize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To systematize.

Systole, sis′to-le, *n.* (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable. (*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

Systyle, sis′tīl, *n.* (*Arch.*) The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are 2 diameters apart; an edifice, having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

Syzygy, siz′ĭ-jĭ, *n.* (*Astron.*) The point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition, — commonly used in pl.

Szekler, zek′lēr, *n.* One of a Uralo-Altaic race in Transylvania, akin to the Magyars.

T.

T, te, the 20th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is a simple consonant, allied to both *D* and *N*, all 3 of these letters being dental elements. When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *then*, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character: this combination has 2 sounds, — surd or whispered, as in *think*, and sonant or vocal, as in *then*. — *To suit* or *fit to a T.* To suit exactly, answer perfectly, — perh. so used with reference to a carpenter's T-square. — **T′-cloth.** A cotton fabric made in Eng. for the China and India market, — a *T* being stamped on each piece.

Tabard.

Tabard, tab′ērd, *n.* A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn over the armor, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward; a herald's coat. — **Tab′arder**, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

Tabasheer, tab-a-shēr′, *n.* A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, etc., consisting chiefly of pure silex, used in the E. Indies as a medicine.

Tabby, tab′bĭ, *a.* Having a wavy or watered appearance; brinded; brindled; diversified in color. — *n.* A kind of waved silk, usually watered; a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, and water, forming a kind of artificial rock; a cat of a tabby color; any cat. — *v. t.* [TABBIED (-bid), TABBYING.] To water, or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering.

Tabefy, etc. See under TABES.

Tabernacle, tab′ĕr-na-kl, *n.* A slightly built or temporary habitation; a tent; the portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus and for more than 300 years thereafter as a place of worship; the Jewish temple; a place of worship; any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing is deposited or kept; the human body. — *v. i.* [TABERNACLED (-kld), -CLING.] To dwell or reside for a time. — *Feast of Tabernacles.* A Jewish festival lasting 7 days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, in commemoration of the habitation of their ancestors in similar dwellings during their pilgrimage in the wilderness. — **Tabernac′ular**, *a.* Pert. to a tabernacle, or to the Jewish tabernacle.

Tabes, ta′bēz, *n.* (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms. — **Tab′id**, *a.* Relating to, or wasted by, tabes. — **Tab′idness**, *n.* — **Tab′efy**, -e-fi, *v. i.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To waste gradually, lose flesh. — **Tabefac′tion**, *n.* A wasting away by disease.

Table, ta′bl, *n.* A smooth, flat surface like the side of a board; a thin, flat, smooth piece of anything; a slab, leaf, or flat superficies, of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which anything is cut or written; a tablet; memorandum book; that which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface: an inscription; drawing; painting; a condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a

single view; the presentation of many particulars in one connected group; a scheme; schedule; synopsis; index; an article of household furniture to eat, work, or write upon; food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; the company assembled round a table.—*v. t.* [TABLED (-bld), TABLING.] To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. (*Carp.*) To scarf. (*Parliamentary Usage.*) To lay on the table, that is, to postpone the consideration of, till called for, or indefinitely, by a formal vote. (*Presbyterian Church.*) To enter upon the docket. — *The Lord's Table.* The communion of the Lord's Supper. — *To lay on the t.* (*Parliamentary Usage.*) To lay (a report, motion, etc.) on the table of the presiding officer, — that is, to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of. — *To turn the tables.* To change the condition or fortune of contending parties, — a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming. — **Ta'ble-beer**, *n.* Beer for the table, or for common use. — **-book**, *n.* A memorandum book; tablet. — **-cloth**, *n.* A cloth for covering a table. — **-land**, *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau. — **-spoon**, *n.* One of the larger or largest spoons used at the table. — **-spoon'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* -SPOON'FULS. As much as a tablespoon will hold. — **-talk**, *n.* Conversation at table, or at meals. — **-tip'ping, -turn'ing**, *n.* Certain movements of tables or other objects, attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved.—**Ta'-bling**, *n.* A forming into tables. (*Carp.*) The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections. — **Table-d'hote**, tă'bl-dōt, *n.* A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.— **Tab'-let**, *n.* A small table or flat surface; a small, flat piece of anything on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave. *pl.* A pocket memorandum book. (*Med.*) A solid kind of confection, commonly made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares,— lozenge, troche.— **Tableau'**, -lo', *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX', -lōz'. A striking and vivid representation; esp., the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and perfectly still.—**Tab'lature**, -la-chur, *n.* (*Paint.*) A painting on a wall and ceiling; a picture in general. (*Mus.*) An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters instead of notes. — **Tab'ular**, *a.* Having the form of, or pert. to, a table, in any of the uses of the word.— **Tab'ulate**, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface.

Taboo, ta-bōō', *n.* A political or religious interdict concerning something declared sacred or accursed, formerly of great force among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to anything. — *v. t.* [TABOOED (-bōōd'), -BOOING.] To forbid, forbid the use of, interdict approach or use.

Tabor, ta'bēr, *n.* A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. — **Tab'oret**, *n.* A small tabor. — **Tab'orine**, -o-rēn, **-orin**, -o-rin, *n.* A small, shallow drum; a tabor. — **Tab'ouret**, -ōō-ret, *n.* A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed; a stool; an embroidery frame. — **Tab'ret**, *n.* A small tabor; taboret.

Tabu. See TABOO.

Tabular, Tabulate. See under TABLE.

Tacamahac, tak'a-ma-hak, **Tac'amaha'ca**, -ha'kȧ, *n.* A tree of N. Amer., balsam poplar; a tree of Madagascar, etc.: an aromatic yellowish resin from Madagascar and the W. Indies.

Tachometer, ta-kom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring velocity, as of running water or of machines. — **Tachyg'raphy**, -kig'ra-fĭ, *n.* The art or practice of rapid writing; stenography; shorthand writing.

Tacit, tas'it, *a.* Implied, but not expressed; silent. — **Tac'itly**, *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; by implication. — **Tac'iturn**, -ĭ-tērn, *a.* Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak; reserved. — **Taciturn'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Tack, tăk, *n.* A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head. (*Naut.*) A rope to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom; the part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails. — **Tack**, *v. t.* [TACKED (takt), TACKING.] To fasten or attach; to attach, unite, or secure in a slight or hasty manner; to join as with stitches or tacks; to add, append. — *v. t.* and *i.* (*Naut.*) To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails and rudder. *Hard tack.* A large kind of hard crackers, used for food by sailors and soldiers.

Tackle, tak'l, *n.* An apparatus of ropes, pulleys, etc., for raising or lowering heavy weights; apparatus by which a thing is grasped, moved, or operated; appurtenances for sport or work. (*Naut.*) The rigging and apparatus of a ship.— *v. t.* [TACKLED (-ld), -LING.] To harness, seize, lay hold of. — **Tack'ling**, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship; instruments of action; the straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.

Tact, takt, *n.* Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.— **Tac'tile**, -til, *a.* Capable of being touched; pert. to the organs, or the sense, of touch. — **Tactil'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being tactile; perceptibility by touch.—**Tac'tion**, -shun, *n.* Act of touching; touch; contact. — **Tact'ual**, -u-al, *a.* Pert. to the sense, or the organs, of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.

Tactics, tak'tiks, *n.* The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.—**Tac'tic, -tical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, etc. — **Tacti'cian**, -tish'an, *n.* One versed in tactics; a maneuverer; adroit manager.

Tactile, Taction, etc. See under TACT.

Tadpole, tad'pōl, *n.* The young of a frog or toad, in its first state from the spawn; a polliwog.

Tædium, te'dĭ-um, *n.* Weariness; tedium.

Ta'en, tān. A contr. of *taken.*

Tafferel. See TAFFRAIL.

Taffeta, taf'fe-tȧ, **-ty**, -tĭ, *n.* A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy luster.

Taffrail, taf'rāl, *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail around a ship's stern.

Taffy, taf'fĭ, *n.* A kind of candy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans.

Tag, tag, *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; a direction-card, or label; something mean and paltry; the rabble; the catch-word at the end of an actor's speech; cue; a play in which one person runs after and touches another, and then in turn runs away to avoid being touched.— *v. t.* [TAGGED (tagd), -GING.] To fit with a point or points; to fit (one thing to another). — *v. i.* To follow closely, as it were an appendage. — **Tag'-rag**, *n.* or *a.* The lowest class of people; rabble, — also written *tag-rag* or *rag-tag and bobtail.*

Taglia, tăl'yȧ, *n.* (*Mech.*) A peculiar combination of pulleys.

Tail, tāl, *n.* Any long, flexible, terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind; the back, lower, or inferior part of anything; the side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy; whatever resembles, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as a catkin. (*Bot.*) A downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style; any elongated, flexible, terminal part, as a petiole or peduncle. — **Tail'-piece**, *n.* An appendage. (*Print.*) An ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book.— **-race**, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to move the wheel.

Seed, with its Tail.

Tail, tāl, *n.* (*Law.*) Limitation; abridgment. — *a.* Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed.

— *Estate in tail.* An estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. — *To t. in* or *on.* (*Arch.*) To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support.—**Tail′age**, -ej, *n.* A share; a tax or toll; tallage. — **Tai′lor**, -lẽr, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments. — *v. i.* [TAILORED (-lẽrd), TAILORING.] To practice making men's clothes. — **Tai′loress**, *n.* A woman who makes garments for men or boys. — **Tai′lor-bird**, *n.* A bird of several species and genera, found in the E. Indies and Italy, which constructs nests by stitching together leaves of plants.

Nest of Tailor-bird.

Taint, tānt, *v. t.* To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance; to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; to stain, sully, tarnish, contaminate, pollute, infect, disease, vitiate, poison. — *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be affected with incipient putrefaction. — *n.* Tincture; stain; infection; corruption; a blemish on reputation. — **Taint′ure**, tān′chur, *n.* Taint; tinge; defilement; stain.

Take, tāk, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK (tōōk); *p. p.* TAKEN (tāk′n); TAKING.] To lay hold of, seize with the hands, or otherwise; to get into one's hold or possession; to obtain possession of by force or artifice, capture; to come upon or befall, attack, seize; to captivate, interest, charm; to make selection of, choose, have recourse to; to employ, use, demand, require; to form a likeness of, delineate; to assume, acquire (shape); to permit to one's self, enjoy or experience (rest, revenge, delight, shame); to form and adopt (a resolution); to accept (something offered); to partake of, swallow; to undertake readily, surmount, leap; to submit to, tolerate, endure; to admit (something presented to the mind); to receive in thought, understand, interpret, suppose; to admit, receive, bear, agree with; to convey, move, remove, conduct, transfer, recover, assume, etc. — *v. i.* To catch, fix, be fixed; to have the intended or natural effect; to please, gain reception; to move or direct the course, betake one's self, go.—*n.* The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch. (*Print.*) The quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time. —*To take advantage of.* To catch by surprise, make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of. — *To t. aim.* To aim. — *To t. down.* To reduce, bring lower, depress; to swallow; to pull down, pull to pieces; to record, write down; to attack, make an attack upon. — *To t. effect.* To have the intended effect, be efficacious. — *To t. heart.* To gain confidence or courage. — *To t. in.* To inclose, fence; to encompass or embrace, comprise; to draw into a smaller compass, contract, furl; to cheat, circumvent, deceive; to admit, receive; to understand, comprehend. — *To t. in hand.* To undertake, attempt to execute. — *To t. in vain.* To use unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely.—*To t. leave.* To bid farewell. — *To t. notice.* To observe with particular attention; to show by some act that observation is made. — *To t. oath.* To swear in a judicial manner. — *To t. off.* To remove (from the surface, top, or outside); to cut off; to destroy; to invalidate; to withdraw, call or draw away; to swallow; to purchase, take in trade, to copy, reproduce, imitate, mimic. — *To t. out.* To remove from within a place, separate, deduct; to draw out, clear or cleanse from. — *To t. place.* To happen, come to pass. — *To t. root.* To live and grow, as a plant; to be established, as principles. — *To t. advantage of.* To use any advantage offered by, employ to advantage; to catch by cunning, use circumstances to the prejudice of. — *To t. to heart.* To be sensibly affected by; to feel sensibly. — *To t. up.* To lift, raise; to buy or borrow; to begin; to engross, employ; to seize, catch, arrest; to admit, believe; to reprimand; to begin where another left off; to occupy, fill; to assume, carry on or manage for another; to comprise, include; to adopt, assume; to receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to favor; to collect; to exact (a tax); to pay and receive. — *To t. upon one's self.* To assume, undertake; to appropriate to one's self, allow to be imputed to one's self. — *To t. after.* To learn to follow, copy, imitate; to resemble. — *To t. on.* To be violently affected. — *To t. to.* To apply to, be fond of; to resort to, betake to. — *To t. up with.* To be contented to receive; to receive without opposition. — **Take′-off**, *n.*; *pl.* -OFFS. An imitation, esp. in the way of caricature. — **Tak′er**, *n.* One who takes, receives, or apprehends. — **Tak′ing**, *p. a.* Alluring; attracting.— *n.* Act of gaining possession; agitation; excitement; distress of mind.

Talbot, tawl′but, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for quick scent and eager pursuit of game.

Talbotype, tal′bo-tīp, *n.* A process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper.

Talc, tălk, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colors. — **Talck′y**, -ĭ, **Talcose′**, tal-kōs′, **Talc′ous**, -us, *a.* Pert. to, composed of, or resembling, talc.

Tale, tāl, *n.* That which is told; an oral relation: a reckoning by count; enumeration; number reckoned or stated; a written rehearsal of what has occurred; anecdote; story; fable; incident; legend; narrative. — **Tale′-bear′er**, *n.* One who officiously tells tales. — **-bear′ing**, *n.* Act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

Talent, tal′ent, *n.* Among the ancient Grecks, a weight and denomination of money · the Attic talent = nearly 57 lbs. avoirdupois, or as silver money = about $1180; among the Hebrews, as a weight = about 93¾ lbs. avoirdupois; as money, from about $1645 to $1916; intellectual ability, natural or acquired; a special gift, esp. in business, art, etc., — a metaphorical use of the word, prob. originating in the parable of the talents, *Matt.* xxv. — **Tal′ented**, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.

Tales, ta′lēz, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) A supply of persons from those in or about the court-house, to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or *such*, as the latter.— **Talesman**, tālz′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person called to make up the deficiency in the number of jurors when a tales is awarded.

Talisman, tal′iz-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting evil; a charm. — **Talisman′ic**, **-ical** *a.* Pert. to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

Talk, tawk, *v. i.* [TALKED (tawkt), TALKING.] To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse; to confer, reason; to prate, speak impertinently. — *v. t.* To speak freely, use for conversing or communicating; to mention in talking, utter; to consume or spend in talking. — *n.* Familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; rumor; subject of discourse; conversation; colloquy; discourse; chat; conference; communication. — **Talk′er**, *n.* One who talks; esp., one noted for power of conversing agreeably; a loquacious person; a boaster; braggart. — **Talk′ative**, -a-tiv, *a.* Given to much talking; garrulous; loquacious; prating. — **Talk′ativeness**, *n.*

Tall, tawl, *a.* High in stature; long and comparatively slender, — said of upright objects; lofty.

Tallage, tal′lej, **-liage**, -lĭ-ej, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A certain rate or tax, paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses.

Tallow, tal′lo, *n.* The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; the fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants, or from other sources, resembling that of animals of the sheep and ox kind. — *v. t.* [TALLOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To grease or smear with tallow; to fatten. — **Tal′low-chand′ler**, *n.* One who makes or sells tallow candles. — **Tal′lowish**, *a.* Having the properties or

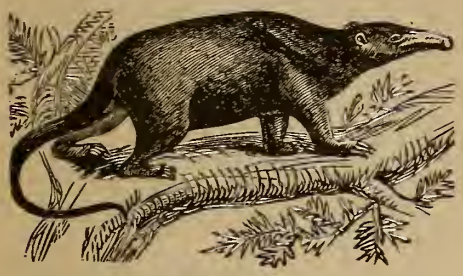
nature of tallow; resembling tallow. — **Tal'lowy,** -lo-ĭ, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

Tally, tal'ĭ, *n.* A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number; esp. one of 2 pieces with notches exactly corresponding; one thing made to suit or correspond to another; a match; mate. — *v. t.* [TALLIED (-lid), -LYING.] To score with correspondent notches, make to correspond. (*Naut.*) To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and foresail. — *v. i.* To be fitted, suit, correspond. — **Tal'lyman,** *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who keeps the tally; one who keeps a tally-shop. — **Tal'ly-shop,** *n.* A shop at which articles are sold to customers on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the *tally*, kept by the buyer, the other the *counter-tally*, kept by the seller.

Tallyho, tal'ĭ-ho, *interj.* & *n.* The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

Talmud, tal'mud, *n.* The whole body of the Hebrew laws and traditions, with authoritative comments and explanations, as collected, in 2d cent. and since, in the Mishna and Gemara. — **Talmud'ic, -ical,** *a.* Of, pert. to, or contained in, the Talmud. — **Tal'mudist,** *n.* One versed in the Talmud. — **Talmudist'ic,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Talmud; Talmudic.

Talon, tal'un, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey. (*Arch.*) A kind of molding; ogee: see MOLDING. — **Ta'lus,** *n.* (*Anat.*) That bone of the foot which articulates with the leg; astragalus. (*Arch.* & *Fort.*) The slope or inclination of a work. (*Geol.*) A sloping heap of broken rocks at the foot of a precipice.



Tamandua, or Little Ant-bear.

Tamandua, ta-man'du-á, *n.* A species of ant-cater of tropical Amer., about the size of a full-grown cat, and having a prehensile tail; the little ant-bear.

Tamarack, tam'a-rak, *n.* The black larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves; hackmatack.

Tamarind, tam'a-rind, *n.* A leguminous tree, cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and fruit; one of the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp of refrigerant and laxative properties.

Tamarisk, tam'a-risk, *n.* A tree or shrub of several species.

Tambac, tam'bak, *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, etc.; tombac; aloes-wood.

Tambour, tam'bōōr, *n.* A kind of small flat drum; tambourine; a small circular frame, resembling a drum, for working embroidery upon; a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, etc. (*Arch.*) The vase on which the leaves of the Corinthian and Composite capitals are placed; the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns; the circular vertical part above or below a cupola; a lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors. — **Tam'bourine',** -ēn', *n.* A shallow drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides; a lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.

Tambourine.

Tame, tām, *a.* Having laid aside, or become changed from, native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; crushed; subdued; spiritless; deficient in animation; dull; flat. — *v. t.* [TAMED (tāmd), TAMING.] To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim, domesticate; to subdue, conquer. — **Tame'ly,** *adv.* In a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meanly; servilely.

Tamil, tā'mil, *n.* The language of the Carnatic and of most of Ceylon, — a member of the Dravidian family of languages.

Tamis, tam'is, **Tam'my,** -mĭ, *n.* A kind of woolen cloth highly glazed, often used for straining sauces.

Tamp, tamp, *v. t.* To fill up (a hole bored in a rock for blasting), esp. by driving in something with frequent strokes: to drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes. — **Tam'pon, Tam'pion,** -pĭ-un, **Tom'pion,** *n.* The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance; a plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe. (*Surg.*) A plug to stop hemorrhage.

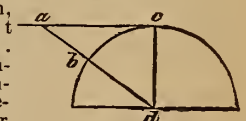
Tamper, tam'pēr, *v. i.* [-PERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To meddle, try little experiments, adulterate.

Tan, tan, *v. t.* [TANNED (tand), -NING.] To impregnate with tannin by steeping in an infusion of bark, in order to convert into leather, as the skins of animals; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to flog. — *v. i.* To become tanned. — *n.* The bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides; a yellowish-brown color, like that of tan: a browning of the skin by exposure to the sun. — **Tan'-yard,** *n.* A place where leather is tanned. — **Tan'ner,** *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides. — **Tan'nery,** -nēr-ĭ, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning. — **Tan'nic,** *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or derived from, tan. — **Tan'nin,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The astringent principle of oak bark, nut-galls, etc. — **Taw'ny,** -nĭ, *a.* [-NIER; -NIEST.] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned or sunburnt persons.

Tandem, tan'dem, *adv.* One after another, — said of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of side by side.

Tang, tang, *n.* A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; relish; taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind; a projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part; anything resembling a tongue in form or position.

Tangent, tan'jent, *n.* (*Geom.*) A right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it. — *a.* Touching. (*Geom.*) Touching at a single point. — **Tan'gency,** -jen-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching. — **Tangen'tial,** -jen'shal, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a tangent; in the direction of a tangent. — **Tan'gible,** -jĭ-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind. — **Tangibil'ity,** *n.* Quality of being, etc.



Tangent.

a c, tangent; *a d*, tangential radius; *b c*, arc.

Tangle, tan'gl, *v. t.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads; to insnare, entrap. — *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly. — *n.* A knot of threads, or other things, so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. (*Bot.*) An edible seaweed, having long, ribbon-shaped fronds.

Tank, tank, *n.* A large basin or cistern.

Tankard, tank'ard, *n.* A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Tanner, Tannic, Tannin, etc. See under TAN.

Tansy, tan'zĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An extremely bitter plant of many species, used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Tant, tant, *n.* A small spider, with 2 eyes, and 8 long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color.

Tantalize, tan'ta-līz, *v. t.* [-LIZED (-līzd), -LIZING.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be realized; to disappoint, tease, irritate, provoke. — **Tan'talism,** -lizm, *n.* The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing with vain hopes. — **Tan'taliza'tion,** *n.* Act of tantalizing. — **Tan'taliz'er,** *n.* — **Tan'talus,** *n.* A genus of wading birds, including the wood-pelican or ibis, a bird of the size of the stork, but more slender, inhabiting marshes, and feeding on reptiles.

Tantamount, tan′ta-mownt′, *a.* Equivalent in value or significatiou; equal.

Tantivy, tan-tiv′ĭ *or* tan′tĭ-vĭ, *adv.* Swiftly; speedily; rapidly, — a hunting term.

Tantrum, tan′trum, *n.* A whim or burst of ill-humor; an affected air.

Tap, tap, *v. t.* [TAPPED (tapt), -PING.] To strike with something small, or with a very gentle blow; to put a new sole or heel on (a shoe or boot). — *n.* A slight blow with a small thing; the piece of leather fasteued upon the bottom of a boot or shoe, in repairing the sole or heel. — *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow. — **Tap′pet**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A small lever or projection intended to tap or slightly touch somethiug else, to change or regulate motion.

Tap, tap, *v. t.* To pierce (a tree, cask, tumor, or anything containing a pent-up fluid) so as to let out a fluid; to draw from in any analogous way. — *n.* A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; a faucet; a plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask; liquor measured out, as through a tap; a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a bar. (*Mech.*) A conical screw grooved longitudinally, for cutting threads in nuts. — **Tap′-bolt**, *n.* A bolt, with a head on one end, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through it and receiving a nut. — **-root**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward. — **Tap′ster**, *n.* One who draws ale, etc.

Tap-bolt.

Tape, tāp, *n.* A narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings, etc. — **Tape′-worm**, *n.* (*Med.*) A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, often many feet in length, found in the intestines of man and other vertebrate animals; tænia.

Taper, ta′pēr, *n.* A small wax-candle, or a small light.

Taper, ta′pēr, *a.* Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical. — *v. i.* [TAPERED (-pērd), TAPERING.] To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end. — *v. t.* To make or cause to taper. — *n.* A gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.

Tapestry, tap′es-trĭ, *n.* A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or as if with, tapestry. — *Tapestry carpet.* An elegant kind of two-ply or ingrain carpet, in which the warp or weft is printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

Tapeti, tap′e-tĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -TIS, -tiz. An animal of the hare kind, — the *Lepus Braziliensis*, a rodent mammal of S. Amer.

Tapioca, tap-ĭ-o′kȧ, *n.* A coarsely granular farinaceous substance obtained by heating moistened cassava: when soaked in water it forms a jelly-like mass, used for puddings, etc.

Tapir, ta′pēr, *n.* A hoofed, pachydermatous mammal of S. Amer. and Sumatra, allied to the hog and rhinoceros, and having a short proboscis.

Tapir.

Tapis, ta′pis *or* tā-pē′, *n.* Carpeting; tapestry; formerly, the cover of a council-table. — *Upon the tapis.* On the table, or under consideration.

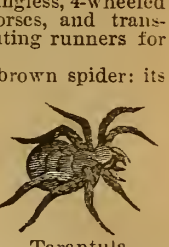
Tappet. See under TAP, to strike lightly.

Tapster. See under TAP, to draw liquors.

Tar, tär, *n.* A thick, viscid, impure, resinous substance, of a dark color, obtained by destructive distillation of wood, coal, etc., or by burning resinous wood without flame in a close pit; a sailor, — so called from his tarred clothes. — *v. t.* [TARRED (tärd), -RING.] To smear with tar. — **Tar′ry**, -rĭ, *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar. — **Tarpau′lin**, -paw′lin, -ling, *n.* Canvas covered with tar or a composition to render it waterproof; a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth; a sailor.

Tarantass, tar-an-tas′, *n.* A low, springless, 4-wheeled Russian carriage, drawn by 3 horses, and transformed into a sledge by substituting runners for the wheels.

Tarantula, ta-ran′tu-lȧ, *n.* A large brown spider: its bite produces an effect about equal to the sting of a wasp.


Tarantula.

Tarboosh, tär-bōōsh′, *n.* A red cap worn by Turks, etc.; a fez.

Tardy, tär′dĭ, *a.* [-DIER; -DIEST.] Moving with a slow pace or motion; not in season; late; slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant.

Tare, târ, *n.* A weed growing among wheat and other grain; the darnel. (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, which are troublesome weeds; a leguminous plant of several species, cultivated in Europe for fodder; vetch.

Tare, târ, *n.* (*Com.*) Allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, etc., which the seller makes to the buyer.

Target, tär′get, *n.* A kind of small shield or buckler; a mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice. — **Targeteer**, -ier, -ēr′, *n.* One armed with a target or shield.

Targum, tär′gum, *n.* A Chaldee or Aramaic version (translation or paraphrase) of a portion of the Old Testament Scriptures.

Tariff, tar′if, *n.* (*Com.*) Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a list of duties ou goods imported or exported.

Tarlatan, tär′la-tan, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin, used for ladies' dresses, etc.

Tarn, tärn, *n.* A small lake among the mountains; a bog; marsh; fen.

Tarnish, tär′nish, *v. t.* [-NISHED (-nisht), -NISHING.] To diminish or destroy the luster or purity of; to sully, stain, dim. — *v. i.* To lose luster, become dull. — *n.* State of being soiled; soil; blemish.

Taro, ta′ro, *n.* A tropical plant having leaves like a water-lily and thick, oblong roots, which are cooked and eaten.

Taro.

Tarpaulin. See under TAR.

Tarragon, tar′ra-gon, *n.* A plant used in France for perfuming vinegar.

Tarras. See TRASS.

Tarry, tar′rĭ, *v. i.* [-RIED (-rid), -RYING.] To stay behind, remain in arrear; to delay, put off going or coming; to stay, remain, abide, await, loiter. — *n.* Stay; stop; delay. — **Tar′riance**, -rĭ-ans, *n.* Act of tarrying; delay; lateness.

Tarry. See under TAR.

Tarsus, tär′sus, *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the foot between the leg and metatarsus: it contains 7 bones of heel, instep, aud ankle: see SKELETON.

Tart, tärt, *a.* Sharp to the taste; acidulous; keen; severe. — **Tart′ly**, *adv.* — In a tart manner; sourly; sharply. — **Tart′ness**, *n.*

Tart, tärt, *n.* A small open pie or flat piece of pastry, containing jelly or conserve.

Tartan, tär′tan, *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered with threads of various colors, much worn in Scotland.

Tartar, tär′tär, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented: when pure, it is called *cream of tartar*, and when crude, *argal* or *argol*. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth. — *Tartar-emetic.* (*Chem.*) A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony. — **Tarta′reous**, -re-us, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, tartar, or partaking of its properties. — **Tartar′ic**, -tär′ik, *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from tartar. — *Tartaric acid.* An acid

obtained from tartar, soluble, white, and crystalline. —**Tar′tarize**, -tär-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To impregnate with tartar, refine by means of the salt of tartar. —**Tar′trate**, -trāt, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base.

Tartar, tär′tär, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tartary. —*To catch a Tartar.* To lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

Tartarus, tär′ta-rus, *n.* (*Gr. Myth.*) The infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.—**Tarta′rean**, -re-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Tartarus; hellish.

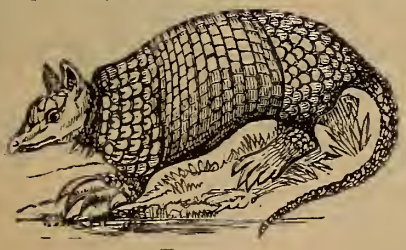
Tartuffe, tär-tōōf′, *n.* A hypocritical devotee, —a nickname derived from the name of the hero in a comedy of the same name, by Molière.

Task, tåsk, *n.* Business or study imposed by another; undertaking; burdensome employmeut; a lesson; fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher; toil; drudgery.—*v. t.* [TASKED (tåskt), TASKING.] To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe or excessive burdens.—*To take to task.* To reprove, reprimand. — **Task′-mas′ter**, *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor; an overseer.

Tassel, tas′sel, *n.* A pendent ornament, attached to cushions, curtains, etc., ending in loose threads; the pendent flower or head of some plants.—*v. i.* [TASSELED (-seld), -SELING.] To put forth a tassel or flower.—*v. t.* To adorn with tassels.

Taste, tāst, *v. t.* To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavor of by taking a small quantity into the mouth; to eat a small quantity of; to become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience, undergo; to partake of, participate in,—usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure.—*v. i.* To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character; to have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake.—*n.* Act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; the sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained, having its principal seat in the tongue; intellectual relish; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; critical judgment; discernment; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; style; a small portion given as a specimen; a bit; a kind of narrow ribbon.—**Tast′able**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being tasted; savory; relishing.—**Taste′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Having a high relish; savory; having, or exhibiting, good taste; tasty.—**Taste′less**, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure.—**Tast′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.—**Tast′ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste.

Tatouay, tat′ōō-i, *n.* A S. Amer. armadillo, having a round, pointed, naked tail.



Tatouay.

Tatter, tat′tẽr, *v. t.* and *i.* To rend or tear into rags; to be in tatters or rags.—*n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.—**Tat′terdemal′ion**, -demal′yun, *n.* A ragged fellow; ragamuffin.

Tatting, tat′ting, *n.* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from sewing thread, with a peculiar stitch.

Tattle, tat′tl, *v. i.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To prate, use many words with little meaning; to tell tales, communicate secrets.—*n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate; gossip.—**Tat′tler**, *n.*—**Tat′tlery**, -lẽr-ĭ, *n.* Idle talk or chat.

Tattoo, tat-tōō′, *n.* (*Mil.*) A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents.—*Devil's tattoo.* A drumming with the fingers, or foot, as from listlessness, fatigue, etc.

Tattoo, tat-tōō′, *v. t.* [-TOOED (-tōōd′), -TOOING.] To color indelibly (the flesh) by pricking in fluids or dye-stuffs.—*n.* Indelible marks made by puncturing the skin and introducing a pigment.

Taught, Taut, tawt, *a.* Tightly drawn or strained.

Taught. See TEACH.

Taunt, tänt, *a.* (*Naut.*) Very tall, as masts of a ship.

Taunt, tänt, *v. t.* To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile, upbraid, deride, ridicule, mock, censure.—*n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.—**Taunt′ingly**, *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

Taurus, taw′rus, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Bull, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac: the 2d zodiacal constellation. —**Tau′rine**, -rīn, *a.* Relating to a bull; of, or relating to, the common bull, ox, and cow.—**Tau′riform**, -rĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a bull.

Taut. See TAUGHT, *a.*

Tautog, taw-tog′, *n.* A food fish found on the coast of New Eng.; the blackfish.

Tautology, taw-tol′o-jĭ, *n.* A repetition of the same meaning in different words.—**Tautolog′ic, -ical**, -loj′ik-al, *a.* Involving tautology, having the same signification.—**Tautol′ogist**, -o-jist, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases, in succession, to express the same sense.—**Tautol′ogize**, -o-jīz, *v. i.* [-GIZED (-jīzd), -GIZING.] To repeat the same thing in different words.—**Tautoph′ony**, -tof′o-nĭ, *n.* Repetition of the same sound.—**Tautophon′ical**, *a.* Repeating the same sound.

Tavern, tav′ẽrn, *n.* A public house where entertainment and accommodation for travelers are provided; inn; hotel.

Taw, taw, *v. t.* [TAWED (tawd), TAWING.] To dress and prepare in white (the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc.) by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials.—*n.* A large marble; a game at marbles.—**Taw′er, -yer**, *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

Tawdry, taw′drĭ, *a.* [-DRIER; -DRIEST.] Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance.—**Taw′drily**, -drĭ-lĭ, *adv.*—**Taw′driness**, *n.*

Tawny. See under TAN.

Tax, taks, *n.* A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; a levy made upon property for the support of a government; the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, etc.; a sum imposed on the members of a society, to defray its expenses; a task exacted from one under control; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge.—*v. t.* [TAXED (takst), TAXING.] To subject to pay a tax or taxes, lay a burden upon, exact money from for the support of government; to assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; to charge, censure, accuse.—**Tax′able**, *a.* Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. (*Law.*) Capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.—**Tax′ably**, *adv.*—**Taxa′tion**, *n.* Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes; act of assessing a bill of cost.—**Tax′er**, *n.*—**Tax′pay′er**, *n.* One who is assessed and pays taxes.

Taxidermy, taks′ĭ-dẽr′mĭ, *n.* Art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals and stuffing and mounting them, so as to represent their natural appearance.—**Taxider′mic**, *a.* Pert. to the art of preparing and preserving skins of animals.—**Tax′ider′mist**, *n.* One skilled in taxidermy.

Tea, te, *n.* The dried leaves of a shrub or small tre a native of China and Japan; a decoction or infusio of tea leaves in boiling water, used as a beverage esp. when mixed with milk or cream and sugar; any infusion or decoction, esp. when made of the dry leaves of plants; an extract, as of beef; the evening meal, at which tea is usually served; supper.—**Tea′-cup**, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.—**-ket′tle**, *n.* A covered kettle, with a nose or spout, in which water is boiled for making tea, etc.—**-pot**, *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is made and from which it is poured into tea-cups.—**-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.—**-ta′ble**,

n. A table on which to set tea furniture. — **-urn,** *n.* A vessel to hold hot water for tea.

Teach, tēch, *v. t.* [TAUGHT (tawt), TEACHING.] To impart the knowledge of, inculcate as true or important, exhibit impressively, tell; to direct as an instructor, guide the studies of; to admonish, counsel. — **Teach′able,** *a.* Capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction; docile. — **Teach′ableness,** *n.* — **Teach′er,** *n.* One who teaches or instructs; an instructor; tutor; one who instructs others in religion; a preacher; minister of the gospel. — **Teach′ing,** *n.* Act or business of instructing; education; breeding.

Teague, tēg, *n.* An Irishman, — in contempt.

Teak, tēk, *n.* A tree of the E. Indies and of Africa, which furnishes ship timber; timber of the tree.

Teal, tēl, *n.* A small, handsome, migratory, fresh-water duck of several species.

Teal.

Team, tēm, *n.* A number of animals moving together; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing; a number of persons associated for a game, contest, etc. — *v. t.* To haul with a team. — **Team′ster,** *n.* One who drives a team.

Tear, tēr, *n.* A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal glands, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them; something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins. — **Tear′ful,** -fụl, *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears. — **Tear′less,** *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears.

Tear, târ, *v. t.* [*imp.* TORE (TARE, *obs.*); *p. p.* TORN; TEARING.] To separate by violence, pull apart by force, make a rent in, lacerate, wound; to divide by violent measures, shatter, rend, disorganize; to pull with violence, drag, move violently. — *v. i.* To move and act with turbulent violence, rush with violence, rage, rave. — *n.* A rent, fissure.

Tease, tēz, *v. t.* [TEASED (tēzd), TEASING.] To comb or card (wool or flax); to scratch (cloth in dressing) for the purpose of raising a nap; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate, by petty, importunate, or impertinent requests, or by jests and raillery. — **Tea′sel,** te′zl, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, of which one species (fuller's thistle) bears a large bur used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. The bur of the plant; any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth. — *v. t.* [TEASELED (-zld), -SELING.] To subject (woolen cloth) to the action of teasels.

Common Teasel.

Teat, tēt, *n.* The small projecting organ, in female mammals, through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder; nipple; pap; dug.

Teatotal. See TEETOTAL.

Teasle. Same as TEASEL, under TEASE.

Technic, tek′nik, **-nical,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, the useful or mechanic arts, to any science, profession, business, etc.; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, or business. — **Tech′nic, -nique′, -nēk′,** *n.* Method of performance in any act; execution. — **Tectonic,** tek-ton′ik, *a.* Of, or pert. to, building or construction. — **Tech′nical′ity,** -nɪ-kal′-ɪ-tɪ, *n.* State or quality of being technical; that which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, etc. — **Tech′nics,** *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; in pl., technical terms or objects. — **Technol′ogy,** -nol′o-jɪ, *n.* A description of, or treatise on, the useful arts; an explanation of technical terms; a collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science. — **Technolog′ic, -ical,** -no-loj′ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, technology. — **Technol′ogist,** -nol′-o-jist, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

Techy, tech′ɪ, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Ted, ted, *v. t.* To spread, or turn, as new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. — **Ted′der,** *n.* A machine for stirring and spreading hay when drying.

Tedder, ted′dēr, *n.* A tether.

Te Deum, te-de′um. An ancient Christian hymn, sung in churches, — beginning with the words, "*Te Deum laudamus*" — We praise thee, O God.

Tedious, te′dɪ-us *or* tēd′yus, *a.* Involving tedium: tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity; irksome; dilatory; tardy. — **Te′dium,** -dɪ-um, *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem, tēm, *v. i.* [TEEMED (tēmd), TEEMING.] To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant, conceive; to be full, be stocked to overflowing, be prolific. — *v. t.* To bring forth.

Teens, tēnz, *n. pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*, beginning with 13 and ending with 19.

Teeth, Teething. See TOOTH.

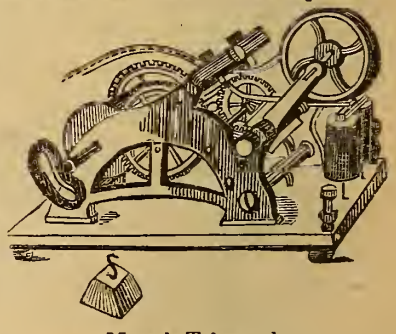
Teetotal, te-to′tal, *a.* Entire; total. — **Teeto′taler,** *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, — cant words formed in Eng. by Richard Turner, a temperance orator, about 1833, by reduplicating the initial letter of the adj. *total.* — **Teeto′talism,** -izm, *n.* Principle of total abstinence.

Tegument, teg′u-ment, *n.* A cover or covering; the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body. — **Tegument′ary,** -a-rɪ, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, teguments. — **Teg′ular,** *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a tile, or arranged like tiles.

Teil, tēl, **T.-tree,** *n.* The lime-tree or linden.

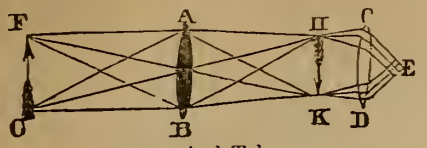
Telary, tel′a-rɪ, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a web.

Telegraph, tel′e-graf, *n.* An apparatus, or a process, for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points by means of preconcerted visible or audible signals representing words or ideas, or esp. by means of marks, sounds, or visible tokens produced by electricity which has been transmitted through a wire; a telegraphic communication; telegram. — *v. t.* [TELEGRAPHED (-graft), -GRAPHING.] To convey or announce by telegraph. — **Tel′egraph′er,** *n.* A telegraphic operator; telegraphist. — **Tel′egraph′ic, -ical,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, the telegraph; made, or communicated by, a telegraph. — **Telegraphist,** te-leg′ra-fist *or* tel′e-graf′ist, *n.* One who operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator; telegrapher. — **Teleg′raphy,** -ra-fɪ, *n.* Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs. — **Tel′egram,** *n.* A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch. — **Tel′ephone,** -e-fōn, *n.* An instrument for transmitting sounds, esp. articulate speech, to a distance, by means of electricity and telegraphic wires. — **Telephon′ic,** -fon′ic,



Morse's Telegraph.

a. Conveying sound to a great distance; far-sounding; of, or pert. to, the telephone. — **Tel′escope**, -eskōp, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant



Astronomical Telescope.

A B, object-glass; C D, converging eye-glass; F G, distant object; H K, image of the object; eye at E.

objects, as the heavenly bodies. — *v. i.* To run into one another, like the slides of a pocket telescope, — said esp. of colliding railroad cars. — **Tel′escop′ic, -ical**, -skŏp′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or performed by, a telescope; seen or discoverable only by a telescope; able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing; having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

Telic, tel′ik, *a.* (*Gram.*) Denoting the final end or purpose. — **Teles′tich**, te-les′tik, *n.* A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name, — the reverse of an *acrostic*.

Tell, tel, *v. t.* [TOLD (tōld), TELLING.] To enumerate, number, count; to express in words, say, communicate; to command; to utter or recite in detail, give an account of; to make known, publish, betray, divulge; to give instructiou to, teach; to ascertain by observing, find out, discover, discern, distinguish. — *v. i.* To give an account, make report; to produce a marked effect. — **Tell′er**, *n.* One who tells, relates, or communicates; a recounter; enumerator; a narrator or describer; in the Eng. Exchequer, one of 4 officers who receive and pay moneys due to the crown; an officer of a bank, who receives and pays out money over the counter; one appointed to count votes given in a public meeting, assembly, etc. — **Tell′-tale**, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. — *n.* An officious informer; one who tells that which prudence should suppress. (*Mach.*) A machine or contrivance for indicating or recording something.

Tellurik, tel-lu′rik, *a.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, the earth; pert. to, or containing, tellurium. — **Tellu′rium**, -rĭ-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal of a silver-white color, and in its chemical properties closely resembling sulphur and selenium.

Temerity, te-mĕr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness.

Temper, tem′pēr, *v. t.* [-PERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element; to soften, mollify, assuage; to bring to a proper degree of hardness. (*Founding.*) To moisten to a proper consistency. (*Mus.*) To adjust, as the mathematical scale to the actual scale, or that in actual use. — *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; just combination; constitution of body; temperament; disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, esp. with regard to the passions and affections; calmness or soundness of mind; moderation; heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; state of a metal or other substance, esp. as to its hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling. — **Tem′perament**, *n.* Internal constitution; temperature; act of tempering or modifying; adjustment (of clashing rules, interests, passions, etc.). (*Mus.*) A system of compromises in the tuning of organs, piano fortes, etc., whereby the tones generated with the vibrations of a ground-tone are mutually modified and in part canceled, until their number is reduced to the actual practicable scale of 12 tones to the octave. (*Med.*) The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; natural organization or constitution. — **Tem′perance**, -pēr-ans, *n.* Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sedateness; sobriety; abstinence from violence, excess, or improper indulgence; abstinence from, or moderation in, the use of intoxicating liquors. — **Tem′perate**, -pēr-et, *a.* Moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; not marked with passion; not violent; abstemious; sober; calm; cool; sedate. — *Temperate zone.* (*Geog.*) The space on the earth's surface between the tropics and polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles: see ZONE. — **Tem′perature**, -a-chur, *n.* Constitution; state; degree of any quality. (*Physics.*) Condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

Tempest, tem′pest, *n.* A storm of extreme violence; any violent tumult or commotion; agitation; perturbation. — **Tempest′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Involving, resembling, or pert. to, a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

Template. See TEMPLET.

Temple, tem′pl, *n.* An edifice in honor of some deity, or for his worship. (*Jewish Antiq.*) The edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. A place of public Christian worship; church; place in which the divine presence specially resides; in London, an edifice once occupied by the order of Knights Templars, and now appropriated to the chambers of 2 inns of court. — **Tem′plar**, *n.* One of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in 1118 to protect pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land; a student of law, so called from having apartments in the Temple at London, which orig. belonged to the Knights Templars.

Temple, tem′pl, *n.* The flat portion of the head between the forehead and ear: see SKELETON. — **Tem′poral**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pert. to, the temples.

Templet, tem′plet, *n.* A mold used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work; a thin mold or pattern used by machinists, millwrights, etc. (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber or large stone in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., to distribute the weight or pressure; wall-plate.

Temporal. See under TEMPLE, part of the head.

Temporal, tem′po-ral, *a.* Of, or pert. to, time, that is, to the present life, or this world; secular; civil or political; transient; fleeting; transitory. — *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality. — **Temporal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) State or quality of being temporary. *pl.* That which pertains to temporal welfare; esp., revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, etc. — **Tem′porary**, -ra-rĭ, *a.* Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time. — **Tem′porarily**, -ra-rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a temporary manner. — **Tem′porariness**, *n.* — **Tem′porize**, *v. i.* [-RIZED (-rīzd), -RIZING.] To comply with the time or occasiou; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances. — **Tem′poriza′tion**, *n.*

Tempt, temt, *v. t.* To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to try; to endeavor to persuade, incite, instigate; to put to trial, test, prove; to lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil, entice, allure, decoy, seduce. — **Tempta′tion**, *n.* Act of tempting; enticement to evil; state of being tempted; that which tempts; an allurement. — **Tempt′er**, *n.* One who tempts or entices; Satan or the Devil, regarded as the great enticer to evil. — **Tempt′ress**, *n.* A woman who entices.

Ten, ten, *a.* Twice 5; 9 and 1. — *n.* The number consisting of 9 and 1; the sum of 5 and 5; a symbol representing ten units, as X or 10. — **Ten′fold**, *a.* Ten times more, or 10 times as many. — **Ten′-pins**, *n.* A game in which it is sought to knock down 10 wooden pins with balls. — **Tenth**, *a.* Next in order after the 9th; being one of 10 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 10 equal parts: the 10th part of anything; tithe. (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the 10th degree of the staff above it. — **Tenth′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In the 10th place. — **Tithe**, tīth, *n.* A 10th; the 10th part of anything, esp. of the increase or income accruing from real or personal estate, crops, stock, personal industry, etc., devoted to religious or charitable uses or collected by law for support of an established church; a small part or proportion. — *v. t.* [TITHED (tīthd), TITHING.] To tax to the amount of a tenth. — **Tith′ing**, *n.* Act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe. (*Anglo-Sax. Law.*) A number or company of 10 householders dwelling near each other, and sureties for each other's good behavior; a decennary. — **Tith′ing-man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. (*Anglo-Sax. Law.*) The chief man of a tithing.

(*Law.*) A peace officer; under constable. A parish officer annually elected to enforce observance of the Sabbath.

Tenable, ten′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant. — **Tena′cious**, -na′shus, *a.* Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain; retentive; apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn. — **Tenac′ity**, -nas′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness. — **Ten′ant**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements, whose title is in another; a dweller; occupant. — *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant. — **Ten′ancy**, -an-sĭ, *n.* (*Law.*) A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. — **Ten′antable**, *a.* Fit for occupation. — **Ten′antless**, *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied. — **Ten′antry**, -rĭ, *n.* The body of tenants. — **Ten′ement**, -e-ment, *n.* A house or lands depending on a manor; a dwelling house; a building for a habitation; a portion of a dwelling-house, used by one family; often, in modern usage, an inferior dwelling house rented to poor persons. (*Law.*) Any species of permanent property that may be held, so as to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rent, an office, a peerage, etc. — **Tenement′al**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a tenement; capable of being held by tenants. — **Ten′et**, *n.* Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true. — **Ten′ure**, -yēr, *n.* Act or right of holding (property, esp. real estate). (*Eng. Law.*) The manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. Consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land; manner of holding in general.

Tench, tench, *n.* A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

Tend, tend, *v. t.* To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of, watch, guard: to be attentive to, note carefully, attend to. — **Tend′ance**, -ans, *n.* State of attending or waiting; atteudance. — **Tend′er**, *n.* One who tends or takes care of another. (*Naut.*) A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, etc. A car attached to a locomotive, to carry fuel and water.

Tend, tend, *v. i.* To move in a certain direction; to be directed, as to any end or purpose; to aim, exert activity or influence; to act as a means, contribute. — **Tend′ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; disposition; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim. — **Ten′der**, *n.* (*Law.*) An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture. Any offer for acceptance; a proposal for performing a service advertised for; thing offered. — *v. t.* [TENDERED (-dērd), -DERING.] To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; to offer in words, exhibit or present for acceptance. — **Ten′don**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it is to move. — **Ten′dinous**, -dĭ-nus, *a.* Pert. to, or partaking of the nature of, a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy. — **Tense**, tens, *a.* Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax. — **Tense′ness**, *n.* — **Ten′sile**, -sil, *a.* Of, or pert. to, tension or extension; capable of extension. — **Ten′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of stretching or straining; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness, or bent or strained; high intellectual effort: strong excitement of feeling; the degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, etc., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length. (*Mech.*) The force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion. (*Physics.*) Expansive or elastic force. — **Ten′sion-rod**, *n.* An iron rod used to strengthen timber or metal frame-work, roofs, etc. — **Ten′sity**, -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension. — **Tent**, *n.* A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth or of skins, stretched and sustained by poles. — **Ten′ter**, *n.* A machine or frame for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, so that it may dry even and square. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters. — *To be on the tenters.* To be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. — **Ten′ter-hook**, *n.* A sharp hook used in stretching cloth on a tenter; anything that strains or tortures.

Tender, ten′dēr, *a.* Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; sensible to impression and pain; easily pained; not hardy, or able to endure hardship; not yet strong and mature; weak and feeble; susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor; exciting kind concern; precious; careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; unwilling to cause pain; apt to give pain; adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions. — **Ten′der-heart′ed**, *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence. — **-loin**, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef. — **Ten′derly**, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly. — **Ten′derness**, *n.* — **Ten′dril**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

Tendrils.

Tenebræ, ten′e-bre, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) An office for the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ. — **Tene′brious**, te-ne′brĭ-us, **Ten′ebrous**, -e-brus, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

Tenement, **Tenet**. See under TENABLE.

Tennis, ten′nis, *n.* A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by striking it with rackets or with the open hand.

Tenon, ten′un, *n.* The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a *mortise*, in order to unite the 2 pieces: see MORTISE. — *v. t.* To fit (the end of a piece of timber) for insertion into a mortise. — **Ten′on-saw**, *n.* A saw with a thin blade usually stiffened by a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.

Tenor, ten′ēr, *n.* Stamp; character; the general drift, course, or direction of thought; general spirit or meaning; purport; intent. (*Mus.*) The higher of the 2 kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; the part of a tune adapted to this voice; one who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. (*Law.*) An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it.

Tense, tens, *n.* (*Gram.*) One of the forms which a verb takes to indicate the time of the action or event signified.

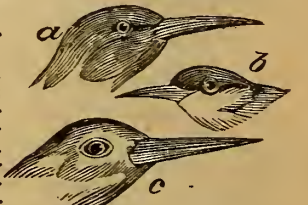
Tense, *a.* **Tensile**, **Tension**, etc. See under TEND, *v. i.*

Tent, **Tenter**, etc. See under TEND, *v. i.*

Tent, tent, *n.* (*Surg.*) A roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of a wound. — *v. t.* To probe; to search as with a tent. — **Ten′tative**, -ta-tiv, *a.* Trying; essaying; experimental. — **Ten′tacle**, -ta-kl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A filiform process or organ, proceeding from the head of an invertebrate animal, as a polyp, snail, insect, crab, etc., being an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion. — **Tentac′ular**, *a.* Pert. to tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

Tenth, etc. See under TEN.

Tenuous, ten′u-us, *a.* Thin; slender; small; minute; rare; subtile; not dense. — **Tenu′ity**, -nu′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Smallness in diameter; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid. — **Tenuiros′ter**, -u-i-ros′tēr, *n.* One of a tribe of insessorial



Tenuirosters.

a, head of fork-tailed bee-eater; *b*, European nuthatch; *c*, kingfisher.

or perching birds, including those which have a long, slender bill.

Tenure. See under TENABLE.

Tepefy, tep′e-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make moderately warm. — *v. i.* To become moderately warm. — **Tep′efac′tion,** *n.* Act or operation of, etc. — **Tepid,** tep′id, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm. — **Tepid′ity, Tep′idness,** *n.* State or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

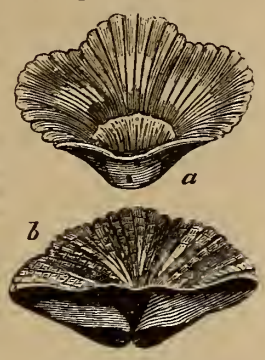
Teraphim, tĕr′a-fim, *n. pl.* Household deities or images; images for magical rites or household oracles.

Teratology, tĕr-a-tol′o-jĭ, *n.* Science of malformations and monstrosities.

Terce, tĕrs, *n.* Same as TIERCE, q. v. — **Terce′-ma′jor,** *n.* (*Card-playing.*) A sequence of the 3 best cards. — **Ter′cet,** -set, *n.* (*Mus.*) A third. (*Poet.*) A triplet; group of 3 lines.

Terebinth, tĕr′e-binth, *n.* The turpentine-tree.

Terebration, tĕr-e-bra′-shun, *n.* Act of terebrating or boring. — **Terebrat′ula,** -u-lă, *n.; pl.* -LÆ, -le. A deep sea bivalve mollusk, of many species, chiefly fossils, having one of the valves perforated for the transmission of a tendinous ligament, by which the animal fixes itself to a submarine body. — **Tere′do,** *n.* A worm-like marine mollusk which bores into submerged wood; the ship-worm. [L.] — **Terete′,** -rēt′, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.



a, b, Terebratulæ.

Tergeminous, tĕr-jem′ĭ-nus, *a.* Threefold.

Tergiversation, tĕr′jĭ-vĕr-sa′shun, *n.* A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness of conduct.

Term, tĕrm, *n.* A bound or boundary; the extremity of anything; a limit; the time for which anything lasts; any limited time; in colleges, etc., time during which instruction is given to students. (*Law.*) The whole duration of an estate, as for the term of a life, or for a term of years; a space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation; time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. (*Logic.*) One of the 3 component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice. A word or expression; one that denotes something peculiar to an art. (*Alg.*) A member of a compound quantity. *pl.* (*Law.*) In contracts, propositions stated or promises made; conditions. — *v. t.* [TERMED (tĕrmd), TERMING.] To apply a term to, name, call, denominate. — **Term′er, -or′,** *n.* (*Law.*) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life. — **Ter′minus,** -mĭ-nus, *n.; pl.* -MINI. Lit., a boundary; border; any post or stone marking a boundary; the extreme point at either end of a piece of railroad; the station-house at either end. — **Ter′minate,** -mĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To set a term or limit to; to limit; to put an end to, complete, finish, end, bound. — *v. i.* To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short, cease; to come to a limit in time; to end, close. — **Ter′minable,** *a.* Capable of being terminated; limitable. — **Ter′minal,** *a.* Pert. to, or forming, the end or extremity. (*Bot.*) Growing at the end of a branch or stem. — **Termina′tion,** *n.* Act of terminating, ending, or concluding; limit or end in space or extent; bound; end in time or existence; effect; consequence; conclusion; result. (*Gram.*) The end or ending of a word. — **Termina′tional,** *a.* Of, pert. to, or forming, a termination. — **Ter′minative,** -tiv, *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; absolute; definitive. — **Ter′miner,** *n.* A determining, as, in *oyer* and *terminer:* see OYER. — **Terminol′ogy,** -nol′o-jĭ, *n.* The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms; the terms actually used in any business, art, science, etc.; nomenclature.

Termagant, tĕr′ma-gant, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. [Orig. a fabled deity of the Mohammedans, extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows.] — **Ter′magancy,** -gan-sĭ, *n.* State or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

Termes, tĕr′mēz, *n., pl.* -MITES, -mi-tēz, **Ter′mite,** *pl.* -MITES, -mītz. A voracious omnivorous neuropterous insect, somewhat resembling the ant, mostly found within the tropics, and very destructive to trees and wood-work; white ant.

Termite.

Terminal, Terminate, Terminus, etc. See under TERM.

Tern, tĕrn, *n.* A long-winged aquatic fowl, allied to the gulls.

Ternary, tĕr′na-rĭ, *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of 3. — *n.* The number 3; 3 things taken together.

Terra, tĕr′rȧ, *n.* The earth; earth. — *Terra cotta.* Baked clay; a kind of pottery made from fine clay, sand, etc., hardened by heat, and used for statues, vases, etc. — **Ter′race,** -res, *n.* A raised level space or platform of earth, esp. on a hillside or slope, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, etc.; the flat roof of a house. — **Terra′queous,** -ra′kwe-us, *a.* Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. — **Terrene′,** -rēn′, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the earth; earthy; earthly; terrestrial. — **Terres′trial,** -trĭ-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, existing on, representing, or consisting of, the earth; pert. to the present state; sublunary; consisting of, or belonging to, land, — disting. from water. — **Terres′trially,** *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly manner. — **Ter′rier,** -rĭ-ĕr, *n.* A dog, of several species, usually small, which goes into the ground after animals that burrow. — **Ter′ritory,** -rĭ-to-rĭ, *n.* The extent of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body; a tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; in the U. S., a portion of the country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a legislature, under a governor and officers appointed by the President and Senate of the U. S. — **Territo′rial,** -rĭ-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, territory or land; limited to a certain district. — **Terre′-plein,** târ′plān, *n.* (*Fort.*) The top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which guns are placed: see CASEMATE.

Terrier Dog.

Terrapin, tĕr′ra-pin, *n.* A kind of turtle or tortoise, living in fresh or tidal water, delicious as food.

Terror, tĕr′rẽr, *n.* Extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind; violent dread; the cause of extreme fear; alarm; fright; consternation; dread; dismay. — **Ter′rorism,** -izm, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror. — **Ter′rorist,** *n.* (*Fr. Hist.*) An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal of 1793-94. — **Ter′rible,** -rĭ-bl, *a.* Adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread; fearful; frightful; formidable; dreadful; horrible; shocking; awful; excessive; extreme; severe. — **Ter′ribly,** -rĭ-blĭ, *adv.* In a manner to excite terror; violently; very greatly. — **Terrif′ic,** *a.* Causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread. — **Ter′rify,** *v. i.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten, alarm.

Terry, tĕr′rĭ, *n.* A heavy silk and worsted material used in upholstery; heavy red poplin for ladies' dresses.

Terse, tĕrs, *a.* Elegantly concise; compact, with smoothness, grace, or elegance.

Tertial, tĕr′shal, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of the quills or large feathers near the junction of the wing with the body. — **Ter′tian,** -shan, *a.* Occurring every 3d day. — *n.* (*Med.*) A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every 3d day. — **Ter′tiary,** -shĭ-a-rĭ, *a.* Of

the 3d formation, order, or rank : third. — **Ter'tiate**, -shĭ-āt, *v. t.* To do or perform for the 3d time ; to examine the thickness of (ordnance) to ascertain its strength. — **Ter'za-ri'ma**, tĕrt'zà-re'mà, *n.* A complicated system of versification, copied by the early Italian poets from the troubadours.

Tessellate, tes'sel-lāt, *v. t.* To form into squares or checkers ; to lay with checkered work. — **Tes'sella'ted**, *p. a.* Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered. (*Bot.*) Spotted like a chessboard. — **Tes'sella'tion**, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

Test, test, *n.* (*Metal.*) A cupel, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Examination by the cupel ; any critical trial ; means of trial ; that with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard; ground of admission or exclusion ; judgment ; distinction ; discrimination ; criterion; experience; proof; experiment. (*Chem.*) A substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property ; a re-agent. — *v. t.* (*Metal.*) To separate (gold or silver) from lead, in a test. To put to the proof, prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard. (*Chem.*) To examine or try by the application of test-paper, or some re-agent. — **Testa'cea**, -ta'she-à, **-ceans**, -shans, *n. pl.* Marine animals covered with shells, esp. mollusks; shellfish. — **Testa'ceous**, -shus, *a.* Consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell. — *Testaceous animals.* (*Zoöl.*) Animals having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams, disting. fr. *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters. — **Testu'do**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tortoise. Among the ancient Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when stauding close to each other. (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, supposed to resemble a tortoise in form. — **Testu'di-nal**, -dĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the tortoise. — **Testu'dinate**, -nāt, **-na'ted**, *a.* Shaped like the back of a tortoise; roofed; arched; vaulted. — **Tes'tudin'eous**, -din'e-us, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise. — **Tes'ter**, *n.* A flat canopy over a pulpit, tomb, etc.; a square canopy over a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedposts; an old French silver coin, worth about 12 cents. — **Testoon'**, -tōōn', *n.* An Italian silver coin : the testoon of Rome is worth about 30 cents. — **Tes'ty**, -tĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Testament, tes'ta-ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will. One of the 2 general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures, — the Old and the New *Testament*, — often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter. — **Test'able**, *a.* (*Law.*) Capable of being devised, or given by will. — **Testament'al**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a testament; testamentary. — **Testament'ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a will or testament ; bequeathed by will ; given by testament ; done, appointed by, or founded on, a will. — **Tes'tate**, *a.* (*Law.*) Having made and left a will. — **Testa'tor**, *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death. — **Testa'trix**, *n.* A woman who, etc. — **Tes'tify**, -tĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written (and in law under oath or affirmatiou), to establish some fact; to give testimony, bear witness. — *v. t.* To bear witness to, support the truth of by testimony, affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath. — **Tes'tifica'tion**, *n.* Act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence. — **Tes'tifi'er**, *n.* — **Tes'timony**, tĭ-mo-nĭ, *n.* A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact ; affirmation ; declaration ; open attestation; profession ; witness ; proof ; manifestation. (*Jewish Antiq.*) The 2 tables of the law. The whole divine revelation; the Scriptures. — **Testimo'nial**, -nĭ-al, *n.* A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favor of one's character or good conduct. — *a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony. — **Tes'ticle**, -tĭ-kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males. — **Testic'ulate**, -u-lāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a testicle ; ovate and solid; having 2 testicle-shaped tubers, as some orchids.

Testiculate Root.

Tester, Testoon, Testudo, Testy, etc. See under TEST.

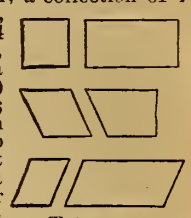
Tetanus, tet'a-nus, *n.* (*Med.*) A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, of which the principal symptom is persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles; lockjaw.

Tetchy. See TECHY.

Tête, tāt, *n.* False hair; a kind of wig of false hair. — **Tête-à-tête**, tāt'ä-tāt', *n.* Private interview or friendly conversation ; a form of sofa for 2 persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa.

Tether, teth'ĕr, *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits; a tedder. — *v. t.* [TETHERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To confine (a beast) with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

Tetrad, tet'rad, *n.* The number 4; a collection of 4 things. — **Tet'rachord**, -ra-kôrd, *n.* (*Anc. Mus.*) A series of 4 sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. — **Tet'ragon**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure, having 4 angles ; a quadrangle. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of 2 planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other 90°, or 1-4th of a circle. — **Tetrag'onal**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a tetragon; having 4 angles or sides. (*Bot.*) Having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. — **Tet'rahe'dral**, *a.* Having, or composed of, 4 sides. — **Tet'rahe'dron**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid figure inclosed by 4 triangles. — **Tet'rahex'ahe'dron**, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) A solid bounded by 24 equal faces, 4 corresponding to each face of the cube. — **Tetram'eter**, *n.* (*Anc. Poet.*) A verse consisting of 4 measures, — that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of 8 feet; in other kinds of verse, of 4 feet. — **Tet'rapet'alous**, -al-us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Containing 4 distinct petals or flower leaves. — **Tetraphyllous**, te-traf'il- *or* tet'ra-fil'lus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 4 leaves; consisting of four distinct leafs or leaflets. — **Tetraptote**, tet'rap- *or* te-trap'tōt, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun that has 4 cases only. — **Te'trarch**, te'trark, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province ; any petty king or sovereign. — **Tetrarch'ate**, -āt, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch ; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. — **Tetrarch'ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a tetrarchy. — **Tet'rarchy**, -rärk-ĭ, *n.* A tetrarchate. — **Tetras'tich**, -tras'tik, *n.* A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of 4 verses. — **Tet'rastyle**, -rà-stīl, *n.* (*Anc. Arch.*) A building with 4 columns in front. — **Tet'rasyl'lable**, -sil'la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of 4 syllables. — **Tet'rasyllab'ic, -ical**, *a.* Consisting of, or having, 4 syllables.


Tetragons.

Tetrahedron.

Tetrapetalous Flower.

Tetter, tet'tĕr, *n.* A vesicular disease of the skin ; herpes ; a cutaneous disease. — *v. t.* [TETTERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To affect with tetter.

Teutonic, tu-ton'ik, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany; of, or pert. to, the peoples of German origin, or to their descendants.

Tew, tu, *v. t.* [TEWED (tūd), TEWING.] To work at, prepare by working; to work hard, fatigue; to beat or dress (leather, hemp, etc.); to taw.

Text, tekst, *n.* A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; body of a page or work, as disting. fr. footnotes, supplementary matter, etc. ; the original words of an author, disting. fr. a paraphrase or commentary ; a verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a dis-

course, or in proof of a doctrine. — **Text′-book**, *n.* A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments; any manual of instruction; a school-book. — **-hand**, *n.* A large hand in writing, — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand. — **Text′ual**, -u-al, *a.* Pert. to, or contained in, the text. — **Text′uarist**, **-uary**, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures. — **Text′uary**, *a.* Contained in the text; textual; serving as a text; authoritative. — **Text′ile**, -il, *a.* Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving. — **Text′orial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, weaving. — **Text′ure**, teks′chur, *n.* Act of weaving; that which is woven; a fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

Than, ŧhan, *conj.* A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity: it is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case: sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* may then be considered as a preposition.

Thanatopsis, than-a-top′sis, *n.* A view of, or meditation on, death.

Thane, thān, *n.* A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in Eng.: after the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

Thank, thank, *v. t.* [THANKED (thankt), THANKING.] To express gratitude to for a favor or for kindness bestowed. — *n.; pl.* THANKS, generally in pl. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favor or kindness received. — **Thank′ful**, -ful, *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful. — **Thank′less**, *a.* Not acknowledging favors, or expressing thankfulness for them; unthankful; ungrateful. — **Thanksgiv′er**, *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness. — **Thanks′giving**, *n.* Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such celebration. — **Thank′-wor′thy**, *a.* Deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude; meritorious.

That, ŧhat, *pron.* or *conj.*; — *pl.* THOSE (ŧhōz), when used as a *pron.* A pronoun referring usually to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote, and used, *as a demons. pron.*, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood; *as a relative pron.*, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to make definite a person or thing alluded to before: in such cases it is used both in the singular and plural; also, referring to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word; *as a conj.*, having much of the force of a demons. pron.; also, introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb; introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result. — *In that.* For the reason that; because, — a phrase denoting some particular attribute, cause, or reason.

Thatch, thach, *n.* Straw, rushes, etc., used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain. — *v. t.* [THATCHED (thacht), THATCHING.] To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

Thaumaturgus, thaw-ma-tēr′gus, *n.* A miracle-worker. — **Thaumatur′gic**, **-gical**, -tēr′jik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, thaumaturgy; exciting wonder. — **Thau′matur′gy**, -jĭ, *n.* Act of performing something wonderful; magic; legerdemain.

Thaw, thaw, *v. i.* [THAWED (thawd), THAWING.] To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and snow; to become warm or genial. — *v. t.* To cause to melt or soften, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat of anything congealed by frost.

The, ŧhe, *definite* or *definitive article.* A word placed before nouns, and used to designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely; also to personify or individualize a species. — Before adjectives in the compar. and superl. degree *the* is used to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

Thearchy. See under THEISM.

Theater, **-tre**, the′a-tēr, *n.* Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited; in modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse; any room adapted to the exhibition of any performance before an assembly, as for public lectures, anatomical demonstrations before a class, etc.; that which resembles a theater in form, use, etc. — **Theat′ric**, **-rical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a theater, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

Theban, the′ban, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes; a wise man. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, Thebes. — *Theban year.* (*Anc. Chron.*) The Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours. — **The′baine**, -ba-in, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the constituents of opium, — a variety of opium being named from Thebes, in Egypt. — **The′baid**, -ba-id, *n.* A Latin epic poem on Thebes, by Statius; the district about Thebes, in Egypt.

Thebeth, te′beth, *n.* The 10th month of the Jewish sacred year, and 4th of the civil, — parts of Dec. and Jan.

Thee, ŧhe, *pron.; objective case* of THOU.

Theft. See under THIEF.

Theine, the′in, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter, fusible, and volatile principle, obtained from tea and coffee.

Their, ŧhâr, *a. pron.* Of them, — employed in the sense of a pronominal adj., denoting *of* or *belonging to*, or the possession by 2 or more: when standing alone, it has the form *theirs*, and may be the nominative to a verb, or object of a verb or preposition.

Theism, the′izm, *n.* Belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opp. to *atheism.* — **The′ist**, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God; esp., one who believes in a personal God. — **Theist′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists. — **The′archy**, -är-kĭ, *n.* Government by God; theocracy. — **Theoc′racy**, -ra-sĭ, *n.* Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; the state thus governed. — **Theocrat′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God. — **Theog′ony**, -og′o-nĭ, *n.* The generation of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. — **Theol′ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* Science of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the plan of salvation, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice; divinity. — *Natural theology.* The knowledge of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. — **Theolo′gian**, -jĭ-an, *n.* One well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine. — **Theolog′ic**, **-ical**, -loj′ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, divinity, or the science of God and of divine things. — **Theolog′ically**, *adv.* According to the principles of theology. — **Theol′ogist**, *n.* One versed in theology. — **Theol′ogize**, *v. t.* [-GIZED (-jīzd), -GIZING.] To render theological. — *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects. — **The′ologue**, -log, *n.* Same as THEOLOGIST. — **Theom′achy**, -a-kĭ, *n.* A fighting against the gods; opposition to the divine will. — **Theop′athy**, -a-thĭ, *n.* Capacity for religious affections or worship. — **Theoph′any**, -of′-a-nĭ, *n.* A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance. — **Theos′ophy**, -os′o-fĭ, *n.* Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge by physical processes; also, a direct, as disting. fr. a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination. — **Theosoph′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, theosophy. — **Theos′ophism**, -o-fizm, *n.* Belief in theosophy; pretension to direct divine illumination. — **Theos′ophist**, *n.* One addicted to theosophy. — **The′urgy**, -ēr-jĭ, *n.* Among the Egyptian Platonists, an imaginary science supposed to have been revealed to men by the gods themselves in very ancient times; also, the ability, by means of certain acts, words, and symbols, to move the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, and to render themselves visible; that species of magic in which effects are produced by supernatural agency. — **Theur′gic**, **-gical**, -ēr′jik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, theurgy. — **The′urgist**, -ēr-jist, *n.* One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy.

Thelphusian, thel-fu′sĭ-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A decapod crustacean resembling the land-crab, which lives in the earth near river banks, etc.

Thelphusian.

Them, them, *pron.*; *obj. case* of *they*. Those persons or things; those. — **Themselves′**, -selvz′, *pron.*; *pl.* of *himself*, *herself*, or *itself*, q. v.

Theme, thēm, *n.* A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation, usually on some assigned topic. (*Gram.*) A radical verb, or the verb in its primary, absolute state, not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mode in English. — **The′sis**, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; esp., a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself; an essay upon a specific theme. (*Mus.*) The unaccented part of the measure. (*Pros.*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word; the part of the foot upon which such a depression falls.

Then, then, *adv.* At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future; soon afterward, or immediately; afterward; therefore; for this reason; at another time. — *conj.* In that case; in consequence; therefore. — *By then.* By the time that. — *Till t.* Until that time.

Thence, thens, *adv.* From that place; from that time; for that reason. — **Thence′forth**, *adv.* From that time. — **Thencefor′ward**, *adv.* From that time onward.

Theocracy, etc. See under THEISM.

Theodolite, the-od′o-līt, *n.* An instrument, variously constructed, used, esp. in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, and also usually of vertical angles.

Theodolite.

Theogony, **Theology**, etc. See under THEISM.

Theorbo, the-ôr′bo, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with 2 heads, to each of which some of the strings were attached.

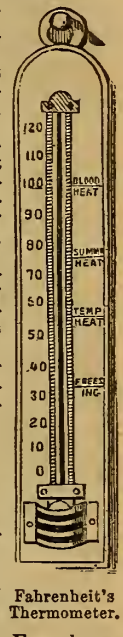
Theorem, the′o-rem, *n.* That which is considered and established as a principle; a rule. (*Math.*) A statement of a principle to be demonstrated. — **The′oremat′ic**, **-ical**, **Theorem′ic**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or comprised in, a theorem; consisting of theorems. — **The′ory**, -o-rĭ, *n.* A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; speculation; an exposition of the general principles of any science; the science disting. fr. the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral. — **Theoret′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, depending on, or confined to, theory; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; unpractical. — **The′orist**, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory; a theorizer. — **The′orize**, *v. i.* [-RIZED (-rīzd), -RIZING.] To form a theory or theories; to speculate. — **The′oriz′er**, *n.*

Theosophy, etc. See under THEISM.

Therapeutic, thĕr-a-pu′tik, **-tical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the healing art; curative. — **Therapeu′tics**, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

There, thâr, *adv.* In, at, or to that place; thither; therein; at that point. [*There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning.] — **There′about′**, **-bouts′**, *adv.* Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly. — **Thereaft′er**, *adv.* After that; afterward. — **Thereat′**, *adv.* At that place; at that occurrence or event; on that account. — **Thereby′**, *adv.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that. — **Therefor′**, *adv.* For that, or this, or it. — **There′fore**, thĕr′- *or* thâr′fōr, *conj.* & *adv.* For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that; consequently; by consequence; in return or recompense for this or that. — **Therefrom′**, thâr-from′, *adv.* From this or that. — **Therein′**, *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular. — **There′into′**, *adv.* Into that, or that place. — **Thereof′**, -of′ *or* -ŏv′, *adv.* Of that or this. — **Thereon′**, *adv.* On that or this. — **Thereout′**, *adv.* Out of that or this. — **Thereto′**, *adv.* To that or this. — **Thereun′to**, *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto. — **There′upon′**, *adv.* Upon that or this; on account of that; in consequence of that; immediately; without delay. — **Therewith′**, -with′ *or* -with′, *adv.* With that or this.

Thermal, thĕr′mal, *a.* Of, or pert. to, heat; warm. — *Thermal unit.* (*Physics.*) A unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of the quantity of heat, — usually the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water 1° centigrade. — **Ther′mo-elec′tric**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, thermo-electricity. — **Ther′mo-e′lectric′ity**, -tris′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Electricity developed by the action of heat. — **Thermom′eter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principle that changes of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volume or dimensions, usually a glass bulb and graduated tube containing mercury or alcohol: the Fahrenheit thermometer marks freezing 32°, boiling 212°; the Centigrade marks freezing 0°, boiling 100°; Réaumur, freezing 0°, boiling 80°. — **Ther′momet′ric**, **-rical**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or made by means of, a thermometer. — **Ther′moscope**, -mo-skōp, *n.* Any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected.



Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Thesaurus, the-saw′rus, *n.* A treasury or storehouse, — often applied to a comprehensive volume, like a dictionary or cyclopedia.

These, thēz, *pron.*; *pl.* of THIS.

Thesis. See under THEME.

Thespian, thes′pĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert to, dramatic acting.

Theurgy, etc. See under THEISM.

Thew, thu, *n.* [Chiefly used in pl.] Muscle; strength; nerve; brawn.

They, tha, *pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS, *obj.* THEM. The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*, — denoting more than one person or thing. [*They* is sometimes used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*.]

Thick, thik, *a.* Dense; not thin; inspissated; not transparent or clear; turbid, muddy, or misty; abundant, close, or crowded in space; frequently recurring; measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth, or in general dimension other than length, — said of a solid body; having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; not having a good articulation; somewhat deaf; dull; intimate; very friendly; familiar. — *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Frequently: fast; quick; closely; to a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual. — *Through thick and thin.* Through whatever is in the way; through all obstacles or impediments. — **Thick′ish**, *a.* Somewhat thick. — **Thick′set**, *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body; stout. — *n.* A close or thick hedge; a kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth. — **Thick′-skinned**, -skind, *a.* Having a thick skin; not sensitive; dull; obtuse. — **-skull**, *n.* Dullness, or a dull person; a blockhead. — **Thick′en**, thik′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make thick, render dense, inspissate, make close; to fill up interstices in; to make more frequent. — *v. i.* To be-

come thick, become more dense, be inspissated, become consolidated, concrete; to become dark or obscure; to become close, or more close or numerous; to crowd, press; to become quick and animated. — **Thick'ening**, -n-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker. — **Thick'et**, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thief, thēf, *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES, thēvz. One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another; robber; pilferer. — **Thieve**, thēv, *v. i.* To practice theft, steal. — **Thiev'ery**, -ēr-ĭ, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen. — **Thiev'ish**, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to theft; like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret; partaking of the nature of theft. — **Theft**, *n.* Act of stealing. (*Law.*) The private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with intent to steal them.

Thigh, thi, *n.* (*Anat.*) The thick, fleshy portion of the leg, between the knee and the trunk.

Thill, thil, *n.* A shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

Thimble, thim'bl, *n.* A kind of indented metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring, for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle. (*Mech.*) Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. (*Naut.*) An iron ring with a groove round its circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it. — **Thim'ble-ber'ry**, *n.* A raspberry, esp. a species of black raspberry. — **-rig**, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with 3 cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball. — *v. t.* To cheat by means of small cups or thimbles, and a pea or small ball placed under one of the thimbles, and quickly shifted to another.

Thin, thin, *a.* [THINNER; -NEST.] Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; rare, not dense, — applied to fluids or soft mixtures; not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not abundant; not full or well grown; slim; small; slender; lean; gaunt; fine; not full; slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering. — *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. — *v. t.* [THINNED (thind), -NING.] To make thin in any of its senses, make rare or less thick, attenuate, make less close, crowded, or numerous; to rarefy, make less dense. — *v. i.* To grow or become thin. — **Thin'-skinned**, *a.* Having a thin skin; sensitive; irritable.

Thine, thīn, *pronominal a.* Belonging or relating to thee; thy, — formerly used for *thy* before a vowel. [*Thine* is used when the substantive to which it belongs is separated from the pronoun, or when the noun is not expressed.] — **Thy**, thi, *pron.* Of or belonging to thee; the possessive of *thee*, — used in solemn style and in poetry. — **Thyself'**, *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the 2d person, — used as a subject with *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis.

Thing, thing, *n.* An inanimate object; any lifeless material; whatever exists or is conceived to exist, as a separate being; a transaction or occurrence; event; deed; a portion or part; something; a diminutive or slighted object; any object viewed as merely existing; *pl.* clothes; furniture; appurtenances. — **Thing**, **Ting**, *n.* In ancient Scandinavia, a meeting to debate on public affairs; hustings.

Think, think, *v. i.* [THOUGHT (thawt), THINKING.] To employ any of the intellectual powers except sense and perception; to call anything to mind, remember; to reflect upon any subject, consider, deliberate; to form an opinion, judge; to purpose, intend, design; to presume, venture; to expect, guess, cogitate, ponder, meditate, imagine, suppose, believe. — *v. t.* To conceive, imagine; to plan or design, plot, compass; to believe, consider, esteem. — **Think'ing**, *p. a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. — *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment. — **Think'ingly**, *adv.* By thought. — **Thought**, thawt, *n.* Act of thinking; exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception; reflection; meditation; serious consideration; that which is thought; an opinion; conclusion; judgment; a conceit; a fancy; design; purpose; intention; a small degree or quantity. — **Thought'ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of thought; employed in meditation; having the mind directed to an object; promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation. — **Thought'less**, *a.* Lacking or free from thought; careless; negligent.

Third, etc. See under THREE.

Thirst, thērst, *n.* The desire, uneasiness, or suffering, occasioned by want of drink; eager desire after anything. — *v. i.* To experience a painful sensation of the throat, or fauces, for want of drink; to have a vehement desire. — **Thirst'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Feeling a distressing sensation from want of drink; deficient in moisture; dry; parched; having a vehement desire of anything.

Thirteen, **Thirty**, etc. See under THREE.

This, this, *pron.*; *pl.* THESE, thēz. A pronoun, used as a demonstrative, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned; also denoting the last part, as a period of time; also as opposed or correlative to *that*, and sometimes as opposed to *other*.

Thistle.

Thistle, this'sl, *n.* A prickly plant of many species and several genera, having winged seeds: most of the species are troublesome weeds, but some are cultivated as flowers. — **This'tly**, -lĭ, *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

Thither, thith'ēr, *adv.* To that place, — opp. to *hither*; to that point, end, or result; there. — **Thith'erward**, *adv.* Toward that place.

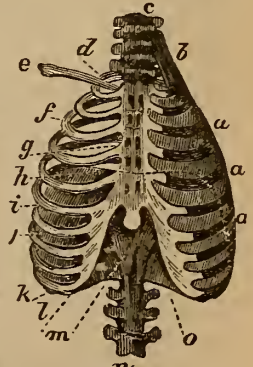
Thole, thōl, **T.'-pin**, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place when used in rowing.

Thomsonianism, tom-so'nĭ-an-izm, *n.* (*Med.*) A medical system, which maintains that the human body is composed of 4 elements, earth, air, fire, and water; and that metals and minerals, being extracted from the earth, tend to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold man from the grave, — so called from the founder, Dr. Samuel *Thomson*, of Mass.

Thong, thong, *n.* A strap of leather, used for fastening anything.

Thoral, tho'ral, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a bed.

Thorax, tho'raks, *n.* (*Anat.*) The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest. (*Entom.*) The 2d general segment of insects. — **Thorac'ic**, -ras'ik, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the thorax or breast.



Thorax.

c n, spine; *a*, *a*, *a*, intercostal muscles; *b*, chest muscles; *d*, thoracic muscles; *e*, clavicle; *f*, third rib; *g*, sternum, or breast-bone; *h*, diaphragm; *i*, *j*, ribs; *k*, *l*, false ribs; *m o*, base of diaphragm.

Thorn, thôrn, *n.* A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine, — popularly, but incorrectly, a prickle; a tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots, — incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles; anything troublesome; trouble; care. — **Thorn'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Full of thorns or spines; sharp; pricking; troublesome; vexatious; harassing. — **Thorn'back**, *n.* A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back. — **Thorn'-hedge**, *n.* A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

Thorough, thur′o, *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; perfect.—*prep.* Same as THROUGH,—(*obs.*) [A later form of *through*, q. v.]—**Thor′ough-ly**, -o-lĭ, *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.—**Thor′oughness**, *n.*—**Thor′-oughfare**, *n.* A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; a frequented street.—**Thor′ough-base**, *n.* (*Mus.*) Representation of chords by figures placed under the base,—sometimes used as syuonymous with *harmony*.—**-brace**, *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and serving the purpose of a spring.—**-bred**, *a.* Of pure or unmixed breed; bred from the best blood, as horses; completely bred or accomplished.—**-go′ing**, *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete.—**-paced**, -pāst, *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.—**-wort**, -wĕrt, *n.* A N. Amer. plant found in low or wet grounds, and valued for its medicinal properties; bonesct.

Those, thōz, *pron.*; *pl.* of *that*. See THIS.

Thou, thow, *pron.* [*nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY or THINE; *obj.* THEE; *pl. nom.* YOU or YE; *poss.* YOUR or YOURS; *obj.* YOU.] The secoud personal pronoun, in the sing. number, denoting the person addressed,—used in the solemn or poetical style.

Though, tho, *adv.* & *conj.* Granting; admitting; notwithstanding; however,—used in familiar language at the end of a sentence.—*As though*. As if; of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be, if.

Thought, Thoughtful, etc. See under THINK.

Thousand, thow′zand, *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; being 10 times 100; consisting of a great number indefinitely.—*n.* The number of ten hundred; indefinitely, a great number; a symbol representing one thousand units, as, 1000, M, or CIↃ.—**Thou′-sandth**, -zandth, *a.* Next in order after 999,—the ordinal of thousand; constituting one of 1,000 equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 1,000; one of 1,000 equal parts.

Thrall, thrawl, *n.* A slave; bondman; slavery; bondage; servitude.—*v. t.* To enslave, inthrall.—**Thrall′-dom**, -dum, *n.* Condition of a thrall; state of servitude.

Thrash, thrash, *v. t.* [THRASHED (thrasht), THRASHING.] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from with a flail, thrashing-machine, etc.; to beat soundly, drub.—*v. i.* To practice thrashing; to labor, drudge; to beat about.—**Thrash′er**, *n.* One who or that which thrashes; the fox-shark or sea-fox, a large species of shark.—**Thrash′ing-floor**, *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

Thread, thred, *n.* A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length; a filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; a line of gold or silver; something continued in a long course or tenor; the prominent spiral part of a screw or nut.—*v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye of (a needle); to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.—**Thread′bare**, -bâr, *a.* Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost novelty or interest.—**Thread′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender; containing or consisting of thread.

Threat, thrĕt, *n.* Declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another; menace; denunciation.—**Threat′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance.—**Threat′en**, -n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To hold up to, as a terror, the expectation of evil; to menace; to exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward.—*v. i.* To use threats or menaces.—**Threat′ener**, *n.*—**Threat′ening**, *p. a.* Indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending; imminent.

Three, thre, *a.* Two and one.—*n.* The sum of 2 and 1; the number next above 2; a symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.—**Three′fold**, *a.* Consisting of 3, or thrice repeated.—**Three′pence**, thrip′ens, *n.* A small silver coin of 3 times the value of a penny.—**Three′penny**, thrip′en-nĭ, *a.* Worth 3 pence only; worth but little; poor; mean.—**Three′-cor′nered**, *a.* Having 3 corners or angles.—**-deck′er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war carrying guns on 3 decks.—**-ply**, *a.* Consisting of 3 distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.—**-sid′ed**, *a.* Having 3 sides, esp. 3 plane sides.—**Thrice**, thrĭs, *adv.* Three times; repeatedly; earnestly; emphatically; very.—**Third**, thĕrd, *a.* The next after the 2d; coming after 2 of the same class; constituting or being one of 3 equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 3; one of 3 equal parts; the 60th part of a second of time. (*Mus.*) The interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing 3 diatonic degrees of the scale,—called also, *third sound*.—*pl.* (*Law.*) The 3d part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by some local laws, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life.—*Third estate*. In Eng. the commons, or the commonalty, who are represented in Parliament by the Commons; in France, the body of the people, exclusive of the nobility and titled classes; the commons,—so called previously to the Revolution of 1789.—**Third′ly**, *adv.* In the 3d place.—**Thir′teen**, thĕr′tēn, *a.* One more than 12; 10 and 3.—*n.* The sum of 10 and 3; a symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.—**Thir′teenth**, -tēnth, *a.* Next in order after the 12th; being one of 13 equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 13; one of 13 equal parts. (*Mus.*) The interval comprising an octave and a sixth.—**Thir′ty**, -tĭ, *a.* Three times 10; one more than 29.—*n.* The sum of 3 times 10, or 20 and 10; a symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.—**Thir′tieth**, -tĭ-eth, *a.* Next in order after the 29th; being one of 30 equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by 30; one of 30 equal parts.

Threnody, thren′o-dĭ, *n.* A song of lamentation; a short funereal poem; dirge.

Thresh, thresh, *v. t.* To thrash. [See THRASH.]—**Thresh′old**, -ōld, *n.* The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door; entrance; gate; door; the place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

Threw. See THROW.

Thrice. See under THREE.

Thrid, thrid, *v. t.* To slide through, by a narrow passage; to pass, as a thread through the eye of a needle; to thread.

Thrift, etc. See under THRIVE.

Thrill, thril, *n.* A drill; a warbling; trill; a breathing place or hole; a thrilling sensation.—*v. t.* [THRILLED (thrild), THRILLING.] To perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore, drill; to pierce, penetrate, affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation.—*v. i.* To pierce, as something sharp: to penetrate; to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

Thrive, thrīv, *v. i.* [THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN; THRIVING.] To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to prosper in any business; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish.—**Thrift**, *n.* A thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to property; success and advance in the acquisition of property; vigorous growth, as of a plant.—**Thrift′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Given to, or evincing, thrift; using economy and good management of property; thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth; growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant; thriving.—**Thrift′less**, *a.* Not thrifty; not showing industry, frugality, or good management; extravagant; not thriving.

Throat, thrōt, *n.* (*Anat.*) The portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities or passages and blood-vessels; the gullet or the windpipe; entrance; a passage from the external opening to the internal cavity of any thing or place; a neck.—**Throt′tle**, throt′tl, *n.* The windpipe or trachea; weasand.—*v. i.* To have the throat obstructed, so as to endanger suffocation; to choke, suffocate; to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.—*v. t.* To grasp or compress the throat of, so as to obstruct breathing; to choke, strangle.

Throb, throb, *v. i.* [THROBBED (throbd), -BING.] To

beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate.—*n.* A beat, or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Throe, thro, *n.* Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony; esp., anguish of childbirth, or parturition.

Throne, thrōn, *n.* A chair of state, commonly a royal seat; sovereign power and dignity; one invested with power or authority. — *v. t.* [THRONED (thrōnd), THRONING.] To place on a royal seat, enthrone; to place in an elevated position, exalt.

Throng, throng, *n.* A multitude of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; crowd.—*v. i.* [THRONGED (throngd), THRONGING.] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons.—*v. t.* To crowd, or press (persons).

Throstle, thros′l, *n.* The song-thrush; mavis.

Throstle, thros′l, *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., which makes a singing noise: its motion is continuous,— drawing, twisting, and winding at the same time, instead of the alternate action of the mule.

Threttle. See under THROAT.

Through, thrōō, *prep.* From end to end of, or from side to side of; between the sides or walls of; within; by means of; by the agency of; over the whole surface or extent of; among or in the midst of; from beginning to end; to the end or conclusion.—*adv.* From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.—**Throughout′**, *prep.* Quite through; in every part of; from one extremity to the other of.—*adv.* In every part.

Throw, thro, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW (thrōō); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); THROWING.] To fling or cast in a winding direction; to hurl; to fling or cast in any manner; to propel, project, send; to wind or twist 2 or more filaments of (silk, etc.) so as to form one thread. (*Pottery.*) To form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel. To venture at dice; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; to put on, spread carelessly; to overturn, prostrate in wrestling.—*v. i.* To perform the act of casting; to cast; esp. to cast dice.—*n.* Act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand, or from an engine; a cast of dice; manner in which dice fall when cast; the distance which a missile is or may be thrown; a turner's lathe.—*To throw away.* To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; to reject.— *To t. back.* To retort, cast back (a reply); to reject, refuse.—*To t. by.* To lay aside or neglect as useless.— *To t. down.* To subvert, overthrow, destroy; to bring down from a high station, degrade.— *To t. in.* To inject (a fluid); to deposit with others; to add without enumeration or valuation; to give up or relinquish.— *To t. off.* To expel, clear from; to reject, discard.— *To t. on.* To cast on, load.— *To t. one's self down.* To lie down.— *To t. one's self on* or *upon.* To resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of.— *To t. out.* To cast out, reject or discard, expel; to utter, give utterance to, speak.— *To t. up.* To resign, give up; to discharge from the stomach.—**Throw′er**, *n.* One who throws; one who throws or twists silk; a throwster; one who shapes vessels on a potter's wheel.—**Throw′ster**, *n.* One who throws, twists, or winds silk.

Thrum, thrum, *n.* One of the ends of weavers' threads; a tuft; any coarse yarn.—*v. t.* [THRUMMED (thrumd), -MING.] To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in.

Thrum, thrum, *v. i.* To play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.— *v. t.* [THRUMMED (thrumd), -MING.] To play (an instrument) in a rude or monotonous manner.

Thrush.

Thrush, thrush, *n.* A small, plainly-colored migratory singing bird, of many species, including the song thrush, robin, mocking-bird, etc.

Thrush, thrush, *n.* (*Far.*) An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse and some other animals. (*Med.*) Small ulcers in the mouth, fauces, and esophagus, white, like curdled milk, or black, and ending in black or white sloughs.

Thrust, thrust, *v. t.* [THRUST, THRUSTING.] To push or drive with force; to impel.—*v. i.* To make a push, attack with a pointed weapon; to enter by pushing, squeeze in; to push forward, press on, intrude.— *n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon or with the hand or foot; attack; assault. (*Arch.*) A horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.— *To thrust one's self.* To obtrude, intrude, enter where one is not invited or not welcome.— *To t. through.* To pierce, stab.

Thud, thud, *n.* A sound as of a heavy stroke upon the ground; a stroke, or blow, causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound.

Thug, thug, *n.* One of a Hindoo sect of robbers and assassins who practiced murder stealthily (esp. by strangling) and from religious motives.

Thumb, thum, *n.* The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.—*v. t.* [THUMBED (thumd), THUMBING.] To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; to soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.—*v. i.* To play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers; to thrum.—**Thumb′-screw**, *n.* A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore finger; an instrument of torture for crushing the thumb.—**-stall**, *n.* A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb.

Thummim, thum′mim, *n. pl.* Perfections,— a Hebrew word. [The *urim* and *thummim* were worn as ornaments in the breastplate of the high priest when he attended the altar, but what they were has never been ascertained.]

Thump, thump, *n.* The sudden fall of a heavy weight; the sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer, etc.; a sudden blow with anything blunt or heavy.—*v. t.* [THUMPED (thumt), THUMPING.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.—*v. i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow.

Thunder, thun′dēr, *n.* The sound following a flash of lightning; a thunder-bolt; any loud noise; an alarming or startling threat or denunciation.—*v. i.* [THUNDERED (-dērd), -DERING.] To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity; to make a loud noise, esp., a heavy sound, of some continuance.— *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish (a threat, denunciation, etc.).—**Thun′derer**, *n.* One who thunders,—an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter.— **Thun′derous**, -us, *a.* Producing thunder; making a noise like thunder; sonorous.—**Thun′der-struck**, *p. a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.—**Thursday**, thērz′da, *n.* The 5th day of the week: the day after Wednesday and before Friday.—**Thun′der-bolt**, *n.* A shaft of lightning; a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.— **-clap**, *n.* A burst of thunder: sudden report of an explosion of electricity.—**-show′er**, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.—**-storm**, *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.—**-struck**, *a.* Struck by lightning; greatly astonished.

Thurible, thu′rĭ-bl, *n.* A censer of metal, for burning incense, held in the hand or suspended by chains, used in solemn services of the Rom. Cath. Church.—**Thurif′erous**, -rif′ēr-us, *a.* Producing or bearing frankincense.—**Thu′rifica′tion**, *n.* The act of fuming with incense, or of burning incense.

Thursday. See under THUNDER.

Thus, thus, *adv.* In this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent; so.

Thwack, thwak, *v. t.* [THWACKED (thwakt), THWACKING.] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang, beat, thrash, thump.—*n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

Thwart, thwawrt, *a.* Across something else; transverse.—*v. t.* To move across or counter to; to cross; to cross (a purpose), oppose, frustrate, defeat.—*v. i.* To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner.—

n. (*Naut.*) A seat or bench placed athwart a boat, for the rowers to sit upon. — **Thwart′-ships**, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Across the ship.

Thy. See under THINE.

Thyine wood, thī′in-wo͝od. A precious wood, mentioned *Rev.* xviii., thought to be from a tree which is a native of Barbary, and allied to the pines. — **Thyme**, tīm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fragrant plant: the garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, used to give a relish to seasoning, soups, etc. — **Thym′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding in thyme; fragrant.

Thyroid, thī′roid, *a.* Resembling a shield. — *Thyroid cartilage.* (*Anat.*) A cartilage constituting the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx, popularly called *Adam's apple.*

Tiara, te-ä′rȧ, *n.* A form of head-dress resembling a hat with a high crown, worn by the ancient Persians; the pope's triple crown.

Tiara.

Tibia, tib′ĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Anat.*) The shin-bone; the larger of the 2 bones which form the 2d segment of the leg: see SKELETON. — **Tib′ial**, *a.* Pert. to the large bone of the leg; pert. to a pipe or flute.

Tic, tik, *n.* (*Med.*) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; esp., such a motion of some of the muscles of the face: twitching; vellication. — **Tic′-douloureux**, -do͞o-lo͞o-ro͞o′, *n.* (*Med.*) Neuralgia in the face; a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face.

Tick, tik, *n.* Credit; trust.

Tick, tik, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small parasitical blood-sucking insect, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, etc.

Tick, tik, *n.* The cover or case of a bed, etc., for containing feathers, wool, straw, etc.; a bed-tick; ticking. — **Tick′ing**, *n.* A strong, closely-woven cloth of linen or cotton used for making ticks for beds, mattresses, pillows, etc.

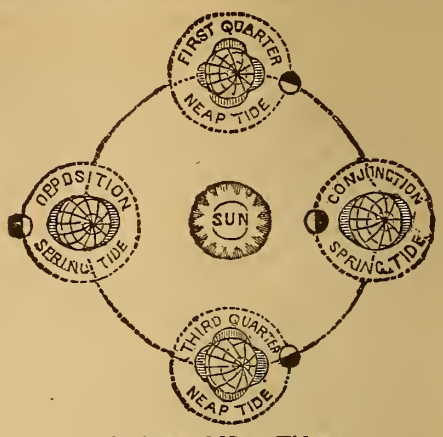
Tick, *v. i.* [TICKED (tikt), TICKING.] To make a small, sharp noise, as a watch or clock; to beat, click. — *n.* A distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock; any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.

Ticket, tik′et, *n.* A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something; a certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance; a label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel; a certificate or token of a share in a lottery, etc.; in U. S. politics, a list of candidates to be voted for at an election; a set of nominations. — *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on (goods, etc.); to furnish with a ticket.

Tickle, tik′l, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To touch lightly, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to please by slight gratification. — *v. i.* To feel titillation; to excite the sensation of titillation. — **Tick′lish**, *a.* Sensible to sight touches; easily tickled; standing so as to be liable to fall at the slightest touch: difficult; critical.

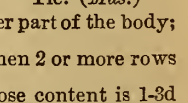
Tidbit, tid′bit, **Tit′bit**, *n.* A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable.

Tide, tīd, *n.* Orig., time, season; the alternate rising and falling, twice each lunar day, of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, etc., connected therewith. [The flow or rising of the water is called *flood-tide*, and the reflux, *ebb-tide:* see also SPRING-TIDE and NEAP-TIDE.] Stream; current; tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events; course; current; favorable concurrence of causes or influences. — *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream. — *v. i.* To pour a tide or flood. (*Naut.*) To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. — **Tid′al**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, or resembling the tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing. — *Tidal wave.* An unexpected tide-like wave, rising violently to an extraordinary height and sweeping over districts above high-water mark. — **Tide′-lock**, *n.* A lock situated between an entrance-basin, and a canal, harbor, or river, and forming a communication between them, being furnished with double gates, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard-lock.* — **-wait′er**, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties. — **Tides′-man**, tīdz′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An officer who remains on board of a merchant ship till the goods are landed, to prevent evasion of the duties. — **Ti′dings**, *n. pl.* Account of what has taken place, and was not before known; news; advice; information; intelligence. — **Ti′dy**, -dĭ, *a.* [-DIER; -DIEST.] Arranged in good order; neat; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so. — *n.* A cover for the back of a chair, arms of a sofa, etc.; a child's pinafore.



Spring and Neap Tides.

Tie, tī, *v. t.* [TIED (tīd), TYING.] To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind; to fold and make fast, knit, complicate; to knot; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to fasten; to hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to restrain, confine. (*Mus.*) To unite (notes) by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them. — *n.* A knot; fastening; bond; obligation, moral or legal; a knot of hair; an equality in numbers, as of votes, etc., which prevents either party from being victorious. (*Arch.* & *Eng.*) Any part, as a beam, rod, etc., for holding 2 bodies or parts together. (*Mus.*) A line drawn across the stems of notes, or a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance. — **Ti′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, ties; a child's apron without sleeves, and covering the upper part of the body; a pinafore; tire.



Tie. (*Mus.*)

Tier, tēr, *n.* A row or rank, esp. when 2 or more rows are placed one above another.

Tierce, tērs *or* tērs, *n.* A cask whose content is 1-3d of a pipe, or 42 wine gallons; also, a liquid measure of 42 wine, or 35 imperial, gallons; a cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 pounds. (*Mus.*) A third: see THIRD, under THREE. (*Card-playing.*) A sequence of 3 cards of the same suit. A particular sort of thrust in fencing. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) The 3d hour of the day, from 8 to 9 A. M.; the service appropriate to it. — **Tier′cel**, **Tierce′let**, tērs′let, *n.* A male hawk or falcon. — **Tierceroon′**, tērs-ro͞on′, *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white. — **Tier′cet**, tēr′- *or* tēr′set, *n.* (*Poetry.*) A triplet; 3 lines rhyming together. — **Tiers-état**, te-ârz′a′tä′, *n.* The 3d estate, or commonalty, in France, answering to the commons in Great Britain, — disting. fr. the nobles and clergy.

Tiff, tif, *n.* Liquor, or rather a small draught of liquor; a fit of anger or peevishness. — **Tif′fin**, *n.* The Anglo-Indian word for lunch.

Tiger, tī′gẽr, *n.* A fierce and rapacious carnivorous animal, of fawn color striped with black, found in

the warmer parts of Asia, chiefly in India, and the Indian islands; a fierce, blood-thirsty person; a servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress; a kind of growl or screech, after cheering. — *American tiger.* The jaguar. — **Ti'ger-cat**, *n.* A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size, as the ocelot. — **-lil'y**, *n.* A species of lily having spotted flowers. — **Ti'gress**, *n.* The female of the tiger. — **Ti'grish**, *a.* Resembling a tiger.

Bengal Tiger.

Tight, tīt, *a.* Firmly held together; compact; close, so as not to admit the passage of fluid; not leaky; close so as not to admit the entrance of air; fitting close to the body; not ragged; whole; neat; not slack or loose; taut, — applied to a rope extended or stretched out; somewhat intoxicated; pressing or stringent. — **Tights**, *n. pl.* Tight-fitting flesh-colored clothes worn by actors, etc. — **Tight'en**, tīt'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To draw tighter, straighten, make more close in any manner.

Tike, tīk, *n.* A countryman or clown; a dog; cur.

Tile, tīl, *n.* A plate or thin piece or arch of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, etc. — *v. t.* [TILED (tīld), TILING.] To cover with tiles; to cover, as tiles. — **Til'er**, *n.* A man who covers buildings with tiles; a doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons.

Till, til, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer. — **Till'er**, *n.* The lever used to turn a rudder; a helm.

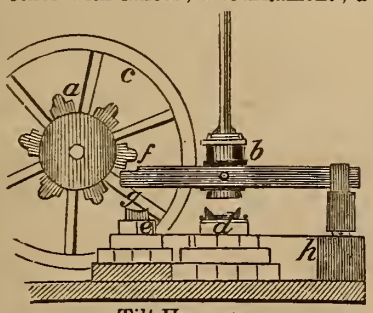
Till, til, *prep.* To the time of; until; up to the time, — that is to the time specified in the sentence or clause following. — *Till now.* To the present time. — *T. then.* To that time.

Till, til, *v. t.* [TILLED (tild), TILLING.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of; to cultivate. — **Till'able**, *a.* Capable of being tilled; fit for the plow; arable. — **Till'age**, -ej, *n.* The operation, practice, or art of tilling; a place tilled or cultivated; cultivation; culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture. — **Till'er**, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; cultivator. (*Agric.*) The shoot of a plant, springing from the root of the original stalk. — *v. i.* [TILLERED (-lērd), -LERING.] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk. — **Tilth**, *n.* State of being tilled or prepared for a crop; culture.

Tiller, a helm. See under TILL, a money-box.

Tilt, tilt, *n.* A covering over head; a tent; cloth covering of a wagon; an awning over the stern-sheets of a boat. — *v. t.* To cover with a tilt, or awning.

Tilt, tilt, *v. t.* To raise one end (as of a cask) for discharging liquid from; to tip; to point or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer, or tilt. — *v. i.* To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance; to fight with rapiers; to rush, as in combat; to play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss; to lean; to fall, as on one side. — *n.* A thrust, as with a lance; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward. — **Tilt'er**, *n.* One who practices the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who hammers with a tilt, or tilt-hammer. — **Tilt'-ham'mer**, *n.* A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted or tilted by projections, cams, or wipers on the axis of a wheel; a trip-hammer.

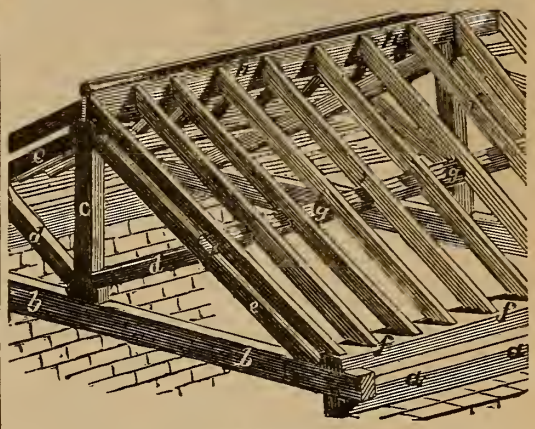


Tilt-Hammer.

a, wheel; *b*, upright shaft; *c*, fly-wheel; *d e*, frame-work; *f i*, lever; *g*, cushion; *h*, anvil.

Tilth. See under TILL, to plow.

Timber, tim'bēr, *n.* That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, etc.; the body or trunk of a tree; material for any structure; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed; wooded land; wood prepared for building purposes, as beams, boards, planks, etc.; growing trees which would furnish building material. (*Naut.*) A curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction; a rib. — *v. t.* [TIMBERED (-bērd), -BERING.] To furnish with timber. — **Tim'bered**, -bērd, *p. a.* Furnished with timber; covered with growing timber.



Timbers in a Roof.

a, *a*, wall-plate; *b*, *b*, tie-beam; *c*, *c*, king-post; *d*, *d*, struts; *e*, *e*, principal rafters; *f*, *f*, pole-plate; *g*, *g*, purlin; *h*, *h*, ridge-piece; *i*, *i*, common rafters.

Timbre, tim'bēr, *n.* (*Her.*) A rank or row, as of ermine; also, the crest on a coat of arms. (*Mus.*) The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments. A quantity of small skins, varying from 40 to 120.

Timbrel, tim'brel, *n.* An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, tambourine, or tabret. — **Tim'breled**, -breld, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

Time, tīm, *n.* The measure of duration, relative or absolute; the present measured, finite state of successive existence, opp. to eternity; the present life; a particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future; a specified moment, hour, day, etc.; a proper season; opportunity; leisure; hours and days one has at his disposal; the period at which any definite event occurred, or person lived; an age; period; allotted period; hour of death or of parturition; performance or occurrence of an action or event, considered with reference to repetition; *pl.* State of things at a particular period. (*Mus.*) Measure of sounds; relative duration of sound or rest; style or rate of movement. (*Phren.*) One of the perceptive faculties: see PHRENOLOGY. — *v. t.* [TIMED (tīmd), TIMING.] To adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to ascertain the time, duration, or rate of; to measure, as in music or harmony. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time. — *Apparent time.* The time of day reckoned by the sun, or so that 12 o'clock at the place is the instant of the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — *At times.* At distinct intervals of duration; now and then. — *Common time.* (*Mil.*) The ordinary time of marching, in which 90 steps, each 28 inches in length, are taken in one minute. — *Quick t.* Time of marching in which 110 steps, of the same length as in common time, are taken in one minute. — *In t.* In good season; sufficiently early; after a considerable space of duration; in the course of events; eventually; finally. — *Mean solar t.* or *mean t.* Time regulated by the average or mean motion of the sun; time as indicated by a uniformly-going clock once rightly adjusted.

—*T. of day.* Greeting; salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as good-morning, good-evening, etc. —*T. out of memory*, or *t. immemorial.* (*Law.*) Time beyond memory; time to which memory does not extend.— *To kill t.* To busy one's self with something which occupies the attention, so as to make the time pass without tediousness. — *To lose t.* To delay; to go too slow. — *True t.* Mean time as kept by a uniformly-going clock. (*Astron.*) Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian.—**Time'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.—**Time'liness**, *n.*—**Tim'ist**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A performer who keeps good time.—**Time'-keep'er**, *n.* A clock, watch, or chronometer; a person who marks, regulates, or keeps account of time.—**-lock**, *n.* A lock having clock-work attached, which, when wound up, prevents the bolt being withdrawn until a certain interval of time has elapsed. — **-piece**, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure the progress of time; a chronometer. — **-serv'er**, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. — **-serv'ing**, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power. — *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, sometimes of integrity; temporizing.—**-ta'ble**, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place.

Timid, tim'id, *a.* Wanting courage to meet danger; fearful; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; retiring.— **Timid'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being, etc.— **Tim'orous**, -o-rus, *a.* Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; indicating fear; full of scruples.

Timothy, tim'o-thi, **T.-grass**, *n.* A species of grass much valued for hay; herds-grass.

Tin, tin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, soft, non-elastic metal, very malleable. Thin plates of iron covered with tin; money. — *v. t.* [TINNED (tind), -NING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil. — **Tin'ner**, *n.* One who works in tin mines or in tin ware. — **Tin'man**, *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin ware. — **Tin'ny**, -nĭ, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, abounding with, or like, tin. — **Tin'type**, -tīp, *n.* A ferrotype, q. v., under FERREOUS. — **Tin'-foil**, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Tincal, tink'al, *n.* Crude borax.

Tinct, Tincture, etc. See under TINGE.

Tinder, tin'dẽr, *n.* Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark. — **Tin'der-box**, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.

Tine, tīn, *n.* The tooth or spike of a fork; prong; tooth of a harrow or drag.

Ting, ting, **Tink**, tink, *n.* A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling. [Onomat.; same as TINGLE and TINKLE.]— **Tin'gle**, ting'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain; to have a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation. — **Tink'er**, tink'ẽr, *n.* A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware. — *v. t.* To mend or solder (metal wares); to mend. — *v. i.* To busy one's self in mending old vessels; to be occupied with small mechanical works. — **Tin'kle**, tink'l, *v. i.* To emit small, quick, sharp sounds, as little bells, etc.; to clink; to resound with a small, sharp sound. — *v. t.* To cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds.— *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal. — **Tin'tinnab'ulary**, -u-la-rĭ, *a.* Having or making the sound of a bell.—**Tin'tinnab'ula'tion**, *n.* A tinkling sound, as of bells.—**Tin'tinnab'ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, the tinkling of a bell; having a tinkling sound.

Tinge, tinj, *v. t.* [TINGED (tinjd), TINGEING.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; esp., to color slightly, dye, stain. — *n.* A slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; color; dye; taste. — **Tin'ger**, *n.* One who, or that which, tinges.—**Tinct**, tinkt, *n.* Stain; color; tinge; tincture. — **Tincto'rial**, -to'rĭ-al, *a.* Of, or relating to, color; serving to color. — **Tinct'ure**, tink'chur, *n.* A tinge or shade of color. (*Her.*) One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. (*Med.*) A solution (usually with some color) of the active principles of a medicinal substance, esp. one made with alcohol. Slight taste or quality added to anything. — *v. t.* [TINCTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter; to imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of anything foreign to. — **Tint**, *n.* A slight coloring distinct from the principal color; a feeble dye; an added or modified color; shade; hue. — *v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tingle, Tinker, Tinkle, etc. See under TING.

Tinner, Tinny, etc. See under TIN.

Tinsel, tin'sel, *n.* A shining material used for ornamental purposes; something very shining and gaudy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable; a kind of ornamental lace. — *v. t.* [TINSELED (-seld), -SELING.] To adorn with tinsel, deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

Tint. See under TINGE.

Tintinnabulary, etc. See under TING.

Tiny, ti'nĭ, *a.* [-NIER; -NIEST.] Very small; puny.

Tip, tip, *n.* The pointed end or extremity of anything; the end. — *v. t.* [TIPPED (tipt), TIPPING.] To form a point upon; to cover the tip, top, or end of. — **Tip'-staff**, *n.* An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable; a staff tipped with metal.— **Tip'-toe**, *n.* The end of the toe. — **Tip'top**, *n.* The highest or utmost degree; the best.— *a.* Very excellent; perfect. — **Tip'pet**, *n.* A narrow covering for the neck, made of fur or cloth. — **Tip'ple**, -pl, *v. i.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; esp., to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness. — *v. t.* To drink (strong liquors) in luxury or excess. — *n.* A drink composed of strong liquors.— **Tip'pler**, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; often one who does so without absolute drunkenness. — **Tip'sy**, -sĭ, *a.* Affected with strong drink, but not absolutely or completely drunk; fuddled; intoxicated; staggering, as if from intoxication.

Tip, tip, *v. t.* To strike slightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap; to bestow a gift or douceur upon; to give to; to lower one end of, or to throw upon the end; to incline.— *v. i.* To fall on or toward one side; to throw off, fall headlong, die. — *To tip the wink.* To direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.

Tirade, tĭ-rād', *n.* A strain of censure or invective; a series of violent declamation.

Tire, tīr, *n.* A row or rank; a head-dress; attire; apparel; a child's apron, covering the breast and having no sleeves; a tier. — **Tire'-wom'an**, *n.* A woman who makes head-dresses; a dresser in a theater. — **Tir'ing-room**, *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

Tire, tīr, *n.* A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels.

Tire, tīr, *v. t.* [TIRED (tīrd), TIRING.] To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor; to exhaust the attention or patience of; to jade, weary, fatigue, harass, satiate. — *v. i.* To become weary, be fatigued, have the strength fail, have the patience exhausted.— **Tired'ness**, tīrd'nes, *n.* State of being wearied; weariness. — **Tire'some**, -sum, *a.* Fitted or tending to tire, exhausting the strength or patience; tedious.

Tire, tīr, *v. i.* To seize, pull, and tear prey, as a bird does; to be fixed on.

Tiro, ti'ro, *n.* A beginner; tyro, q. v.

Tironian, ti-ro'nĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Tiro, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.— *Tironian notes.* The short-hand of Roman antiquity.

Tisic, tiz'ik, *n.* Consumption; morbid waste; phthisis.

Tissue, tish'shōō, *n.* A woven fabric; esp., cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors. (*Anat.*) The texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed. A connected series. — *v. t.* [TISSUED (-shōōd), -SUING.] To form tissue of, interweave. — *Tissue-paper.* Very thin, gauze-like paper.

Tit, tit, *n.* Same as TEAT.

Tit, tit, *n.* A small horse; in contempt, a woman; a

small bird: titmouse; tomtit. — **Tit'lark,** *n.* A small migratory bird of the wagtail family. — **Tit'mouse,** *n.*; *pl.* -MICE. A small perching bird of many species; the tit, or tomtit: the black-cap titmouse is the chick-a-dee. — *Tit for tat.* An equivalent.

Titmouse.

Titan, Titanic, ti-tan'ik, *a.* Pert. to the Titans, giants of mythology; enormous in size or in strength. — **Tita'nium,** -nĭ-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal of a deep-green color, found in various parts of the world.

Titbit. See TIDBIT.

Tithe, etc. See under TEN.

Titillate, tit'il-lāt, *v. i.* To tickle. — **Titilla'tion,** *n.* Act of tickling, or state of being tickled; any pleasurable sensation.

Title, ti'tl, *n.* An inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known; the inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, the author's, or publisher's, name, etc. (*Civil & Canon Laws.*) A chapter or division of a book. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence given to persons; a name; designation. (*Law.*) That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; right; the instrument which is evidence of a right. — *v. t.* [TITLED (-tld), TITLING.] To call by a title, name, entitle. — **Ti'tle-page,** *n.* The page of a book which contains its title. — **Tit'ular,** -u-lar, *a.* Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties. — **Tit'ularly,** *adv.* Nominally. — **Tit'ulary,** -u-la-rĭ, *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not. — *a.* Consisting in a title; titular; of, or pert. to, a title.

Titter, tit'ẽr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth. — *n.* A restrained laugh; giggle.

Tittle, tit'tl, *n.* A small particle; jot; iota.

Tittle-tattle, tit'tl-tat'tl, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; prattle.

Titular, etc. See under TITLE.

Tizri, tiz'rĭ, *n.* The 1st month of the Jewish civil, and 7th of the sacred year, — parts of Sept. and Oct.

Tmesis, me'sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of 1 or more words.

To, tōō (*when emphasized, or standing alone, but* tōō *when not emphatic*), *prep.* It primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion in the direction of a place or thing, access, — opp. to *from*; also, motion, course, or tendency toward a time, state, condition, aim, etc.: it connects transitive verbs with their indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action: as sign of the infinitive, *to* orig. governed the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connected it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective, but it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive: in many phrases, *to* is used elliptically and denotes or implies extent, limit, degree of comprehension; also, effect, end, consequence; also, apposition; connection; antithesis; opposition; also, accord, adaptation; comparison; addition; union; also, accompaniment. — *To-day, to-night, to-morrow,* are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors: *to*, in the 2 first, has the force of *this*, — *this day, this night:* in the last, it is equivalent to *in* or *on*, — *in* or *on* the morrow. — *To and fro.* Backward and forward. — *To the face.* In presence of; not in the absence of. — *To wit.* To know; namely. — *To* is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*; to *heave to.*

Toad, tōd, *n.* A small batrachian reptile, of many species, somewhat like a frog, but having a warty and thick body, and avoiding the water except at the breeding season: it is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects. — **Toad'-eat'er,** *n.* A fawning parasite; mean sycophant; a toady. — **-stone,** *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of trap rock, of a brownish-gray color. A precious stone formerly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad; bufonite. — **-stool,** *n.* A poisonous fungus of many species, some of which resemble mushrooms. — **Toad'y,** -ĭ, *n.* A toad-eater: flatterer; sycophant. — *v. t.* [TOADIED (-id), TOADYING.] To fawn upon with mean servility or sycophancy.

Toad-stool.

Toast, tōst, *v. t.* To brown the surface of (a slice of bread, cheese, etc.) by the heat of a fire; to warm thoroughly. — *n.* Bread sliced, heated, and browned by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted butter, and, formerly, into liquor.

Toast, tōst, *v. t.* To name when a health is drunk; to drink to the health of, or in honor of. — *n.* A lady in honor of whom persons are invited to drink; the name of any person, esp. a person of distinction, in honor of whom health is drunk: anything considered worthy to be commemorated in a similar way, a sentiment. — **Toast'-mas'ter,** *n.* One who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering.

Tobacco, to-bak'ko, *n.* A large-leaved Amer. plant, of several species, whose active principle is a deadly narcotic poison; the dried leaves of the plant, prepared for smoking, chewing, etc. — **Tobac'conist,** *n.* A dealer in, or manufacturer of, tobacco.

Toboggan, to-bog'gan, *n.* A sled made of a board turned up at both ends, used for coasting down hills in Canada, also to be drawn by dogs over soft or deep snow. — *v. i.* To ride on, etc.

Tocology, to-kol'o-jĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) Science of obstetrics or midwifery.

Tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

Tod, tod, *n.* A bush: thick shrub; a quantity of wool, — 28 pounds; a fox.

To-day, tōō-da', *n.* The present day. — *adv.* On this day; on the present day.

Toddle, tod'dl, *v. i.* To walk with short, unsteady steps, as a child. — **Tod'dler,** *n.* One who toddles; an infant or young child.

Toddy, tod'dĭ, *n.* A juice drawn fr. various kinds of palm in the E. Indies; a spirituous liquor prepared from it; a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

To-do, tōō-dōō', *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado.

Toe, to, *n.* One of the 5 members which form the extremity of the foot; the fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals; the member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man. (*Steam Eng.*) An arm arranged to raise a lifting-rod. — *v. t.* [TOED (tōd), TOEING.] To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to.

Toffy. Same as TAFFY.

Toga, to'gȧ, *n.* The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a broad piece of cloth, wrapped around the body. — **To'gated,** -ga-ted, **To'ged,** -ged, *a.* Dressed in, or wearing, a gown. — **Tog'gery,** tog'gẽr-ĭ, *n.* Clothes; garments; articles of dress.

Together, tōō-geth'er, *adv.* In the same place; in the same time; contemporaneously; in company; unitedly; in or into union; in concert. — *Together with.* In union with; in company or mixture with.

Toggery. See under TOGA.

Toggle, tog'gl, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short wooden pin fixed in a loop or eye of a rope, bolt, etc., to hold it in place in another loop, etc.; 2 rods or plates hinged together; a button. — **Tog'gle-joint,** *n.* An elbow or knee joint, consisting of 2 bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.

Toggle-joint.

Toil, toil, *v. i.* [TOILED (toild), TOILING.] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labor, work hard. — *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery; work; exertion; task; travail. — **Toil'er**, *n.* — **Toil'some**, -sum, *a.* Attended with toil, or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome.

Toil, toil, *n.* A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey. — **Toi'let, -lette**, -let, *n.* A covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; a bag or case for night-clothes. — *To make one's toilet.* To adjust one's dress with care.

Toise, toiz, *n.* A fathom or long measure in France, containing 6 French feet, or about 6.39459 Eng. feet.

Tokay, to-kā', *n.* A kind of wine produced at *Tokay*, in Hungary, made of white grapes, and having a remarkable aroma.

Token, to'kn, *n.* Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate something else; a sign; mark; indication; a memorial of friendship; souvenir; a piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money. (*Print.*) Ten quires of paper.

Told. See TELL.

Tolerate, tol'ēr-āt, *v. t.* To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; not to restrain. — **Tol'erable**, *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; supportable; fit to be tolerated; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable. — **Tol'erably**, *adv.* In a tolerable manner; supportably; moderately well; passably; not perfectly. — **Tol'erance**, -ēr-ans, *n.* The endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration. — **Tol'erant**, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; indulgent. — **Tolera'tion**, *n.* Act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief; freedom from bigotry and severity, esp. in respect to matters of religion.

Toll, tōl, *n.* A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, esp. for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway; a portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding; tax; custom; duty; impost. — **Toll'er, -man**, *n.* A tax-gatherer. — **Toll'-booth**, *n.* Orig. a place where goods were weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison. — **Toll'-bridge**, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it. — **-gath'erer**, *n.* The man who takes or gathers toll. — **-house**, *n.* A house for a receiver of tolls.

Toll, tōl, *v. i.* [TOLLED (tōld), TOLLING.] To sound or ring (a bell) with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals. — *v. t.* To cause (a bell) to sound, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to strike, or to indicate by striking (the hour). — *n.* The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

Tolu, to-lōō', *n.* A sweetish resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of S. Amer.; balsam of Tolu.

Tomahawk, tom'a-hawk, *n.* A war-hatchet used by the Amer. Indians, — orig. made of stone, but afterwards of iron. — *v. t.* [TOMAHAWKED (-hawkt), -HAWKING.] To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

Tomahawks.

Tomato, to-mā'to, *n.* A plant of many varieties; its acid, juicy fruit, eaten either raw or cooked; love-apple.

Tomb, tōōm, *n.* A chamber, vault, or structure with walls and roof, for reception of the dead; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave; a sepulchre; monument. — *v. t.* [TOMBED (tōōmd), TOMBING.] To place in a tomb, bury, inter, entomb. — **Tomb'stone**, *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

Tombac, -bak, tom'bak, *n.* A red or yellow alloy of copper and zinc for cheap jewelry: *white tombac* contains arsenic.

Tomboy, tom'boi, *n.* A rude, boisterous boy; also, and more commonly, a wild, romping girl; hoyden. — **Tom'cat**, *n.* A male cat, esp. when full grown or of large size. — **Tom'cod**, *n.* A small fish, abundant on the Amer. coast soon after frost commences; frost-fish. — **Tom'rig**, *n.* A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy. — **Tom'tit**, *n.* A little bird; the titmouse.

Tome, tōm, *n.* A ponderous volume; a book.

To-morrow, tōō-mor'ro, *n.* The day after the present; the next day. — *adv.* On the day after the present day; on the morrow.

Tompion, tom'pĭ-un, *n.* The stopper of a cannon.

Ton, tŏn *or* tōn, *n.* The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

Ton, tun, *n.* (*Com.*) The weight of 20 hundred gross, or 2,240 pounds: in the U. S. the ton is commonly estimated at 2,000 pounds, this being sometimes called the *short ton;* a certain weight or space (about 40 cubic feet) by which the burden of a ship is estimated; a quantity of timber, consisting of 40 solid feet, if round, or 54 feet, if square. — **Ton'nage, Tun'nage**, -nej, *n.* The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; the cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; amount of weight which one or several ships may carry; a duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton, or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals; the whole amount of shipping estimated by tons. — **Tun**, *n.* A large cask; a certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of 2 pipes or 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons; a large quantity, — used proverbially. — *v. t.* [TUNNED (tund), -NING.] To put into tuns or casks. — **Tun'nel**, *n.* A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor, etc., into casks, bottles, or other vessels; a flue for the passage of smoke; an artificial arch or passage under ground or through a hill, etc., for a railroad, etc. (*Mining.*) A level passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins which its object is to reach. — *v. t.* [TUNNELED (-neld), -NELING.] To form into a tunnel, or like a tunnel; to catch in a tunnel net; to cut a tunnel through (a hill, etc.) or under (a river, etc.).

Tone, tōn, *n.* A sound considered with relation to its pitch, timbre, strength, or volume. (*Rhet.*) Inflection or modulation of the voice, esp. as expressing sentiment, emotion, or passion. A whining or affected style of speaking. (*Mus.*) A musical sound; the larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone;* the peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument. (*Med.*) Healthy and vigorous state of the body, or of any of its organs or parts. State of mind; temper; mood; tenor; character; spirit; drift; general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment, in reference to a scale of high and low. (*Paint.*) Prevailing color of a picture, or its general effect. — *v. t.* [TONED (tōnd), TONING.] To utter with an affected tone; to tune. — *To tone down.* To give a lower tone or sound to; to diminish or weaken the striking characteristics of; to soften. (*Paint.*) To bring the colors of into harmonious relations as to light and shade. — **Tone'less**, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical. — **Ton'ic**, tŏn'ic, *a.* Of, or relating to, tones or sounds; increasing tension; hence, increasing strength. (*Med.*) Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigor of action to the system. (*Mus.*) The key-tone, or first tone of the scale.

Tongs, tongz, *n. pl.* An instrument, consisting of 2 long shafts joined at one end, used for handling fire heated metals, etc.

Tongue, tung, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscular organ, attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste and deglutition, and in man of articulation also. Speech; discourse; fluency of speech; manner of speaking; power of articulate utterance; a language; words or declarations only; a nation, as disting. by language; that which is considered as resembling an animal's tongue, in position or form, as, the *tongue* of a buckle, a *tongue* of land, etc. — *v. t.* [TONGUED (tungd), TONGUING.] (*Mus.*) To modulate or modify (notes) with the tongue, in playing the flute, etc.; to join by means of a tongue and groove. — *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute

— *To hold the tongue* To be silent. — **Tongued**, tungd, *a.* Having a tongue. — **Tongue'less**, *a.* Having no tongue; speechless. — **Tongue'-tied**, -tīd, *a.* Having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely.

Tonic. See under TONE.

To-night, tōō-nīt', *n.* The present night, night after the present day. — *adv.* On this night.

Tonnage. See under TON.

Tonneau, ton-nō', *n.* (*Automobiles.*) Orig., a form of afterbody with the entrance at the rear; now, an afterbody with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door at the rear or on each side; also, the entire body of an automobile having such an after part, or the automobile itself.

Tonsil, ton'sil, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of 2 almond-shaped glandular bodies in the sides of the throat or fauces. — **Tonso'rial**, -rĭ-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a barber, or to shaving. — **Ton'sure**, -shur, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The round bare place on the heads of priests and monks, as a mark of their order.

Tontine, ton-tēn', *n.* An annuity paid to subscribers to a loan, the share of each subscriber increasing as others die. [So called from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, in the 17th century.]

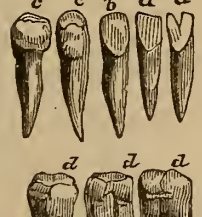
Too, tōō, *adv.* Over; more than enough; likewise; also; in addition.

Took. See TAKE.

Tool, tōōl, *n.* An instrument, used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an implement; any instrument of use or service; a person used as an instrument by another person, — a term of opprobrium. — *v. t.* [TOOLED (tōōld), TOOLING.] To shape, form, or finish with a tool. — **Tool'ing**, *n.* Ornamented work or finish, made with a tool.

Toot, tōōt, *v. i.* To make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; to sound a horn in a similar manner. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn) to sound, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*; to blow, sound.

Tooth, tōōth, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. (*Anat.*) One of the series of small enameled bones with which the jaws of vertebrate animals are armed for biting, chewing, tearing, etc. Taste; palate; any projection corresponding to the tooth of an animal, in shape, position, or office; a narrow projecting piece; a tine; a cog. — *v. t.* [TOOTHED (tōōtht), TOOTHING.] To furnish with teeth; to indent, cut into teeth. — *In the teeth.* Directly; in direct opposition; in front. — *To cast in the teeth.* To retort reproachfully. — *Tooth and nail.* As it were by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power. — *To show the teeth.* To threaten. — *To the teeth.* In open opposition; directly to one's face. — *To set the teeth on edge.* To cause a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, as by grating sounds, or by the touch of certain substances, as keen acids. — **Tooth'ache**, *n.* Pain in a tooth. — **Toothed**, tōōtht, *p. a.* Having teeth or jags. (*Bot.*) Having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge; dentate. — **Tooth'less**, *a.* Having no teeth. — **Tooth'some**, *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable. — **Tooth'-draw'er**, *n.* One who extracts teeth with instruments. — **-pick**, **-pick'er**, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them. — **-pow'der**, *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice. — **Teeth**, tēth, *v. i.* [TEETHED (tēthd), TEETHING.] To breed or form teeth. — **Teeth'ing**, *n.* The process by which first teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.



Teeth.

a, a, incisors; *b*, canine, cuspid, or dog tooth; *c, c*, bicuspids, or lesser molars; *d, d, d*, molars, or great molars.

Top, top, *n.* The highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the most honorable position; the chief person; the crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head. (*Naut.*) A sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides: see SHIP. A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point. — *v. i.* [TOPPED (topt), -PING.] To rise aloft, be eminent; to predominate; to excel, rise above others. — *v. t.* To cover on the top; to tip, cap; to rise above; to rise to the top of; to outgo, surpass; to take off the top or upper part of; to crop; to perform eminently. — **Top'-mast**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The 2d mast, next above the lower mast, and below the top-gallant mast: see SHIP. — **Top'most**, *a.* Highest; uppermost. — **Top'ping**, *p. a.* Rising above; surpassing; assuming superiority; proud. — **Top'-boots**, *n. pl.* Boots with tops of bright-colored leather, to be worn over the trowsers, as for riding. — **-cloth**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the tops in action. — **-gal'lant**, *n.* See TOPMAST. — **-heav'y**, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. — **-knot**, *n.* A crest of feathers on the head of a bird; a knot or bow, etc., on the head, as of a woman. — **-sail**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended across the topmast, above which is the top-gallant sail: see SAIL. — **Top'ple**, -pl, *v. i.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To fall forward, pitch or tumble down, be top-heavy. — **Top'sy-tur'vy**, -sĭ-tĕr'vĭ, *adv.* In an inverted posture; upside down.

T T, Top. (*Naut.*)

Toparch, to'pärk, *n.* The ruler or principal man in a place or country; governor of a toparchy. — **To'parchy**, -ĭ, *n.* A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. — **Top'iary**, *a.* Shaped by clipping or cutting. — **Top'ic**, *n.* (*Rhet. & Logic.*) One of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable as disting. fr. demonstrative reasoning; also a prepared argument, or point of argument, of a sort applicable to a great variety of cases; an argument or reason; the subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or literary composition; the main subject of the whole; a matter treated of; a point; head; *pl.* a treatise on, or a system or scheme of, forms of argument or oratory. (*Med.*) An external local remedy, applied as a plaster, poultice, etc. — **Top'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a place; limited; local; pert. to, proceeding from, or consisting of, a topic or topics; not demonstrative, but merely probable. — **Top'ically**, *adv.* In a topical manner; with application to, or limitation of, a particular place or topic. — **Topog'raphy**, -ra-fĭ, *n.* The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; esp. the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region. — **Topog'rapher**, -ra-fẽr, *n.* One skilled in the science of topography. — **Top'ograph'ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, topography; descriptive of a place.

Topaz, to'paz, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid: it is highly valued as a gem.

Tope, tōp, *v. i.* [TOPED (tōpt), TOPING.] To drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess. — **To'per**, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; sot.

Tophet, to'fet, *n.* A place lying E. or S.-E. of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcasses, and where all the filth of the city was poured; hence, in symbol, hell.

Topiary, Topic, Topography, etc. See under TOPARCH.

Topple, Topsy-turvy. See under TOP.

Toque, tōk, **Toquet**, to-ka', *n.* A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

Torch, tôrch, *n.* A mass or stick of, or receptacle containing, some combustible substance to be carried in the hand or on a staff when ignited; a large candle or flambeau. — **Torch'-bear'er**, *n.* One who carries a torch. — **-light**, *n.* The light of a torch.

Tore. See TEAR.

Toreutic, to-rū'tik, *a.* (*Sculp.*) Highly finished or polished, — applied prop. to figures in hard wood, ivory, and the like.

Torment, tôr′ment, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; that which gives pain, vexation, or misery. — **Tor-ment′**, *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish; to distress, afflict; to tease, vex, harass.

Torn. See TEAR.

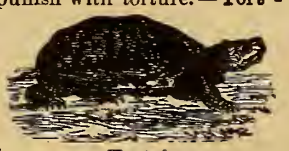
Tornado, tôr-na′do, *n.*; *pl.* -DOES, -dōz. A violent wind or tempest disting. by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.

Torpedo, tôr-pe′do, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the ray, which can give electric shocks; cramp-fish. A machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up; a small ball or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object; a shell which explodes when trod upon. — **Tor′pid**, *a.* Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. — **Torpid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* — **Tor′pidness**, **-pitude**, -pĭ-tūd, *n.* State of being torpid; numbness; dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity. — **Tor′por**, *n.* State of being torpid; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity; dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity. — **Torporif′ic**, *a.* Tending to produce torpor.

Torpedo.

Torrent, tor′rent, *n.* A violent stream, as of water, lava, etc.; a violent or rapid flow; strong current. — **Tor′rid**, *a.* Parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching. — *Torrid zone.* (*Geog.*) That space or belt of the earth included between the tropics, where the heat is always great: see ZONE. — **Tor′refy**, -re-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To dry by a fire, parch. (*Metal.*) To roast or scorch, as metallic ores. — **Torrefac′tion**, *n.* Operation of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

Torsion, tôr′shun, *n.* Act of turning or twisting. (*Mech.*) That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted. — **Tort**, *n.* (*Law.*) Any wrong or injury; a wrongful act, for which an action will lie; a form of action, in some States, for a wrong or injury. — **Tort′ile**, -il, *a.* Twisted; wreathed; coiled. — **Tor′tious**, -shus, *a.* Injurious; done wrongfully. (*Law.*) Implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages. — **Tort′ive**, -iv, *a.* Twisted; wreathed. — **Tort′ure**, tôr′chur, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment; esp. severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession. — *v. t.* To put to torture, pain extremely, punish with torture. — **Tort′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding; deviating from rectitude; erroneous; wrong; deceitful. — **Tor′toise**, -tis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A reptile inclosed in a case formed by 2 leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth: the name is sometimes restricted to the land *tortoises*, the term *turtle* being applied to the marine species. (*Antiq.*) A defense used by the ancients; a testudo. — **Tor′toise-shell**, *n.* The horny plates forming the shell of a tortoise, esp. of the hawk's-bill turtle, used for making combs, etc.



Tortoise.

Torso, tôr′so, *n.*; *E. pl.* -SOS; *It. pl.* -SI, -se. (*Sculp.*) The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

Torus, to′rus, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large semicircular molding used in the bases of columns: see MOLDING.

Tory, to′rĭ, *n.* (*Eng. Politics.*) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the Whig or progressive party. (*Amer. Hist.*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored the claims of Great Britain against the colonies. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, the tories. — **To′ryism**, -izm, *n.* The principles of the tories.

Toss, tos, *v. t.* [TOSSED (tost, *less prop.* TOST), TOSSING.] To throw with a jerk of the hand, esp. with the palm up, throw upward; to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to cause to rise and fall; to agitate, make restless. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed. — *n.* A throwing upward, or with a jerk; a throwing up of the head with a jerk. — *To toss off.* To drink hastily. — *To t. for.* To gamble for. — *To t. up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall. — **Toss′pot**, *n.* A toper; an habitual drunkard.

Tot, tot, *n.* Anything small, — used as a term of endearment.

Total, to′tal, *a.* Full; complete; not divided; whole; entire; integral. — *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. — **Total′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The whole sum; whole quantity or amount. — **To′tally**, -lĭ, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

Tote, tōt, *v. t.* To carry or bear.

Totem, to′tem, *n.* A picture of a bird, beast, etc., used among the N. Amer. Indians as a designation of a family.

Totter, tot′tẽr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To shake so as to threaten a fall, appear as if about to fall when standing or walking; to shake, reel, lean, be unsteady. — **Tot′tle**, -tl, *v. i.* [-TLED (-tld), -TLING.] To walk in a wavering, unsteady manner; to toddle.

Toucan, tōō′kan, *n.* An omnivorous climbing bird of tropical Amer., of several species, remarkable for the enormous size of its light, cellular bill.

Toucan.

Touch, tuch, *v. t.* [TOUCHED (tucht), TOUCHING.] To come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, etc., so as to reach or rest on; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come to, reach, attain to; to relate to, concern; to handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly; to meddle or interiere with; to affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move; to mark or delineate slightly; to make an impression on; to strike (an instrument of music); to perform (a tune), play; to influence by impulse; to afflict or distress. — *v. i.* To be in contact; to treat anything slightly in discourse. — *n.* Act of touching, or state of being touched; contact; the sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the 5 senses; power of exciting the affections; an emotion or affection; personal reference or application; a stroke; animadversion; censure; reproof; a single stroke on a drawing or picture; feature; lineament; act of the hand on a musical instrument; musical notes; a small quantity intermixed; a little; a hint; suggestion; slight notice; examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof. (*Mus.*) Particular or characteristic mode of action; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a pianoforte. — **Touch′ing**, *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to. — **Touch′-hole**, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder. — **T.-me-not**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Impatiens*; the squirting-cucumber. — **-stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone. Hence, any test or criterion. — **-wood**, *n.* A soft white substance into which wood is changed by the action of certain fungi, used like tinder for taking, holding, and communicating fire; spunk.

Touchy, touch′ĭ, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.

Tough, tuf, *a.* Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong; not easily separated; tenacious; ropy; stiff; rigid; not flexible; stubborn; unmanageable; severe; violent. — **Tough′en**, -n, *v. i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To grow tough, or tougher. — *v. t.* To make tough or tougher. — **Tough′ness**, *n.* The quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts; strength of constitution or texture; viscosity; tenacity; clamminess.

Toupee, tōō-pe′, **Toupet**, -pā′, *n.* A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair; a small wig.

Tour, tōōr, *n.* A going round; a journey in a circuit; a lengthy excursion; a roving journey for pleasure and

sight seeing; pilgrimage. (*Mil.*) Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn.—*v. i.* [TOURED (tōōrd), TOURING.] To make a tour. — **Tour'ist**, *n.* One who makes a tour, or travels for pleasures or sight seeing.— **Tournament**, tōōr'na-ment, **Tour'ney**, -nĭ, *n.* A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged; encounter; contest of skill.— **Tour'ney**, *v. i.* To engage in tournaments; to tilt. — **Tour'niquet**, tōōr'nĭ-ket, *n.* A surgical instrument or bandage which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, by external pressure. — **Tournure'**, tōōr-nōōr', *n.* Turn; contour; figure; a part of the dress of a lady used for expanding the skirt; a bustle.

Tourmaline, tōōr'ma-lin, *n.* A mineral occurring usually in 3-sided or 6-sided prisms, terminated by 3-sided pyramids.

Touse, towz, *v. t.* & *i.* To pull, haul, tear, dishevel. — **Tous'er**, *n.* One who touses. — **Tow'ser**, *n.* A name for a dog. — **Tou'sle**, -zl, *v. t.* To put into disorder, tumble.

Tout-ensemble, tōō-tän-säN'bl, *n.* Anything regarded as a whole. (*Fine Arts.*) The general effect of a work as a whole.

Tow, to, *v. t.* [TOWED (tōd), TOWING.] To drag (a boat or ship) through the water by means of a rope. —*n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; that which is, etc. — **Tow'age**, -ej, *n.* Act of towing; price paid for towing. — **Tow'-boat**, *n.* A boat which is towed; a steamer used for towing other vessels; steam-tug. — **-line**, *n.* A small hawser, used to tow a ship, etc. — **-path**, *n.* A path for men or horses that tow boats, as along a canal.

Tow, to, *n.* The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.

Toward, to'ard, **To'wards**, -ardz, *prep.* In the direction of; with direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding; nearly; about. — *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation. — **To'ward**, -ward, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt. — **To'wardly**, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. — **To'wardness**, **To'wardliness**, tō'ward-, *n.*

Towel, tow'el, *n.* A cloth used for wiping the hands, etc., after washing; a wiper for dishes, etc.

Tower, tow'ĕr, *n.* A lofty building much higher than broad, standing alone or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, etc.; a citadel; fortress; hence, a defender; a high head-dress formerly in vogue. — *v. i.* [TOWERED (-ĕrd), -ERING.] To be lofty or very high; to soar. — **Tow'ering**, *p. a.* Very high; elevated; extreme; violent; surpassing.

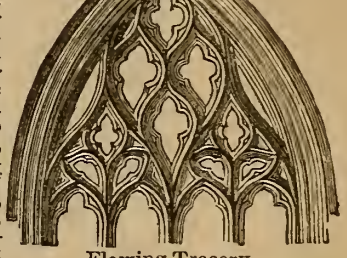
Town, town, *n.* Orig., a collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls; any collection of houses larger than a village, esp. when not incorporated as a city; in Eng., any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop; the body of inhabitants resident in a town; a township; the court end of London; the metropolis or its inhabitants; any city or large place in or near which one may be. — **Town'ship**, *n.* The district or territory of a town; a territorial district with certain municipal powers. — **Towns'man**, townz'man, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another. — **Town'-clerk**, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings. — **-cri'er**, *n.* A public crier. — **-hall**, *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town. — **-house**, *n.* The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants; a house in town, in opp. to a house in the country. — **-meet'ing**, *n.* A legal meeting of the inhabitants of a town or township for the transaction of business. — **-talk**, *n.* The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation. — **Towns'folk**, -fōk, *n.* The people of a town; esp., the inhabitants of a city.

Towser. See under TOUSE.

Toxicology, toks-ĭ-kol'o-jĭ, *n.* The department of medical science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition. — **Tox'icolog'ical**, -loj'-ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, toxicology. — **Toxicol'ogist**, -jist, *n.* One versed in, etc. — **Toxin**, toks'in, *n.* A poisonous product formed by disease-producing bacteria, as a toxic proteid or poisonous ptomaine.

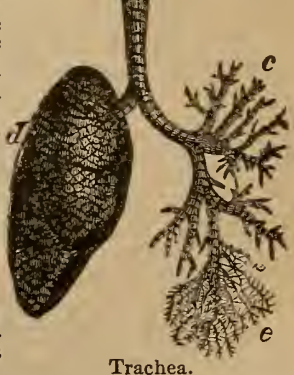
Toy, toi, *n.* A plaything for children; a bawble; a thing for amusement, but of no real value; trifle; matter of no importance; wild fancy; folly; trifling opinion or behavior; amorous dalliance. — *v. i.* [TOYED (toid), TOYING.] To dally amorously, trifle, play, wanton.

Trace, trās, *n.* A mark left by anything passing; a footprint; track; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself no longer exists; vestige; token; one of the 2 straps, chains, or ropes, by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. — *v. t.* [TRACED (trāst), TRACING.] To walk over, pass through; to draw or delineate with marks; esp., to copy (a drawing) by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed; to follow by footsteps or tracks, or some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded; to follow the trace or track of; to follow with exactness. — **Tra'cer**, *n.* — **Trace'able**, *a.* Capable of being traced. — **Tra'cery**, -sĕr-ĭ, *n.* (*Goth. Arch.*) An ornamental divergency of the mullions of a window, into arches, curves, etc.; the subdivisions of groined vaults, etc. — **Tract**, trakt, *n.* Something drawn out or extended; a region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; a written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great extent; esp., a short treatise on practical religion; continued or protracted duration; length; extent. — **Tract'able**, *a.* Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; capable of being handled; practicable; feasible. — **Tract'ate**, *n.* A treatise; a tract. — **Tract'ile**, -il, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **Tractil'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being tractile; ductility. — **Trac'tion**, *n.* Act of drawing, or state of being drawn; attraction; a drawing toward. — **Tract'ive**, -iv, *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting. — **Tract'or**, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *pl.* (*Med.*) Two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were, at one time, supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism. — **Tract'ory**, -o-rĭ, **Tract'rix**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The curve described on a plane by a heavy point attached to a string and drawn along by moving the other end of the string.



Flowing Tracery.

Trachea, tra'ke-ä, *L. pron.* -ke'ä, *n.*; *pl.* -CHE-Æ, -ke-e, *L. pron.* -kē'c. (*Anat.*) The windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranous pipe conveying air to the lungs; the weasand: see LUNG. The air-tubes of the body in insects and similar animals. — **Tra'cheot'omy**, -ke-ot'o-mĭ, *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation of making an opening into the windpipe. — **Tra'chyte**, -kīt, *n.* A nearly compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface.



Trachea.

a, larynx; *b*, trachea; *c*, bronchial divisions; *d*, one of the lungs; *e*, bronchial ramifications.

Track, trak, *n.* A mark left by something that has passed along; impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint; a road; beaten path; course followed; way. (*Railroads.*) The permanent way; line of rails. — *v. t.* [TRACKED (trakt), -ING.] To follow when guided by a trace, or by footsteps; to draw or tow (a vessel, sledge, etc.) — **Track′age**, -ej, *n.* A drawing or towing (of a boat, sledge, etc.) — **Track′er**, *n.* One who, or that which, etc. (*Mus.*) In the organ, a light strip of wood, connecting (in part) a key and a pallet, to communicate motion by pulling. — **Track′less**, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps.

Tract, **Tractable**, **Traction**, etc. See under TRACE.

Trade, trād, *n.* Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; business which a person has learned, and which he carries on or at which he works; esp., mechanical employment; occupation; handicraft; instruments of any occupation; custom; habit; a company of men engaged in the same occupation. *pl.* The trade-winds. — *v. i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic, bargain; to buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. — *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter, exchange. — **Trad′er**, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a trafficker; merchant. — **Trade′-mark**, *n.* A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law. — **-sale**, *n.* An auction by and for the trade, especially that of the booksellers. — **-wind**, *n.* A wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the whole or half of the year, — so called because of great advantage to navigators, and hence to trade. — **Trades′man**, *n.* One who trades; a shop-keeper; any mechanic or artificer. — **Trades′-un′ion**, *n.* A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges, with respect to wages, hours of labor, customs, etc.

Tradition, tra-dish′un, *n.* Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery; unwritten or oral handing down of opinions, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials. — **Tradi′tional**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only. — **Tradi′tionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, tradition; traditional. — **Tradi′tioner**, **-tionist**, *n.* One who adheres to tradition. — **Trad′itive**, trad′ĭ-tiv, *a.* Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Traduce, tra-dūs′, *v. t.* [-DUCED (-dūst′), -DUCING.] To represent as blamable; willfully to misrepresent; to calumniate, vilify, defame, depreciate, decry, slander. — **Traduc′tion**, *n.* Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; transmission from one to another; tradition; a translation into another language; act of transferring; conveyance; transportation. — **Tradu′cianism**, -shan-izm, *n.* (*Theol.*) Doctrine that human souls are produced by the act of generation, — opp. to *creationism*, q. v.

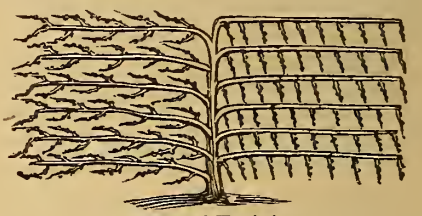
Traffic, traf′fik, *n.* Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade; business of a given street, place, etc.; passing to and fro of goods and passengers on a road, railroad, canal, etc. — *v. i.* [TRAFFICKED (-fikt), -FICKING.] To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter, trade. — *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

Tragacanth, trag′a-kanth, *n.* The concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, found in Asia Minor, Persia, etc.

Tragedy, traj′e-dĭ, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by violence. — **Trage′dian**, tra-je′dĭ-an, *n.* A writer of tragedy; a tragic actor or actress. — **Trag′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, tragedy; fatal to life; calamitous; mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow. — **Trag′i-com′edy**, -ĭ-kom′e-dĭ, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy. — **Trag′i-com′ic**, **-ical**, *a.* Pert. to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Trail, trāl, *v. t.* [TRAILED (trāld), TRAILING.] To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to drag. (*Mil.*) To carry (a fire-arm) with the breech near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle; to tread down (grass) by walking through. — *v. i.* To be drawn along behind a person or thing; to be drawn out in length; to grow to great length, esp. when sleuder and creeping upon the ground, as a plant. — *n.* Scent left on the ground by an animal pursued; anything drawn to length; anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train; the entrails of a fowl, esp. of game. (*Mil.*) That part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered.

Train, trān, *v. t.* [TRAINED (trānd), TRAINING.] To draw along, trail; to draw by persuasion, artifice, etc., to entice, allure; to teach and form by practice; to exercise, discipline; to break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. (*Hort.*) To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth,



Horizontal Training.

Fan Training.

and lopping, or pruning. — *v. i.* To do duty in a military company. — *n.* That which draws along; esp., persuasion, artifice, or enticement; that which is drawn along in the rear of or after something; that which is in the hinder part or rear; that part of a gown which trails behind the wearer; the after part of a gun-carriage; the tail of a bird; a number of followers; a retinue; a succession of connected things; series; regular method; process; course; a line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution; a continuous or connected line of cars on a railroad. — **Train′er**, *n.* One who trains; esp., one who trains or prepares men, horses, etc., for athletic exercises; a militiaman when called out for exercise or discipline. — **Train′-band**, *n.* A band or company of militia. — **-bear′er**, *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe.

Train-oil, trān′oil, *n.* Oil from the fat of whales.

Traipse, trāps, *v. i.* To walk or run about sluttishly or thoughtlessly.

Trait, trāt, *n.* A stroke; touch; a distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity.

Traitor, tra′tĕr, *n.* One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who betrays his trust; a betrayer. — **Trai′toress**, **-tress**, *n.* A woman who betrays. — **Trai′torous**, -tĕr-us, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; consisting in, or partaking of, treason. — **Trea′son**, tre′zn, *n.* The offense of attempting to overthrow or betray the sovereign or the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance;

the levying of war against, or adhering to or aiding the enemies of, one's country; disloyalty; treachery. —**Trea'sonable**, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt; treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

Traject, tra-jekt', *v. t.* To throw or cast through. — **Trajec'tion**, *n.* Act of trajecting; a throwing or casting through or across; also, emission. — **Traject'ory**, -o-rĭ, *n.* The curve which a moving body describes in space.

Tram, tram, *n.* A coal wagon used in some parts of England, esp. at Newcastle; one of the rails of a tram-road; in Eng., a car on a horse-railroad. — **Tram'-road**, **-way**, *n.* A road prepared for easy transit of trains or wagons, by forming the wheel-tracks of beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron; in Eng., a horse-railroad.

Trammel, tram'mel, *n.* A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse; whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom; an iron hook, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire. (*Mech.*) An instrument for drawing ellipses; also, another name for beam-compasses. — *v. t.* [TRAMMELED (-meld), -MELING.] To confine, hamper, shackle. — **Tram'meler**, *n.* One who, or that which, restrains; one who uses a trammel-net.

Trammel. (*Mech.*)

Tramontane, tra-mon'- *or* tram'on-tān, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, tramp, *v. t.* [TRAMPED (tramt), TRAMPING.] To tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample. — *v. i.* To travel, wander, stroll. — *n.* A foot-journey; a foot-traveler; a tramper; a sturdy homeless vagrant, living by begging and stealing. — **Tram'ple**, -pl, *v. t.* [-PLED (-pld), -PLING.] To tread under foot; esp., to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn; to prostrate by treading; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult. — *v. i.* To tread in contempt; to tread with force and rapidity.

Tram-road, **Tram-way**. See under TRAM.

Trance, trans, *n.* A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; an ecstasy. (*Med.*) Total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing; catalepsy.

Tranquil, trank'wil, *a.* Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. — **Tran'quilize**, **-quillize**, -līz, *v. t.* [-IZED or -LIZED (-līzd), -IZING or -LIZING.] To render tranquil, allay when agitated, quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease, calm, pacify. — **Tran'quiliz'er**, **-quilliz'er**, *n.* — **Tranquil'lity**, -lĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being tranquil; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quietness. — **Tran'quilly**, *adv.* — **Tran'quilness**, *n.*

Trans-, tranz, *inseparable prefix*, signifying across, over, beyond, through, completely, from one to another, complete change.

Transact, trans-akt', *v. t.* To do, perform, manage. — *v. i.* To conduct matters; manage. — **Transac'tion**, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair; that which is done; an affair; proceeding; action; process.

Transalpine, trans-alp'in, *a.* Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the N. or W. of the Alps, — opp. to *Cisalpine*.

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

Transcend, tran-send', *v. t.* To rise above, surmount; to pass over, go beyond, surpass, outgo, excel, exceed. — **Transcend'ence**, **-ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* State of being transcendent; superior excellence; supereminence. — **Transcend'ent**, *a.* Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others. (*Kantian Philos.*) Transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge. — **Transcend'ently**, *adv.* — **Transcend'entness**, *n.* — **Tran'scendent'al**, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; abstrusely speculative; vague and illusive. (*Kantian Philos.*) Of, or pert. to, that which can be determined *a priori*, in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge. — *Transcendental quantity.* (*Math.*) A quantity which cannot be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms. — **Tran'scendent'alism**, -izm, *n.* (*Kantian Philos.*) The transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge. [The word is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.]

Transcribe, tran-skrīb', *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd'), -SCRIBING.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy. — **Tran'script**, *n.* That which has been transcribed; a written copy; a copy of any kind; an imitation. — **Transcrip'tion**, *n.* Act of transcribing or copying. (*Mus.*) A kind of free translation of a vocal into a piano-forte or an orchestral work.

Transelementation, trans-el'e-men-ta'shun, *n.* (*Eccl.*) Transubstantiation.

Transept, tran'sept, *n.* (*Arch.*) Any part of a church that projects at right angles to the body (*i. e.*, the high central portion of either nave or choir), and is of equal, or nearly equal, height to this; in a cruciform church, one of the arms of the cross.

Transfer, trans-fĕr', *v. t.* [-FERRED (-fĕrd'), -FERRING.] To convey from one place or person to another; to pass or hand over; to make over the possession or control of; to remove from one surface to another; to convey (a right or title); to sell, give, alienate, estrange, sequester. — **Trans'fer**, *n.* Act of transferring, or of being transferred; conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another; that which is transferred. — **Transfer'able**, **-fer'rible**, *n.* Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another; negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, etc. — **Trans'feree'**, *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made. — **Trans'ference**, **-fer'rence**, -fĕr'rens, *n.* Act of transferring; transfer. — **Transfer'rer**, *n.* One who makes a transfer.

Transfigure, trans-fig'ūr, *v. t.* [-URED (-ūrd), -URING.] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform; esp., to change to something very elevated and glorious. — **Transfig'ura'tion**, *n.* A change of form; esp., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount; a feast on August 6th, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

Transfix, trans-fiks', *v. t.* [-FIXED (-fikst'), -FIXING.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

Transform, trans-fôrm', *v. t.* [-FORMED (-fôrmd'), -FORMING.] To change the form of, metamorphose; to change into another substance, transmute. (*Theol.*) To change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God. (*Math.*) To change into another form without altering the value, or changing the area or volume. — **Transforma'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; change of form or condition; metamorphosis; transmutation. — **Transform'ing**, *p. a.* Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state.

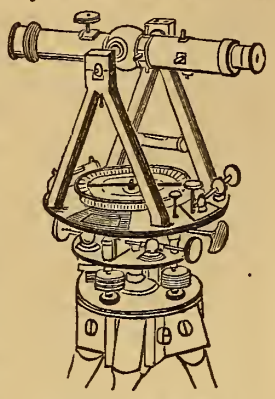
Transfuse, trans-fūz', *v. t.* [-FUSED (-fūzd'), -FUSING.] To pour (liquid) out of one vessel into another. (*Med.*) To transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another. To cause to pass from one to another. — **Transfus'ible**, *a.* Capable of being transfused. — **Transfu'sion**, -zhun, *n.* Act of transfusing, or pouring (liquid) out of one vessel into another. (*Med.*) Act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube.

Transgress, trans-gres', *v. t.* [-GRESSED (-grest'), -GRESSING.] To overpass (a rule prescribed as the limit of duty); to break or violate (a law, civil or moral). — *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. — **Transgres'sion**, -gresh'un, *n.* Act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; fault; offense; crime; infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; affront. — **Transgress'ive**, -iv, *a.* Disposed to transgress; faulty; culpable. — **Transgress'or**, *n.* One who, etc.; a sinner.

Transhipp. See TRANSSHIP.

Transient, tran'shent, *a.* Passing, as it were, over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disap-

pearing; of short duration; not permanent or stationary; hasty; momentary; imperfect; transitory; fleeting; evanescent.—**Tran'sientness**, *n.*— **Tran'sit**, *n.* Act of passing; passage through or over; act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; a line of passage or conveyance through a country. (*Astron.*) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope; the passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger; a transit-instrument. — **Tran'sit-in'strument**, *n.* A kind of telescope, used in connection with a clock for observing the exact moment when a heavenly body passes the meridian of the place of observation; a kind of portable theodolite used by surveyors and engineers for measuring longitudinal and vertical angles.— **Transi'tion**, -sizh'un *or* -zish'un, *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change. (*Mus.*) A passing directly from one key to another. (*Rhet.*) A passing from one subject to another. — **Transi'tional**, -sizh'un- *or* -zish'un-, *a.* Containing, involving, or denoting transition. — **Tran'sitive**, *a.* Effected by transference of signification.—*Transitive verb.* (*Gram.*) A verb which is or may be followed by an object. — **Tran'sitory**, -sĭ-to-rĭ, *a.* Continuing only for a short time; speedily vanishing or ceasing to be; transient; fleeting; evanescent; shortlived.



Surveyor's or Engineer's Transit Instrument.

Transilience, tran-sil'ĭ-ens, **-iency**, -ĭ-en-sĭ, *n.* A leap across or from thing to thing.

Translate, trans-lāt', *v. t.* To remove from one place to another; to cause to remove from one part of the body to another; to change to another condition, position, office, or form; to transform; to remove as by death; to render into another language, interpret, explain, or recapitulate in other words.—**Transla'tion**, *n.* Act of translating, removing, or transferring; removal; state of being translated or removed; act of rendering into another language; interpretation; that which is translated; a version. (*Mech.*) Motion in which all the points of the moving body have the same velocity or move in parallel straight lines. — **Translat'or**, *n.*

Transliterate, trans-lit'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To express by means of different, and usually simpler, alphabetic characters; to express a word, etc., of one language in the alphabetical characters of another language.

Translocation, trans-lo-ka'shun, *n.* Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; substitution; interchange of place.

Translucent, trans-lu'sent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; pellucid; clear.— **Translu'cence**, -sens, **Translucency**, -sen-sĭ, *n.* State of being translucent; clearness; partial transparency.

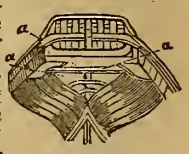
Transmarine, trans'ma-rēn', *a.* Lying or being beyond the sea.

Transmigrate, trans'mĭ-grāt, *v. i.* To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate; to pass from one body or state into another. — **Trans'migra'tion**, *n.* Act of transmigrating; esp., the passing of the soul into another body after death, esp. a body of one of the lower animals; metempsychosis.— **Trans'migra'tor**, *n.* One who transmigrates. — **Trans'migrant**, *a.* Migrating or passing from one place or state to another.

Transmit, trans-mit', *v. t.* To cause to pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through. — **Transmit'tible**, **-mis'sible**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another; capable of being passed through any substance.— **Transmis'sion**, -mish'un, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Law.*) The right possessed by an heir or legatee of transmitting to his successor or successors any inheritance, legacy, right, or privilege, to which he is entitled. — **Transmis'sive**, -siv, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

Transmute, trans-mūt', *v. t.* To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform. —**Transmut'ably**, *adv.*—**Transmuta'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. (*Geom.*) Change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form.

Transom, tran'sum, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal bar across a mullioned window: see MULLION; a lintel separating a door from a fanlight or transom window above it. (*Naut.*) A beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship. (*Gun.*) The piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun-carriages. — *Transom window.* (*Arch.*) A window divided into 2 parts by a transom; a window above the transom of a door.



a, *a*, *a*, Transoms.

Transparent, trans-pâr'ent, *a.* Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; clear; bright; lucid; diaphanous. — **Transpar'ency**, -en-sĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being transparent; that which is transparent; esp., a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, etc., to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

Transpicuous, tran-spik'u-us, *a.* Transparent; pervious to the sight.

Transpierce, trans-pērs', *v. t.* [-PIERCED (-pērst'), -PIERCING.] To penetrate, permeate.

Transpire, trans-pīr', *v. t.* [-PIRED (-pīrd'), -PIRING.] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor. — *v. i.* To pass off in insensible perspiration; to escape from secrecy, become public; to happen or come to pass.— **Transpira'tion**, *n.* Cutaneous exhalation.

Transplace, trans-plās', *v. t.* To remove, put in a new place.

Transplant, trans-plant', *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.

Transport, trans-pōrt', *v. t.* To carry or convey from one place to another; to remove; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to carry away with vehement emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy. — **Trans'port**, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a vessel employed for transporting, esp. for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, etc., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination; vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture; a convict transported or sentenced to exile. — **Transporta'tion**, *n.* Act of transporting from one place to another; removal; conveyance; state of being transported.

Transpose, trans-pōz', *v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other of. (*Alg.*) To bring (any term of an equation) from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. (*Mus.*) To change the key of. — **Transpos'al**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Transposition, trans-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; esp., (*Alg.*) the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation; (*Mus.*) a change in the composition, by which the whole is removed into another key. — **Transposi'tional**, -zish'un-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving, transposition.

Transship, trans-ship', *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another.— **Transship'ment**, *n.* Act of transshipping, or transferring (goods) from one ship or conveyance to another.

Transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'shĭ-āt, *v. t.* (*Rom. Cath. Theol.*) To change (the sacramental bread and wine) into the flesh and blood of Christ.—**Tran'substan'tia'tion**, *n.* A change into another substance. (*Rom. Cath. Theol.*) The doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist is converted into the body and blood of Christ.

Transude, tran-sūd′, *v. i.* To pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other substance, as perspiration or other fluid.—**Transuda′tion**, *n.* The act or process of transuding.

Transvection, trans-vek′shun, *n.* Act of conveying or carrying over.

Transverse, trans-vẽrs′, *a.* Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction.—*n.* (*Geom.*) The longer axis of an ellipse.—**Transver′sal**, *a.* Running or lying across.—*n.* (*Geom.*) A straight or curved line which intersects any system of other lines.—**Trav′erse**, -ẽrs, *a.* Lying across; being in a direction across something else.—*n.* Anything that traverses or crosses; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a barrier, movable screen, or curtain. (*Arch.*) A gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building. (*Fort.*) A work thrown up to intercept an enfilade, or reverse fire, along any line of work or passage exposed to such a fire. (*Law.*) A formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings. (*Naut.*) The series of zigzag courses made by a ship in passing from one place to another. (*Geom.*) A line lying across a figure or other lines. (*Gun.*) The turning a gun so as to make it point in any desired direction.—*v. t.* [TRAVERSED (-ẽrst), -ERSING.] To lay in a cross direction; to cross; to thwart, obstruct; to wander over, cross in traveling; to pass over and view. (*Gun.*) To turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction. (*Carp.*) To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood. (*Law Pleadings.*) To deny formally (what the opposite party has alleged).—*v. i.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing; to turn, as on a pivot; to swivel.—*Traverse jury.* (*Law.*) A jury that tries cases; a petit jury.—*To t. a yard.* (*Naut.*) To brace it aft.—**Trav′erser**, *n.* One who, or that which, traverses or moves, as an index on a scale. (*Law.*) One who traverses or denies. (*Railroads.*) A platform for shifting cars, etc., from one track to another.—**Trav′erse sail′ing.** (*Naut.*) The method of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of zigzag or traverse courses and distances actually passed over by a ship.

Trap, trap, *n.* A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game; an ambush; stratagem; a wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trap ball; a bent pipe or other contrivance, near the upper end of a drain-pipe, arranged to allow the passage of water, while preventing the escape of offensive effluvia: see STENCH-TRAP.—*v. t.* [TRAPPED (trapt), TRAPPING.] To catch in a trap; to insnare, take by stratagem.—**Trap′-door**, *n.* A door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close, like a valve.—*Trap-door spider.* A spider which forms a habitation in the ground consisting of a cylindrical tube closed at the top by a circular door joined by a hinge to the tube.—**Trapan′**, trapan′, *v. t.* [-PANNED (-pand′), -PANNING.] To insnare, catch by stratagem.—*n.* A snare; stratagem.

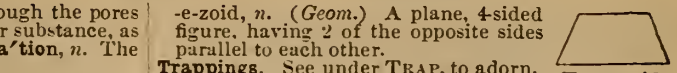
Nest of Trap-door Spider.

Trap, trap, *v. t.* To adorn.—**Traps**, *n. pl.* Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, or use; goods; furniture; luggage.—**Trap′pings**, *n. pl.* That which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments; external decorations; esp., ornaments put on horses.

Trap, trap, *n.* (*Min.*) A heavy, igneous rock, as basalt, less ancient than the granites and older than the recent volcanic rocks.—**Trap′pean**, -pe-an, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, etc.

Trapan. See under TRAP, for taking game.

Trapezium, tra-pe′zĭ-um, *n.*; *E. pl.* -ZIUMS; *L. pl.* -ZIA, -zĭ-ȧ. (*Geom.*) A plane figure contained under 4 right lines, of which no 2 are parallel.—**Trapeze′**, -pēz′, *n.* A trapezium; a rod, or frame of rods, suspended by cords, used in performing gymnastic exercises. [F.]—**Trap′ezoid**, -e-zoid, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane, 4-sided figure, having 2 of the opposite sides parallel to each other.



Trapezoid.

Trappings. See under TRAP, to adorn.

Trash, trash, *n.* That which is worthless; stuff which is good for nothing; esp., loppings of trees, bruised canes, etc.—**Trash′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

Trass, tras, *n.* (*Min.*) A volcanic earth resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; a sort of mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns, etc.

Traumatic, traw-mat′ik, *a.* (*Med.*) Pert., or applied to, wounds; adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary; produced by wounds.—*n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

Travail, trav′il, *v. i.* [-AILED (-ild), -AILING.] To labor with pain, toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.—*n.* Labor with pain; severe toil; parturition.—**Trav′el**, *v. i.* [-ELED (-eld), -ELING.] To go or march on foot; to walk; to pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey; to pass, go, move.—*v. t.* To journey over, pass.—*n.* Act of traveling from place to place; a journey. *pl.* An account, by one who travels, of occurrences and observations made during a journey.—**Trav′eled**, -eld, *p. a.* Gained or made by travel; having gained knowledge or experience by traveling; knowing.—**Trav′eler**, *n.* One who, or that which, travels; a commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, etc. (*Naut.*) An iron ring sliding on a rope or spar.

Traverse, etc. See under TRANSVERSE.

Travertine, trav′ẽr-tin, *n.* (*Min.*) A white concretionary limestone, deposited from water, holding lime in solution.

Travesty, trav′es-tĭ, *n.* A burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody.—*v. t.* [TRAVESTIED (-tid), -TYING.] To translate or parody so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

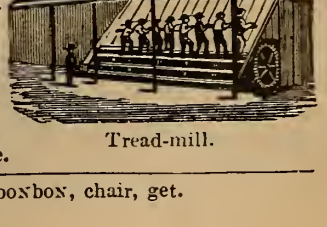
Trawl, trawl, *n.* A trawl-net; a long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish.—*v. i.* To take fish with a trawl.—**Trawl′-net**, *n.* A kind of purse-shaped drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water.

Tray, tra, *n.* A small trough or wooden vessel, for various domestic uses; a waiter or salver.

Treachery, trech′ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.—**Treach′erous**, -ẽr-us, *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust; faithless; perfidious; false; insidious; plotting.

Treacle, tre′kl, *n.* A medicinal compound formerly used as a preventive of, or cure for, the effects of poison or the bites of venomous animals; a viscid, uncrystallizable sirup, which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds: word used in Eng. for *molasses.*

Tread, tred, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p. p.* TROD, TRODDEN; TREADING.] To set the foot; to walk or go; to copulate, as birds.—*v. t.* To step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to crush under the foot; to trample; to copulate with, feather, cover,—said of the male bird.—*n.* A step or stepping; act of copulation in birds; manner of stepping; gait. (*Arch.*) Horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. (*Fort.*) Top of the banquet on which soldiers stand to fire. (*Mach.*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail; the part of a rail upon which car-wheels bear.—*To tread on* or *upon.* To follow closely.—*To t. upon the heels of.* To follow close upon.—**Tread′le**, -l, *n.* The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot.—**Tread′-mill**, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel: it is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.



Tread-mill.

Treason, etc. See under TRAITOR.

Treasure, trezh′ẽr, *n.* Wealth accumulated; esp., a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; that which is very much valued. — *v. t.* [TREASURED (-ẽrd), -URING.] To collect and lay up (money or other things) for future use; to hoard. — **Treas′urer,** *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has charge of collected funds. — **Treas′ure-trove,** -trōv, *n.* Any money, bullion, etc., found hidden, the owner of which is not known. — **Treas′ury,** -ẽr-ɪ, *n.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited and kept; the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; a repository of abundance.

Treat, trēt, *v. t.* To behave to, conduct one's self toward; to manage; to use; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; to entertain with food or drink, esp. the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard; to manage in the application of remedies; to subject to the action of. — *v. i.* To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking; to negotiate, come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment of food or drink, esp. the latter. — *n.* An entertainment given as an expression of regard; something given for entertainment; something which affords much pleasure. — **Treat′er,** *n.* — **Trea′tise,** -tis, *n.* A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. — **Treat′ment,** *n.* Manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, etc.; manner of using; behavior toward a person; usage; manner of applying remedies to cure; remedial course pursued. — **Trea′ty,** -tɪ, *n.* Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation; a formal agreement, league, or contract between 2 or more independent nations or sovereigns.

Treble, etc. See under TRIAD.

Tree, tre, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which is woody, branched, and perennial, like a shrub, but of larger size, generally exceeding 10 feet in height, and of a single stock instead of a cluster. Something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree; a piece of timber, or something usually made of timber, — used in composition; a cross. — *v. t.* [TREED (trēd), TREEING.] To drive to a tree, cause to ascend a tree, place upon a tree, fit with a tree, stretch upon a tree. — *Tree of a saddle.* The frame of it. — **Tree′-frog, -toad,** *n.* A frog having the extremities of its toes expanded into rounded, viscous surfaces, by means of which it climbs trees. — **Tree′nail,** *commonly pron.* trun′nel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

Trefoil. See under TRIAD.

Trellis, trel′lis, *n.* A frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for various purposes. — **Trel′lised,** -list, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises. — **Treillage,** trel′lej, *n.* (*Hort.*) A sort of rail-work, for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

Tremble, trem′bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake, quiver, shiver, shudder; to totter, shake, — said of a thing; to quaver, shake, as sound. — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering. — **Tremen′dous,** -men′dus, *a.* Fitted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence; terrible; dreadful; horrible; awful. — **Tremor,** tre′mẽr *or* trem′ẽr, *n.* An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion. — **Trem′ulous,** -u-lus, *a.* Shaking; shivering; quivering.

Tremolite, trem′o-līt, *n.* (*Min.*) A white variety of hornblende.

Trench, trench, *v. t.* [TRENCHED (trencht), TRENCHING.] To cut or dig (a ditch, channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth). — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. (*Fort.*) An excavation made during a siege, for the purpose of covering the troops as they advance toward the besieged place. — **Trench′-plow, -plough,** *n.* A plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. — *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual. — **Trench′ant,** *a.* Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp; unsparing; severe. — **Trench′er,** *n.* One who trenches, or digs ditches; a large wooden plate or platter; the table; pleasures of the table; food. — **Trench′er-man,** *n.* A feeder; great eater; gormandizer.

Trend, trend, *v. i.* To have a particular direction; to run, tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction. — **Tren′dle,** -dl, *n.* A little wheel; hoop of a wheel; trundle.

Trental. See under TRIAD.

Trepan, tre-pan′, *n.* (*Surg.*) A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned, when used, like a gimlet. — *v. t.* [TREPANNED (-pand′), -PAN′NING.] To perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece. — **Trephine,** -fīn′ *or* -fēn′, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. — *v. t.* [TREPHINED (-fīnd′), -PHINING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trepan, tre-pan′, *v. t.* To trap. — *n.* A snare; trapan.

Trepidation, trep-ɪ-da′shun, *n.* An involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; a state of terror; tremor; agitation; emotion; fear.

Trespass, tres′pas, *v. i.* [-PASSED (-past), -PASSING.] To pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land; to go too far, intrude; to commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any known rule of duty. — *n.* Any injury or offense done to another; any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty. (*Law.*) An unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another; an action for injuries accompanied with force. — **Tres′passer,** *n.* One who commits a trespass; a transgressor of the moral law; a sinner.

Tress. See under TRIAD.

Trestle, tres′l, *n.* A movable frame or support for anything, consisting of legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse; a kind of framework of strong posts or piles, and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, etc.; the frame of a table.

Tret, tret, *n.* (*Com.*) An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of weight, after tare is deducted.

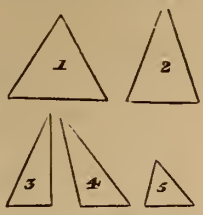
Trevet, Trey. See under TRIAD.

Triable. See under TRY.

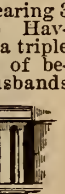
Triad, trī′ad, *n.* A union of 3; 3 objects united; a trinity. (*Mus.*) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its 3d and 5th. (*Chem.*) An atom, the equivalence of which is 3, or which can combine with or be exchanged for 3 hydrogen atoms. — **Treb′le,** treb′l, *a.* Threefold; triple. (*Mus.*) Acute; sharp; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds. — *n.* (*Mus.*) Highest of the 4 principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano. [This is sometimes called the *first treble*, to distinguish it from the *second treble*, or *alto*, which is sung by lower female voices.] — *v. t.* [TREBLED (-ld), -LING.] To make thrice as much; to make threefold. — *v. i.* To become threefold. — **Treb′ly,** *adv.* With a threefold number or quantity. — **Trip′le,** trip′l, *a.* Consisting of 3 united; multiplied by 3; 3 times repeated; treble. — *v. t.* [TRIPLED (-ld), -LING.] To make thrice as much or as many; to treble. — **Trip′let,** *n.* Three of a kind, or 3 united. (*Poet.*) Three verses rhyming together. (*Mus.*) Three tones or notes sung or played in the time of 2. — **Trip′licate,** -lɪ-kāt, *a.* Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled. — *n.* A 3d paper or thing corresponding to 2 others of the same kind. — **Triplica′tion,** *n.* The act of tripling or making threefold; state of being tripled. — **Triplic′ity,** -plis′ɪ-tɪ, *n.* State or quality of being triple, or threefold; trebleness. — **Tress,** *n.* A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet. — **Trey,** tra, *n.* A 3 at cards; a card of 3 spots. — **Tri′o,** trī′- *or* tre′o, *n.* Three persons in company or acting together. (*Mus.*) A composition for 3 parts. — **Tre′foil,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of many species, of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover,

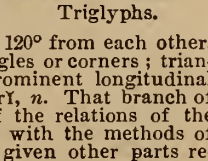
Trefoils.

red clover, etc. (*Arch.*) An ornament of 3 cusps in a circle, resembling 3-leaved clover. — **Tri′angle,** -an-gl, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure bounded by 3 lines, and containing 3 angles. [A triangle is *plane*, *spherical*, or *curvilinear*, accordiug as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. A plane triangle is designated as *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no 2 sides equal, 2 sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has 1 right angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled*, according as all the angles are acute, or 1 of them obtuse. The terms *scalene*, *isosceles*, *equilateral*, *right-angled*, *acute-angled*, and *obtuse-angled*, are applied to spherical in the same sense as to plane triangles.] (*Mus.*) A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod. — **Tri′angled,** -gld, *a.* Having 3 angles; triangular. — **Trian′gular,** *a.* Having 3 angles. (*Bot.*) Flat or lamellar, and having 3 sides; oblong, and having 3 lateral faces. — **Trian′gulate,** *v. t.* To survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured; to make triangular. — **Trian′gula′tion,** *n.* (*Survey.*) The series of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided. — **Tri′archy,** -ärk-ĭ, *n.* Government by 3 persons. — **Triba′sic,** *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing 3 portions of base to 1 of acid, — said of oxysalts. — **Tri′brach,** -brak, *n.* (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of 3 short syllables. — **Tri′ceps,** -seps, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle having 3 heads, esp. the great extensor muscle of the forearm, arising by 3 heads, 2 from the humerus and 1 from the scapula, and having its tendon inserted into the olecranon process. — **Tri′chord,** -kôrd, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument having 3 strings. — **Tri′color,** -kul-ẽr, *n.* The national French banner, of 3 colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution; any 3-colored flag. — **Tricor′poral, -porate,** kôr′po-rāt, *a.* Having 3 bodies. — **Tricus′pid,** *a.* Having 3 cusps or points. — **Tridac′tyl, -tylous,** -til-us, *a.* Having 3 toes. — **Tri′dent,** *n.* (*Anc. Myth.*) A kind of scepter or spear with 3 prongs, the common attribute of Neptune. A 3-pronged fish-spear. — *a.* Having 3 teeth or prongs. — **Trident′ate, -ated,** *a.* Having 3 teeth or prongs; trident. — **Trien′nial,** -nĭ-al, *a.* Continuing 3 years; happening or appearing once in 3 years. — **Trien′nially,** *adv.* Once in 3 years. — **Tri′fallow,** -fal-lo, *v. t.* [-LOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To plow the 3d time before sowing, as land or a field. — **Tri′fid,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided half way into 3 parts; 3-cleft. — **Trifo′ral, -rous,** -rus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing 3 flowers. — **Trifo′liate,** -lĭ-āt, **-ated,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 3 leaves, as clover. — **Tri′form,** *a.* Having a triple form or shape. — **Trig′amy,** -a-mĭ, *n.* State of being married 3 times, or state of having 3 husbands or wives at the same time. — **Tri′glyph,** -glif, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals. — **Triglyph′ic, -ical,** *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, triglyphs. — **Tri′gon,** *n.* A triangle. (*Astrol.*) Trine, an aspect of 2 planets distant 120° from each other. — **Trig′onal,** *a.* Having 3 angles or corners; triangular. (*Bot.*) Having 3 prominent longitudinal angles. — **Trig′onom′etry,** -e-trĭ, *n.* That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain parts given other parts required. — **Trig′onomet′ric, -rical,** *a.* Of, pert. to, performed by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry. — **Tri′graph,** -graf, *n.* Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*. — **Trihe′dral,** *a.* Having 3 equal sides or faces. — **Trihe′dron,** *n.* A figure having 3 equal sides. — **Trijugous,** trij′u- *or* tri-ju′gus, *a.* (*Bot.*) In 3 pairs. — **Trilat′eral,** *a.* Having 3 sides. — **Trilit′eral,** *a.* Consisting of 3 letters. — *n.* A word consisting of 3 letters. — **Trilobate,** tri-lo′- *or* tri′lo-bāt, *a.* Having 3 lobes. — **Tri′lobite,** -bīt, *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct family of crustaceans. — **Triloc′ular,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 3 cells for seeds; 3-celled. — **Tril′ogy,** -o-jĭ, *n.* A series of 3 complete dramas, which bear a mutual relation, and form parts of one historical and poetical picture. — **Trimes′ter,** *n.* A term or period of 3 months. — **Trim′eter,** -e-tẽr, *n.* (*Pros.*) A poetical division of verse, consisting of 3 measures. — **Trimet′rical,** *a.* Consisting of 3 poetical measures. — **Tri′nal,** *a.* Threefold. — **Trine,** trīn, *n.* (*Astrol.*) The aspect of planets distant from each other 120°, or 1-3d of the zodiac. — **Trin′ity,** trĭn′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* (*Theol.*) The union of 3 persous (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the 3 are one God as to substance, but 3 persons as to individuality. — *Trinity term.* (*Eng. Courts.*) The sitting of the law courts between May 22 and June 12. — **Trinita′rian,** -ta′rĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trinita′rianism,** *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians. — **Trino′mial,** -mĭ-al, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity consisting of 3 terms, connected by the sign + or —. — **Tripartite,** trip′är-tīt *or* tri-pärt′īt, *a.* Divided into 3 parts; having 3 corresponding parts or copies; made between 3 parties. — **Trip′arti′tion,** -tish′un, *n.* A division by 3s, or into 3 parts. — **Trip′edal,** -e-dal, *a.* Having 3 feet. — **Triper′sonal,** *a.* Consisting of 3 persons. — **Triper′sonal′ity,** *n.* The state of existing in 3 persons in one Godhead; trinity. — **Tripet′alous,** -al-us, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having 3 petals or flower leaves. — **Triph′thong,** trif′- *or* trip′thong, *n.* (*Pron.*) A combination of 3 vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a union of 3 vowel characters, representing together a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu;* a trigraph. — **Triphthon′gal,** -thon′gal, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a triphthong; consisting of 3 letters pronounced together in a single syllable. — **Tri′pod,** *n.* Any utensil or vessel supported on 3 feet; a 3-legged seat, table, caldron, altar, etc. (*Surv.*) A 3-legged frame or stand, for supporting a theodolite, compass, etc. — **Trip′tote,** -tōt, *n.* (*Gram.*) A name or noun having 3 cases only. — **Tri′reme,** -rēm, *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) A galley or vessel with 3 benches or ranks of oars on a side. — **Trisag′ion,** tris-ag′ĭ-on, *n.* An anthem or hymn in which the word "holy" is thrice repeated. — **Trisect′,** -sekt′, *v. t.* To cut or divide into 3 equal parts. — **Trisec′tion,** *n.* The division of a thing, as an angle, into 3 equal parts. — **Trisul′cate,** -kāt, *a.* Having 3 furrows, forks, or prongs. — **Trisyl′lable,** -sil′la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of 3 syllables. — **Tris′yllab′ic, -ical,** -il-lab′ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables. — **Tri′theism,** -the-izm, *n.* (*Theol.*) The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are 3 distinct Gods. — **Tri′theist,** *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who believes that the 3 persons in the Trinity are 3 distinct Gods. — **Tritheist′ic, -ical,** *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tritheism. — **Tri′tone,** *n.* (*Mus.*) A superfluous or augmented fourth. — **Trium′vir,** tri-um′vẽr, *n.*; *L. pl.* -VIRI; *E. pl.* -VIRS. One of 3 men united in office. — **Trium′virate,** -vĭ-rāt, *n.* Government by 3 in coalition or association; a coalition or association of 3 in office or authority. — **Tri′une,** -ūn, *a.* Being 3 in one, — an epithet used to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. — **Triv′et, Trev′et,** *n.* A 3-legged frame or other support for a kettle, etc.; a tripod. — **Triv′ial,** -ĭ-al, *a.* Of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling. — **Triv′ial′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being trivial; trivialness; that which is trivial; a trifle. — **Triv′ium,** -ĭ-um, *n.* The 3 arts of grammar, logic,



Triangles.
1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles.


Trident.


Triglyphs.

Trilocular Capsule.

and rhetoric, — so called because they constitute a triple way, as it were, to eloquence. — **Tri'week'ly**, *a.* Performed, occurring, or appearing 3 times a week; thrice-weekly. — **Tro'car**, *n.* A surgical instrument for evacuating fluids from cavities, as in dropsy. — **Tren'tal, Trigin'tal**, -jin'tal, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) An office for the dead, consisting of 30 masses rehearsed for 30 days successively. A dirge; an elegy. — **Tricen'nial**, -sen'nĭ-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, 30 years; occurring once in every 30 years. — **Tricen'tenary**, -sen'te-na-rĭ, *n.* A period of 3 centuries; 300 years. — **Trill'ion**, -yun, *n.* According to Eng. notation, the product of a million involved to the 3d power, or with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the common or French notation, the number expressed by 1 with 12 ciphers annexed: see NUMERATION, under NUMBER.

Trial. See under TRY.

Tribasic. See under TRIAD.

Tribe, trīb, *n.* A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor; a nation of savages or uncivilized people, united under one leader or government; any division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation. (*Nat. Hist.*) A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common. — **Tribu'nal**, tri-bu'nal, *n* The bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice; a court of justice; in France, a gallery or eminence where musical performers are placed for a concert. — **Trib'une**, trĭb'ūn, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles. Anciently, a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered; in France, a pulpit or elevated place in a legislative assembly, where a speaker stands while making an address. — **Tribuni'tial**, -nish'al, *a.* Pert. to tribunes; suiting a tribune. — **Trib'ute**, -ūt, *n.* An annual or stated sum paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; a personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved. — **Trib'utary**, -u-ta-rĭ, *a.* Paying tribute to another; subordinate; inferior; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power.

Triblet, trib'let, **Trib'olet**, -o-let, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings; a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

Tribometer, tri-bom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

Tribrach. See under TRIAD.

Tribulation, trib-u-la'shun, *n.* That which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction; trouble.

Tribunal, Tribune, Tribute, etc. See under TRIBE.

Trice, trīs, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To haul or tie up by means of a rope.

Trice, trīs, *n.* A very short time; an instant; moment.

Tricentenary, Tricennial, Triceps. See under TRIAD.

Trichina, trĭ-ki'nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ, -ne. A minute parasitic worm found in the voluntary muscles of animals, esp. the hog, and sometimes in man, after eating infected meat, often producing death by its presence. — **Trichini'asis**, trik-ĭ-ni'a-sis, **Trichine'sis**, *n.* The disease produced by trichinæ: it is marked by fever, muscular pains, and typhoid symptoms.

Trick, trik, *n.* Artifice or stratagem; a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent implied; a sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; mischievous or annoying behavior; a particular habit or manner; a peculiarity. (*Card-playing.*) The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players. — *v. t.* [TRICKED (trikt), TRICKING.] To deceive, impose on; to cheat; to dress, decorate, set off, adorn fantastically. — *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud. — **Trick'ish, Trick'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Given to tricks; full of deception and cheating; knavish. — **Trick'ster**, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; tricker; cheat.

Trickle, trik'l, *v. i.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down in drops.

Trick-track, trik'trak, *n.* A game resembling backgammon.

Tricolor, Tricuspid, Trident, etc. See under TRIAD.

Tridentine, tri-dent'in, *a.* Pert. to Trent, or to the council held there.

Trier. See under TRY.

Triennial, Trifallow, Trifid. See under TRIAD.

Trifle, trī'fl, *n.* A thing of very little value or importance; a dish composed of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub; a sort of cake. — *v. i.* [TRIFLED (-fld), -FLING.] To act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements. — *v. t.* To spend in vanity; waste to no good purpose, dissipate. — *To trifle with.* To treat without respect or seriousness; to mock, make sport of. — **Tri'fling**, *p. a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; inconsiderable.

Trig, trig, *v. t.* To stop (a wheel) by placing something under it; to scotch. — **Trig'ger**, *n.* A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; the catch or lever in the lock of a fire-arm, which, being pulled, liberates the hammer for striking fire.

Trig, trig, *a.* Full; trim; neat.

Trigamy, Trigonometry, etc. See under TRIAD.

Trill, tril, *n.* (*Mus.*) A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. — *v. t.* [TRILLED (trild), TRILLING.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake. — *v. i.* To shake or quaver.

Trill, tril, *v. i.* To flow in a small stream; to trickle.

Trillion, Trilobate, Trilogy, etc. See under TRIAD.

Trim, trim, *a.* [TRIMMER; -MEST.] Fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use; compact; snug; neat; fair. — *v. t.* [TRIMMED (trimd), -MING.] To make trim, put in order for any purpose, adjust; to dress, decorate, adorn: to make ready or right by cutting or shortening: to clip or lop, remove superfluous appendages or matter. (*Carp.*) To dress (timber); to make smooth. (*Naut.*) To adjust (a ship) by disposing the weight of persons or goods so that she shall sit well on the water and sail well; to arrange in due order for sailing. — *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. — *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments; disposition; state or condition; state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., by which she is well prepared for sailing. — **Trim'ly**, *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely; in good order. — **Trim'mer**, *n.* One who trims, arranges, fits, or ornaments; one who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favor either; a time-server. — **Trim'ming**, *n.* Act of one who trims; that which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, etc.; esp. necessary or ornamental appendages, as of a garment; the concomitants of a dish, a relish, — usually in pl.

Trimester, Trimeter, Trine, etc. See under TRIAD.

Tringle, trin'gl, *n.* (*Arch.*) A little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, etc.; esp., a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph. A lath or rod between the posts of a bed; a curtain rod.

Trinity, Trinomial, Trio, etc. See under TRIAD.

Trinket, trink'et, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc.; a thing of little value; tackle; a toy.

Trior. See under TRY.

Trip, trip, *v. i.* [TRIPPED (tript), -PING.] To move with light, quick steps; to skip, move nimbly; to take a brief and sudden journey; to travel; to catch the foot against something, stumble, make a false step, lose footing, make a false movement; to offend against morality, propriety, or rule; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, stumble, or fall, by catching the feet; to overthrow by depriving of support, supplant; to detect in a misstep, catch, convict. (*Naut.*) To loose (the anchor, from the bottom) by its cable or buoy-rope. — *n.* A quick, light step; a skip; a brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a false step; misstep; loss of footing or balance by striking the foot against an object; a slight error; failure; mistake; a stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler overthrows his antagonist. — **Trip'per**, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly. — **Trip'ping**, *n.* Act of one who trips; a light kind of dance. (*Naut.*) The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope. — **Trip'-ham'mer**, *n.* A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft; a tilt-hammer: see TILT-HAMMER.

Tripartite, Triple, Tripod, etc. See under TRIAD.

Tripe, trīp, *n.* The entrails; esp., the large stomach of ruminating animals, when prepared for food.

Tripoli, trip′o-lĭ, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy substance (orig. brought fr. *Tripoli*), used to polish stones and metals.

Triptote, Trireme, Trisect, etc. See under TRIAD.

Trite, trīt, *a.* Worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; hackneyed. — **Trit′urate,** trĭt′u-rāt, *v. t.* To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash; to rub or grind to a very fine powder. — **Tritura′tion,** *n.* Act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

Tritheist, Tritone, etc. See under TRIAD.

Triton, trī′ton, *n.* (*Myth.*) A marine demi-god, one of the trumpeters of Neptune, his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell. (*Zoöl.*) A gasteropodous mollusk, having a wreathed shell; a batrachian reptile of many species, including the newts.

Mythological Triton.

Triumph, trī′umf, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A magnificent ceremonial performed in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory. Joy or exultation for success; success causing exultation; victory. — *v. i.* [TRIUMPHED (-umft), -UMPHING.] To celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained; to obtain victory, meet with success, prevail. — **Triumph′al,** *a.* Of, pert. to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph. — **Triumph′ant,** *a.* Rejoicing for victory; celebrating victory; graced with conquest; victorious. — *Church triumphant.* The church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, her warfare with evil being over, — disting. fr. *church militant.*

Triumvir, Trivet, Trivial, etc. See under TRIAD.

Trocar. See under TRIAD.

Troche, tro′ke, *n.* A medicine in form of a circular cake, lozenge, wafer, or tablet, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed. — **Tro′chee,** *n.* (*Pros.*) A foot of 2 syllables, the 1st long and the 2d short, or the 1st accented and the 2d unaccented. — **Trocha′ic,** -ka′ik, *n.* A trochaic verse or measure. — **Trocha′ic,** -ical, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, trochees. — **Troch′lea,** trŏk′le-ȧ, *n.* (*Mach.*) A pulley. (*Anat.*) A pulley-like cartilage.

Trod, Trodden. See TREAD.

Troglodyte, trog′lo-dīt, *n.* One dwelling in a cave.

Troll, trōl, *v. t.* [TROLLED (trōld), TROLLING.] To move circularly or volubly; to roll, turn; to circulate, as a vessel in drinking; to sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch; to sing loudly or freely; to angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water; to allure, entice; to fish in, seek to catch fish from. — *v. i.* To roll, run about; to fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley, or by drawing the hook through the water. — *n.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A supernatural being of diminutive size, said to inhabit caves, hills, etc. — **Trull,** *n.* A trollop; drab; strumpet; harlot. — **Trol′lop,** -lup, *n.* A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; slut.

Trolley, trŏl′lĭ, *n.* (*Mach.*) A truck from which the load is suspended in some kinds of cranes; a truck or wheel which travels along fixed electric conductors, and connects them with a railway car; a trolley car. — **Trolley car.** A motor car to which the current is conveyed by a trolley.

Trombone.

Trombone, trom′bōn (*It. pron.* trom-bō′nā), *n.* (*Mus.*) A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of 3 tubes, the 1st and 3d being side by side, the middle tube being doubled and sliding into the others like a telescope. — **Tromp,** *n.* A blowing apparatus, used in furnaces.

Troop, trōop, *n.* A collection of people; a company; number; multitude. *pl.* Soldiers taken collectively; an army. *sing.* A small body or company of cavalry, commanded by a captain. — *v. i.* [TROOPED (trōopt), TROOPING.] To move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds; to march on, go forward in haste. — **Troop′er,** *n.* A soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier. — **Troupe,** trōop, *n.* A troop or company; esp., the company of performers in a theater or opera.

Trope, trōp, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it; the expression so used. — **Trop′ic,** *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the 2 circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south. (*Geog.*) One of the 2 corresponding parallels of terrestrial latitude; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics, or near them on either side: see ZONE. — **Trop′ic, -ical,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense; figurative. — **Trop′ically,** *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner. — **Tropolog′ic, -ical,** -o-loj′ik-al, *a.* Characterized or varied by tropes; changed from the original import. — **Tropol′ogy,** -o-jĭ, *n.* A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes. — **Tro′phy,** tro′fĭ, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A pile of arms, taken from a vanquished enemy; the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, etc. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory; something that is evidence of victory.

Trot, trot, *v. i.* To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; to walk or move fast: to run. — *v. t.* To cause to move (a horse, etc.) in the pace called a trot. — *n.* The pace of a horse, etc., more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. — **Trot′ter,** *n.* A beast that trots; the foot of an animal, esp. that of a sheep, — applied humorously to the human foot. — **Trot′toir,** -twôr, *n.* A footpath; pavement.

Troth, troth, *n.* Belief; fidelity; truth; veracity.

Troubadour, trōō′ba-dōōr, *n.* One of a school of poets who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century, principally at Provence, in the south of France. — **Trou′veur,** -vēr, *n.* One of a class of poets in N. France, at about the time of the troubadours, devoted more to lays of the epic type.

Trouble, trub′l, *v. t.* [-LED (-ld), -LING.] To put into confused motion, agitate; to give disturbance or distress to; to give occasion for labor to; to perplex, afflict, grieve, annoy, tease, vex, molest. — *n.* The state of being troubled or disturbed; that which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation. — *To take the trouble.* To be at the pains; to exert one's self. — **Troub′lesome,** -l-sum, *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience; uneasy; vexatious; perplexing; annoying; irksome; burdensome; wearisome; importunate. — **Troub′lous,** -lus, *a.* Full of trouble, commotion, or disorder; agitated; tumultuous; troublesome; full of affliction.

Trough, trawf, *n.* A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid; a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel; a channel, or depression, of a long and narrow shape.

Trounce, trouns, *v. t.* [TROUNCED (trownst), TROUNCING.] To punish or beat severely; to castigate.

Troupe. See under TROOP.

Trousers, Trowsers, trow′zērz, *n. pl.* A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs separately; pantaloons. — **Trousseau,** trōō-sō′, *n.* The collective clothes, trinkets, and lighter outfit of a bride.

Trout, trowt, *n.* A food-fish of many species, including the spotted brook trout, the river trout, the lake trout, the salmon, etc.

Trout.

Trover, trō′vēr, *n.* (*Law.*) The gaining possession

of any goods, whether by finding or by other means; an action to recover damages against one who has converted to his own use goods or chattels of the plaintiff.

Trow, tro, *v. i.* To believe, trust, think, suppose.

Trowel, trow′el, *n.* A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks; a gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel.

Trowsers. Same as TROUSERS.

Troy, Troy-weight, troi′wāt, *n.* The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed. [In this weight, the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains.]

Truant, trōō′ant, *a.* Wandering from business; loitering; idle, and shirking duty; willfully absent from one's proper place. — *n.* One who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a shirk; esp., a pupil who stays away from school without leave. — **Tru′ancy**, -an-sy, *n.* Act of playing, or state of being, truant.

Truce, trōōs, *n.* (*Mil.*) A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice; intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet.

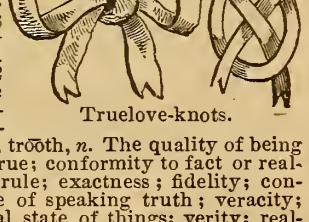
Truck, truk, *v. i.* [TRUCKED (trukt), TRUCKING.] To exchange commodities, barter, deal. — *v. t.* To exchange, give in exchange, barter. — *n.* Exchange of commodities; barter; commodities appropriate to barter; fruit, vegetables, etc., for market; small commodities; luggage. — **Truck′age**, -ej, *n.* Practice of bartering goods; exchange; barter.

Truck, truk, *n.* A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron; a long, low 2- or 4-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy articles; a 2-wheeled barrow. (*Railroad Mach.*) A swiveling frame with wheels, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car. (*Naut.*) A small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head. A small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage. — **Truck′age**, -ej, *n.* Money paid for conveyance on a truck. — **Truck′man**, *n.*; *pl.* TRUCKMEN. One who conveys goods on a truck. — **Truck′le**, *n.* A small wheel or caster. — *v. i.* To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit, cringe, act in a servile manner. — **Truck′le-bed**, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Truculent, trōō′ku-lent, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; of ferocious aspect; cruel; destructive; ruthless. — **Tru′culence, -lency**, -len-sy, *n.* Quality of being truculent; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

Trudge, truj, *v. i.* [TRUDGED (trujd), TRUDGING.] To go on foot; to travel or march with labor, jog along.

True, trōō, *a.* Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; conformable to a rule or pattern; exact; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, etc.; faithful; loyal; actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real. — **Tru′ism**, -izm, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth. — **True′-blue**, *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity, — a term derived from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color. — *n.* A person of inflexible integrity and fidelity. — **-born**, *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title. — **-bred**, *a.* Of a genuine or right breed; being of real breeding or education. — **-heart′ed**, *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere. — **True′love′-knot**, *n.* A knot composed of 2 bows interlaced; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.



Truelove-knots.

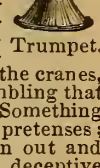
— **Truth**, trōōth, *n.* The quality of being true; that which is true; conformity to fact or reality; conformity to rule; exactness; fidelity; constancy; the practice of speaking truth; veracity; honesty; virtue; real state of things; verity; reality; a verified fact; an established principle; fixed law. — **Trust**, *n.* Reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another; reliance on a promise, law, or principle; expectation; belief; hope; credit given; esp., delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; that which is committed or intrusted to one; responsible charge or office; that upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance. (*Law.*) An estate held for the use of another; an organization formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc.; as, a sugar *trust*. [*Cant.*] — *v. t.* To place confidence in, rely on; to give credence to, believe, credit; to show confidence by intrusting; to commit, as to one's care; to intrust; to give credit to, sell to upon credit; to venture confidently. — *v. i.* To be credulous; to be confident, as of something present or future; to sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay. — **Trustee′**, *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses. — *Trustee process.* (*Law.*) A process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits in the hands of a third person. — **Trust′er**, *n.* One who trusts, or gives credit. — **Trust′ful**, -ful, *n.* Full of trust; trusting. — **Trust′worthy**, -wĕr′thy, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty. — **Trust′worthiness**, *n.* — **Trust′y**, -y, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Admitting of being safely trusted; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; not liable to fall; strong; firm. — **Trust′ily**, -y-ly, *adv.* In a trusty manner; honestly.

Truffle, trōō′fl, *n.* A roundish subterranean fungus, esteemed as food.

Truism, Truly. See under TRUE.

Trull. See under TROLL.

Trump, trump, *n.* A wind instrument of music; a trumpet. — *To trump up.* To devise; to collect with unfairness; to fabricate. — **Trump′et**, *n.* A wind instrument of music, used in war and military exercises. — *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. — *Ear-trumpet.* An instrument used as an aid to hearing, by partially deaf persons. — *Speaking-t.* A trumpet-shaped instrument for conveying articulate sounds with increased force. — **Trump′eter**, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. (*Ornith.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon; a bird of S. Amer., somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes, — so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet. — **Trump′ery**, -ĕ-ry, *n.* Something serving to deceive by false show or pretenses; worthless but showy matter; things worn out and of no value; rubbish. — *a.* Worthless or deceptive in character.

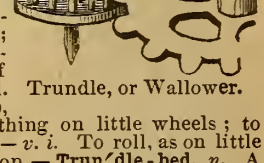


Trumpet.

Trump, trump, *n.* One of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits; a good fellow. — *v. i.* [TRUMPED (trumt), TRUMPING.] To play a trump card when another suit has been led. — *v. t.* To take with a trump card.

Truncate, Truncheon, etc. See under TRUNK.

Trundle, trun′dl, *n.* A little wheel; a kind of low vehicle with small wheels; a truck; a motion as of something moving upon little wheels. (*Mach.*) A wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, set between 2 round disks; trundle-wheel; lantern-wheel; wallower; one of the bars of such a wheel. — *v. t.* [TRUNDLED (-dld), -DLING.] To roll, as a thing on little wheels; to cause to roll, as a hoop. — *v. i.* To roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop. — **Trun′dle-bed**, *n.* A low bed on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.



Trundle, or Wallower.

Trunk, trunk, *n.* The stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock; the body of an animal, apart from the limbs; the main body of anything; the snout or proboscis of an elephant; a wood-

en, etc., tube, spout, trough, or boxed passage; a box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, etc.; a portmanteau. — **Trunc'ate**, *v. t.* To cut off, lop, maim. — *a.* (*Bot.*) Appearing as if cut off at the tip. — **Trunc'ated**, *p. a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. — *Truncated cone or pyramid.* (*Geom.*) A cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base. — **Trunca'tion**, *n.* Act of truncating, lopping, or cutting off; state of being truncated. (*Min.*) Replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces. — **Trun'cheon**, -shun, *n.* A short staff; club; a baton, or staff of command; a stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off. — **Trunn'ion**, -yun, *n.* (*Gun.*) A knob projecting on each side of a piece, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage: see CANNON. — **Trunk'-hose**, *n.* Short, wide breeches formerly worn, gathered in above the knees.

a, truncated angles; *b*, truncated cone; *c*, truncated cube.

Trunk-hose.

Trunnel, trun'nel, *n.* A wooden pin or plug; a treenail.

Trunnion. See under TRUNK.

Truss, trus, *n.* A bundle, as of hay or straw. (*Surg.*) A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia. (*Naut.*) The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. (*Arch. & Engin.*) A combination of timbers, etc., forming an unyielding frame, for supporting a roof, etc. — *v. t.* [TRUSSED (trust), TRUSSING.] To bind or pack close; to skewer, as a fowl for cooking it; to execute by hanging; to hang.

Trust, Trustee, Truth, etc. See under TRUE.

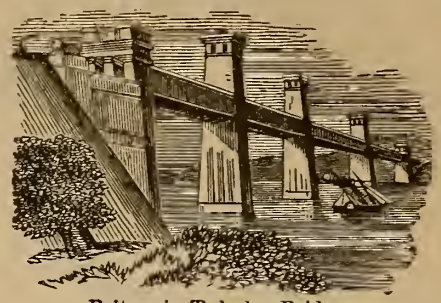
Try, tri, *v. i.* [TRIED (trīd), TRYING.] To exert strength, endeavor, attempt. — *v. t.* To prove by experiment, make experiment of, test; to experience, have knowledge of by experience; to essay, attempt, solicit, tempt, bring to a decision; to purify or refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to subject to severe trial; to put to the test. (*Law.*) To subject (a person or cause) to trial and decision or sentence before a tribunal. — *To try on.* To put on (a garment) to ascertain whether it fits the person; to attempt, undertake. — *To t. out.* To melt and separate (tallow, etc.) from the membranes. — *To t. the eyes.* To over-exert them; to strain. — **Try'ing**, *p. a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive. — **Tri'er, -or**, *n.* One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who tries judicially. (*Law.*) A person appointed to try challenges of jurors. — **Tri'able**, *a.* Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test; liable to undergo a judicial examination. — **Tri'al**, *n.* Act of trying or testing in any manner; any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting; act of testing by experience; experiment; examination by a test; that which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil; state of being tried or tempted. (*Law.*) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Tryst, trist, *n.* An appointment to meet; place of meeting.

Tsetse. See TZETZE.

Tub, tub, *n* An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity. — *v. t.* [TUBBED (tubd), -BING.] To plant or set in a tub.

Tube, tūb, *n.* A hollow cylinder, of any material, used for various purposes; a pipe; conduit; a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance. — *v. t.* [TUBED (tūbd), TUBING.] To furnish with a tube. — **Tub'ing**, *n.* Act of making tubes; a series of tubes; piece of a tube; material for tubes. — **Tu'bular**, *a.* Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular. — *Tubular boiler.* A steam-boiler in which the water is heated in tubes exposed to the fire; also, one in which the products of combustion pass from the fire-box through a system of small flues, so as to heat the water by which they are surrounded. — *T. bridge.* A bridge in the form of a hollow trunk or


Britannia Tubular Bridge.

tube, made of iron plates riveted together. — *T. girder.* A plate-girder having 2 or more vertical webs with a space between them. — **Tu'bulate**, *a.* Tubular; tubulated; tubulous. — **Tu'bula'ted**, *a.* Made in the form of a small tube; furnished with a tube. — **Tu'bule**, -būl, *n.* A small pipe; little tube. — **Tubu'liform**, *a.* Having the form of a small tube. — **Tu'bulous**, -bu-lus, *a.* Resembling, or in the form of, a tube; containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.

Tuber, tu'bēr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fleshy, rounded, underground body, or thickened portion of a stem or root, usually having "eyes" or buds and containing starchy matter, as the potato. — **Tu'bercle**, -bēr-kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) A natural small rounded body or mass. (*Med.*) A small mass or aggregation of morbid matter; esp., the deposit which accompanies scrofula or phthisis. — **Tu'ber'cular**, *a.* Having little knobs or tubercles; affected with tubercles. — **Tuberose**, tūb'rōz *or* tu'bēr-ōz, *n.* A plant with a tuberous root much cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. — **Tu'berous**, -us, *a.* Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences. (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or containing, tubers; like a tuber. — **Tuberos'ity**, -os'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being tuberous. (*Anat.*) A knob-like prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

Tuck, tuk, *n.* A long, narrow sword; a rapier.

Tuck, tuk, *n.* (*Naut.*) The part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern; a horizontal sewed fold in a garment, to shorten or ornament it. — *v. t.* [TUCKED (tukt), TUCKING.] To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to gather up; to inclose by pushing the clothes closely around; to make a tuck in. — **Tuck'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, tucks; a small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast of women or children.

Tuesday, tūz'dĭ, *n.* The third day of the week, following Monday.

Tufa, tu'- *or* tōō'fȧ, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water; a volcanic sandrock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated volcanic earth; a similar rock of trap or basaltic material. — **Tuff**, *n.* Tufa.

Tuft, tuft, *n.* A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch; a cluster; clump; a nobleman or person of quality, esp. in the Eng. universities, — so called from the tuft in the cap worn by them. — *v. t.* To separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts or with a tuft. — **Tuft'ed**, *p. a.* Adorned with a tuft; growing in a tuft or clusters. — **Tuft'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in tufts or clusters. — **Tuft'-hunt'er**, *n.* A hanger-on to noblemen, esp. in Eng. universities.

Tug, tug, *v. t.* [TUGGED (tugd), -GING.] To pull or draw with great effort, drag along with continued exertion, haul along. — *v. i.* To pull with great effort; to labor, strive, struggle. — *n.* A pull with the utmost effort; a steam-vessel used to tow ships; a trace, or drawing-strap, of a harness.

Tuition, tu-ish′un, *n.* Superintending care over a young person; guardianship; esp., the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; instruction; money paid for instruction. — **Tui′tionary**, -ĕr-ĭ, *a.* Of, or pert. to, tuition.

Tulip, tu′lip, *n.* A bulbous plant, of many species, producing flowers of great beauty and of a variety of colors.

Tulip.

Tulle, tōōl, *n.* A kind of silk open work or lace.

Tumble, tum′bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss, pitch about; to lose footing or support and fall; to come down suddenly and violently, be precipitated; to play mountebank tricks by movements of the body. — *v. t.* To turn over, or throw about for examination; to roll or move in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious manner; to precipitate; to disturb; to overturn, throw down, rumple, disorder. — *n.* Act of tumbling or rolling over; a fall. — **Tum′bler**, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank; that part of a lock which detains the bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty: see PADLOCK; a drinking glass orig. made without a foot or stem, with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it; a small variety of the domestic pigeon, — so called fr. its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight; a sort of dog used for inveigling game, — so called fr. his habit of tumbling before he attacks his prey. — **Tum′brel, -bril**, *n.* A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds; a rough cart; a cart with 2 wheels, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, etc.; a kind of cage of osiers, willows, etc., for keeping hay and other food for sheep.

Tumid, tu′mid, *a.* Swelled, enlarged, or distended; rising above the level; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid. — **Tumid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being tumid; turgidity. — **Tu′midness**, *n.* — **Tu′mefy**, -me-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To swell, cause to swell. — *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell. — **Tumefac′tion**, *n.* Act or process of, etc.; a tumor; a swelling. — **Tu′mor**, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid swelling, or growth, of or in any part of the body. — **Tu′mulus**, *n.*; *pl.* -LI. An artificial hillock, esp. one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow. — **Tu′mular**, *a.* Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. — **Tu′mult**, *n.* Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion; high excitement; uproar; hurly-burly; turbulence; noise; bluster; hubbub; bustle; stir; brawl; riot. — **Tumult′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Full of tumult; conducted with tumult; greatly agitated; disturbed; turbulent; violent; boisterous; lawless; riotous; seditious. — **Tumult′uary**, -u-a-rĭ, *a.* Attended by or producing a tumult.

Tump, tump, *n.* A little hillock; a knoll. — *v. t.* [TUMPED (tumpt), TUMPING.] To form a mass of earth or a hillock round (a plant, etc.).

Tumult, Tumulus, etc. See under TUMID.

Tun. See under TON, a weight.

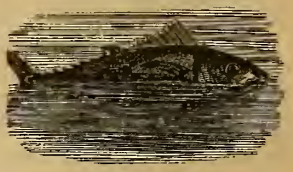
Tune, tūn, *n.* (*Mus.*) A rythmical, melodious series of musical tones for 1 voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or 2 or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air; state of giving the proper sound or sounds; pitch of the voice or an instrument; order; harmony; concord; fit disposition, temper, or humor. See PHRENOLOGY. — *v. t.* [TUNED (tūnd), TUNING.] To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize; to put into a proper state or disposition; to give tone to, adapt in style of music; to sing with melody or harmony. — *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds. — **Tun′able**, *a.* Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; harmonious; musical; tuneful. — **Tune′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical. — **Tune′less**, *a.* Without tune; unharmonious; unmusical; not employed in making music. — **Tun′ing-fork**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A steel instrument consisting of 2 prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone, — used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

Tungsten, tung′sten, *n.* A metal of a grayish-white color, and considerable luster: it is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and is fused with extreme difficulty.

Tunic, tu′nik, *n.* A loose, short, belted frock or dress. (*Antiq.*) An under-garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East. (*Eccl.*) A kind of long robe. (*Anat.*) A membrane that covers or composes some part or organ. (*Bot.*) A natural covering; an integument. — **Tu′nicle**, -nĭ-kl, *n.* A delicate natural covering.

Tunnage, Tunnel. See under TON, a weight.

Tunny, tun′nĭ, *n.* A very large food-fish, allied to the mackerel, esteemed for its solid veal-like flesh.



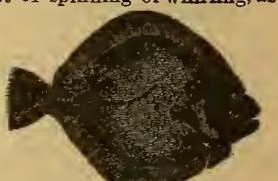
Tunny.

Turanian, tu-ra′nĭ-an, *a.* Altaic; Scythian; pert. to the languages other than Aryan and Semitic spoken in N. Europe and N. and Cent. Asia, including the Finno-Hungarian, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusian.

Turban, tĕr′ban, *n.* A head-dress worn by some Orientals, consisting of a brimless cap, and a sash wound about the cap; a head-dress worn by ladies.

Turbid, tĕr′bid, *a.* Having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; roiled; muddy; thick. — **Tur′bulent**, -bu-lent, *a.* In violent commotion; disposed to insubordination and disorder; producing commotion; agitated; tumultuous; riotous; seditious; unquiet; refractory. — **Tur′bulently**, *adv.* — **Tur′bulence**, -bu-lens, *n.* State or quality of being turbulent; a disturbed state.

Turbine, tĕr′bin, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery, against which the water strikes with direct impulse, as it rushes from all sides of an inner flume, and after expending its force upon the floats, passes out at the circumference. — **Tur′binate, -nat′ed**, -bĭ-na′ted, *a.* Shaped like a top, or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. — **Turbina′tion**, *n.* Act of spinning or whirling, as a top. — **Tur′bit**, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; the turbot. — **Tur′bot**, *n.* A short, broad flat-fish of large size, much esteemed for the table.



Turbot.

Turbulent, etc. See under TURBID.

Turcism. See under TURKEY.

Tureen, tu-rēn′, *n.* A large, deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table.

Turf, tĕrf, *n.* The matted upper stratum or surface of grass-land, consisting of earth which is filled with roots; earth covered with grass; sward; sod; peat, esp. when prepared for fuel; race-ground; or horse-racing. — *v. t.* [TURFED (tĕrft), TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod. — **Turf′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Abounding with, made of, covered with, or having the appearance or qualities of, turf.

Turgid, tĕr′jid, *a.* Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; bloated; swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; tumid; pompous; bombastic. — **Turgid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, **Tur′gidness**, *n.* The quality of being turgid. — **Tur′gent**, -jent, *a.* Rising into a tumor, or puffy state; swelling; inflated; bombastic. — **Turges′cence, -cency**, -jes′en-sĭ, *n.* Act of swelling, or state of being swelled. (*Med.*) Superabun-

dance of humors in any part. Empty magnificence or pompousness; bombast.— **Turges'cent**, *a.* Swelling; growing big.

Turkey, tĕr'kĭ, *n.* A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of Amer.: the flesh is valued for food. — **Tur'key-buz'zard**, *n.* A common Amer. species of carrion-eating vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey. — **Tur'cism**, -sizm, *n.* The character, belief, religion, manners, etc., of the Turks. — **Turkois'**, **-quois'**, -koiz' *or* -kēz', *n.* A precious stone from the mountains of Persia, of a peculiar bluish-green color: it takes a high polish, and is used in jewelry.

Common Turkey-cock.

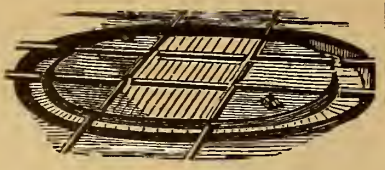
Turmeric, tĕr'mer-ik, *n.* (*Bot.*) An E. Indian plant; its root or root-stock, used as a condiment (in curry powder), a dye (yellow), a chemical test, and a medicine. — *Turmeric paper.* (*Chem.*) A kind of unsized paper stained yellow with a decoction of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its color to brown.

Turmoil, tĕr'moil, *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult; commotion; disturbance.

Turn, tĕrn, *v. t.* [TURNED (tĕrnd), TURNING.] To form in a lathe; to give form to, shape, put in proper condition; to cause to move upon, or as if upon, a center; to give circular motion to, cause to revolve; to cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost; to give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to incline differently; to change from a given use or office; to divert (to another purpose or end); to use or employ; to change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to cause to become sour, curdle, or ferment (milk, ale, etc.); to alter, transform, translate. — *v. i.* To move round, have a circular motion; to revolve, entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently; to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge, depend; to result or terminate, issue; to be deflected, take a different direction or tendency, be differently applied; to be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; to become by changes; to undergo the process of turning on a lathe; to become acid, sour, — said of milk, ale, etc.; to become giddy, — said of the head; to be nauseated, — said of the stomach: to become inclined in the other direction, — said of scales; to change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb, — said of the tide. — *n.* Act of turning; movement or motion about a center, or as if about a center; revolution: change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, etc.; change; alteration; vicissitude; successive portion of a course; reckoning from change to change; a winding; bend; brief walk; successive course; time, occasion, or opportunity for receiving or doing, coming in alternation to each of 2 or more persons; a nervous shock or sudden illness; incidental or opportune deed or office; convenience; occasion; purpose; form; cast; shape; manner; fashion; form of expression; one round of a rope or cord. *pl.* (*Med.*) Monthly courses; menses. (*Mus.*) An embellishment or grace, marked thus, ∾, formed by grouping the principal note with the note above and the semitone below, the 3 being performed in the time of the principal note. — [TURN, *v. t.*] *To be turned of.* To be advanced beyond. — *To turn a corner.* To go round a corner. — *To t. the enemy's flank.* (*Mil.*) To pass from his front and attack his troops upon the side or rear. — *To t. aside.* To avert. — *To t. away.* To dismiss from service, discard; to avert. — *To t. down.* To fold or double down. — *To t. in.* To fold or double under. — *To t. in the mind.* To revolve, ponder, or meditate upon. — *To t. off.* To dismiss contemptuously; to give over, reduce; to divert, deflect; to accomplish, perform (work). — *To t. one's money* or *goods, to turn a penny*, etc. To exchange in the course of trade; to keep in lively exchange or circulation. — *To t. out.* To drive out; to expel; to put to pasture (cattle or horses); to produce, as the result of labor, or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a completed state. — *To t. over.* To cause to change the sides of; to cause to roll over; to transfer; to open and examine one leaf of (a book) after another; to overset, overturn. — *To t. tail.* To retreat ignominiously. — *To t. the back.* To flee, retreat. — *To t. the back on* or *upon.* To treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously. — *To t. the edge of.* To make dull, deprive of sharpness. — *To t. the head* or *brain of.* To make giddy, wild, insane, etc.; to infatuate. — *To t. the scale.* To change the preponderance, give superiority or success. — *To t. the stomach of.* To nauseate, sicken. — *To t. the tables.* To reverse success or superiority. — *To t. to.* To have recourse to, refer to. — *To t. to profit, advantage*, etc. To make profitable or advantageous. — *To t. upon.* To retort, throw back. — [TURN, *v. i.*] *To t. about.* To move the face to another quarter. — *To t. away.* To deviate; to depart from, forsake; to avert one's looks, remove. — *To t. in.* To bend inward; to enter for lodgings or entertainment; to go to bed. — *To t. off.* To be diverted, deviate from a course. — *To t. on* or *upon.* To reply or retort; to show resentment toward, confront angrily; to depend on. — *To t. out.* To move from its place, as a bone; to bend outward, project; to rise from bed; to come abroad, prove in the result, issue. — *To t. over.* To turn from side to side, roll, tumble. — *To t. to account, profit, advantage*, etc. To be made profitable, become worth the while. — *To t. under.* To bend or be folded downward or under. — *To t. up.* To bend or be doubled upward; to come to light, occur, happen. — [TURN, *n.*] *By turns.* One after another; alternately; at intervals. — *In turn.* In due order of succession. — *To a t.* Exactly; perfectly, — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. — *To take turns.* To alternate, succeed one another in due order. — *Turn and t. about.* An alternate share of duty. — *T. of life* (*Med.*). The time of the final cessation of the menses in women; menopause. — **Turn'coat**, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principle; a renegade; an apostate. — **Turn'er**, *n.* One who turns; esp., one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe; a variety of pigeon; one who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises, — so called among the Germans. — **Turn'ery**, -ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe; things or forms made by a turner or in the lathe. — **Turn'ing**, *n.* A winding; bending course; flexure; a corner (of a street or road); deviation from the way or proper course; act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe. *pl.* Pieces detached in the process of turnery. (*Mil.*) A maneuver by which an enemy, or position, is turned. — **Turn'ing-point**, *n.* The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case. — **Turn'key**, *n.* One in charge of the keys of a prison; a warden. — **Turn'pike**, *n.* Orig. a frame consisting of 2 bars (originally with sharpened ends), crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a toll-gate, or gate set across a road; a turnpike-road. — *v. t.* [TURNPIKED (-pīkt), -PIKING.] To form (a road) in the manner of a turnpike-road. — **Turn'pike-road**, *n.* A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, are established by law. — **Turn'sole**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A heliotrope, — because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun. A leguminous plant; a purple dye obtained from it. A blue dye obtained fr. certain lichens. — **Turn'spit**, *n.* One who turns a spit; one engaged in some menial office; a variety of dog, — formerly employed to turn a spit. — **Turn'stile**, *n.* A revolving frame in a footpath; a turnpike. — **Turn'-out**, *n.*; *pl.* -OUTS. Act of coming forth; a short side track on a railroad; a shunt; an equipage. — **-o'ver**, *n.* Act or result of turning over; a semi-circular pie made by turning one half a circular crust over the other.

Turnstile.

—-ta′ble, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, etc., in a different direction.



Turn-table.

Turnip, tĕr′-nip, *n.* A cruciferous plant of many species; its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food.

Turpentine, tĕr′pen-tīn, *n.* An oleo-resinous substance, exuding naturally or on incision from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous kind.

Turpitude, tĕr′pĭ-tūd, *n.* Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions.

Turquois. See under TURKEY.

Turrel, tur′rel, *n.* A tool used by coopers.

Turret, tur′ret, *n.* A small tower or spire attached to a building, etc., and rising above it.—**Tur′reted,** *p. a.* Formed like a tower; furnished with turrets.—**Tur′ret-ship,** *n.* An iron-clad war-vessel, with low sides, on which heavy guns are mounted within rotating turrets.

Turtle, tĕr′tl, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird,—called also *turtle-dove* and *turtle-pigeon:* its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection. (*Zoöl.*) A tortoise,—often restricted to the large sea-tortoise.—**Tur′tler,** *n.* One who catches turtles or tortoises.

Turtle.

Tuscan, tus′kan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Tuscany, in Italy;—specifically applied to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple: see CAPITAL.

Tush, tush, *interj.* Pshaw!—an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

Tusk, tusk, *n.* A long, pointed, and often protruding tooth, as of the elephant, wild boar, etc.

Tussle, tus′sl, *n.* A struggle; conflict; scuffle.—*v. i.* To struggle, as in sport or wrestling; to scuffle.

Tut, tut, *interj.* Be still,—an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

Tutelage, etc. See under TUTOR.

Tutenag, tu′te-nag, *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel; zinc, or spelter,—so called in India.

Tutor, tu′tĕr, *n.* One who protects, watches over, or has the care of, another. (*Civil Law.*) A guardian. A private or public teacher. (*Eng. Univ. and Colleges.*) An officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction. (*Amer. Colleges.*) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor.—*v. t.* [TUTORED (-tĕrd), -TORING.] To have the guardianship or care of; to teach, instruct; to treat with authority or severity.—**Tu′tor-age,** -ej, *n.* Office or occupation of a tutor, tutorship; guardianship.—**Tu′toress,** *n.* A female tutor; instructress; governess.—**Tuto′rial,** -to′rĭ-al, *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.—**Tu′telage,** -te-lej, *n.* Guardianship; protection,—applied to the person protecting; state of being under a guardian.—**Tu′telar, -lary,** -te-la-rĭ, *a.* Having the charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tutti, tōōt′te, *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) All,—a direction for all the singers or players to perform together.

Tutty, tut′tĭ, *n.* An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

Twaddle, twod′dl, *v. i.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate.—*n.* Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble.—**Twat′tle,** twot′tl, *v. i.* To twaddle.

Twain, twān, *a.* or *n.* Two,—nearly obsolete.

Twang, twang, *v. i.* [TWANGED (twangd), TWANGING.] To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.—*v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.—*n.* A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go; a kind of nasal sound of the voice.

Tweak, twēk, *v. t.* To pinch and pull with a sudden twist; to twitch.—*n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; distress.

Tweed, twēd, *n.* A light, twilled cotton or woolen stuff, used for summer clothing.

Tweedle, twe′dl, *v. t.* To handle lightly,—said with reference to awkward fiddling; to influence as if by fiddling, coax, allure.—**Twid′dle,** -dl, *v. t.* To touch lightly, play with, twirl with the fingers, tweedle.

Tweezers, twe′zĕrz, *n. pl.* Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, etc.

Twelve, Twenty, Twibil, Twice, Twig, Twilight, Twill, Twin, Twine, Twist, etc. See under TWO.

Twiddle. See under TWEEDLE.

Twig, twig, *v. t.* To understand the meaning of; to observe slyly.

Twinge, twinj, *v. t.* [TWINGED (twinjd), TWINGEING.] To pull with a twitch, pinch, tweak; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.—*v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch.—*n.* A pinch; tweak; twitch; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance.—**Twink′le,** twink′l, *v. i.* [TWINKLED (-ld), -LING.] To open and shut the eyes rapidly, blink, wink; to sparkle, flash at intervals, scintillate.—*n.* A closing or opening, or a quick motion of the eye; a wink; the time of a wink; a twinkling.—**Twink′-ling,** *n.* Act of one who, or that which, twinkles; a wink; a scintillation; sparkling; the time of a wink; a moment; instant.—**Twitch,** twich, *v. t.* [TWITCHED (twicht), TWITCHING.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.—*n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull or contraction.—**Twitch′-grass,** *n.* A species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.

Twirl, twĕrl, *v. t.* [TWIRLED (twĕrld), TWIRLING.] To move or whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.—*v. i.* To revolve with velocity, be whirled round rapidly.—*n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation.

Twit, twit, *v. t.* To vex by bringing to notice or reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; to revile, reproach, taunt.—**Twit′ter,** *n.* One who, etc.

Twitch. See under TWINGE.

Twitter, twit′tĕr, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; to have a slight trembling of the nerves; to titter, giggle.—*n.* A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, like that made by some birds, as the swallow; a slight trembling or agitation of the nerves; a half-suppressed laugh; titter; giggle.

'Twixt, twikst. A contr. of *betwixt.*

Two, tōō, *a.* One and one.—*n.* The sum of 1 and 1; a symbol representing two units, as 2, or ii.—**Twain,** twān, *a.* and *n.* Two.—*In two.* Asunder; into 2 parts; in halves; in twain.—**Two′fold,** *a.* Double; duplicate; multiplied by 2.—*adv.* In a double degree; doubly.—**Two′-edged,** -ejd, *a.* Having 2 edges, or edges on both sides.—**-hand′ed,** *a.* Having 2 hands; stout; strong; powerful; used with both hands.—**-pence,** tup′pens, *n.* A small coin and money of account, in Eng. = 2 pennies.—**-pen′ny,** tup′-pen′nĭ, *a.* Of the value of two-pence; small; mean; of little value.—**-ply,** *a.* Consisting of 2 thicknesses, as cloth; double; woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating 2 sets of threads of the warp and 2 sets of the weft.—**Twice,** twīs, *adv.* Two times; once and again; doubly; in twofold quantity.—**Twi′bil,** *n.* A kind of mattock or ax; a reaping-hook.—**Twi′-fallow,** -fal-lo, *v. i.* [-LOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To plow a second time,—said of land that is fallowed.—**Twig,** *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.—*v. t.* To beat with twigs.—**Twig′gy,** -gĭ, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.—**Twi′light,** *n.* The faint light perceived before the rising and after the setting of the sun; any faint light; a dubious or uncertain view.—*a.* Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure; seen or done by twilight.—**Twill,** twil, *v. t.* To weave (cloth) so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs, on the surface of.—*n.* An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics; a fabric woven with a twill.—**Twin,** twin, *n.* One of

2 produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth, — used chiefly in the pl. One very much resembling another. *pl.* (*Astron.*) A constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini. — *a.* Being 1 of 2 born at a birth; being 1 of a pair much resembling one another. — **Twin'ling**, *n.* A twin lamb. — **Twine**, twīn, *v. t.* [TWINED (twīnd), TWINING.] To twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads; to wind about, embrace, entwine. — *v. i.* To unite closely, or by complication of parts; to wind, bend, make turns, meander. — *n.* A twist; convolution; act of twining or winding round; a strong thread composed of 2 or 3 smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string. — **Twist**, twist, *v. t.* To contort, complicate, convolve; to turn from the true form or meaning, pervert; to wreathe, wind, unite by intertexture of parts; to form, weave; to wind in, insinuate, — used reflexively; to unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form into a thread from many fine filaments. — *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. — *n.* A contortion; flexure; convolution; bending; form given in twisting; that which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or uniting the parts; a roll of twisted dough, baked. — **Twist'er**, *n.* One who twists; the instrument used in twisting, or making twists. — **Twelve**, twelv, *a.* One more than 11; 2 and 10; twice 6; a dozen. — *n.* The sum of 10 and 2, or of twice 6; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii. — **Twelve'month**, *n.* A year, which consists of 12 calendar months. — **Twelve'score**, *a.* & *n.* Twelve times 20; 240. — **Twelve'-pence**, *n.* A shilling sterling, about 24 cents in U. S. currency. — **Twelfth**, twelfth, *a.* The 2d after the 10th; next succeeding the 11th, — the ordinal of 12; constituting one of 12 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 12 equal parts. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising an octave and a fifth. — **Twelfth'-night**, *n.* The evening of the 12th day after Christmas, or Epiphany, observed as a festival. — **Twen'ty**, -tĭ, *a.* One more than 19; twice 10; a score; an indefinite number, — used proverbially. — *n.* The number next following 19; twice 10; a symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx. — **Twen'tieth**, -tĭ-eth, *a.* Next in order after the 19th, — the ordinal of 20; constituting 1 of 20 equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of 20 equal parts. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising 2 octaves and a sixth.

Tyke, tīk, *n.* A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog; a tike.

Tympanum, tim'pa-num, *n.* (*Anat.*) The middle cavity of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound, — the *drum* of the ear; in birds and reptiles, the flat scale or membrane which forms the external organ of hearing. (*Arch.*) The triangular face of a pediment; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door. — **Tym'pan**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A panel; tympanum. (*Print.*) A frame, hinged to the bed of a hand-press, and covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed: see PRINTING-PRESS. — **Tym'pany**, -pa-nĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A flatulent distention of the belly. Inflation; conceit; bombast; tumidity; turgidness, — fr. the belly being stretched tight, like a drum. — **Tym'bal**, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.

Metal Type.

a, the body; *b*, face; *c*, shoulder; *d*, nick; *e*, groove.

Type, tīp, *n.* The mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem; impressed form; kind; sort; the aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; a figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol; an example or specimen. (*Nat. Hist.*) The ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics. (*Med.*) The order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other. (*Typog.*) A rectangular **block** of metal, wood, etc., having a raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, on its upper surface; types in general, — spoken of collectively. — ☞ The type composing an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference-marks, — in all about 200 characters. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or Black Letter,

German Text,

Full-face, Antique, *Script,*

Old Style, GOTHIC.

The following alphabets show the different sizes of type cast in Amer. and Eng., up to great primer: —

Brilliant . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Diamond . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl . . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate . . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Emerald . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx
Minion . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
Brevier . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
Bourgeois . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
Long primer . abcdefghijklmnopqrst
Small pica . . abcdefghijklmnopqr
Pica . . . . . abcdefghijklmnop
English . . . . abcdefghijklmn
Great primer . abcdefghijk

Sizes larger than these are also cast, in the following order: Paragon, Double small pica, Double pica, Double English, Double great primer, Double paragon, and Canon, q. v. — **Type'-found'er**, *n.* One who casts or manufactures type. — **-met'al**, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type. — **-writ'er**, *n.* An instrument for writing by means of type, in which the operator uses a key-board to obtain the impressions of the type upon paper. — **Typ'ic, -ical**, tĭp'ik-al, *a.* Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative. — **Typ'ify**, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. — **Typog'raphy**, tĭ- *or* tī-pog'ra-fĭ, *n.* The art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper. — **Typog'rapher**, *n.* A printer. — **Typograph'ic, -ical**, tip-o- *or* ti-po-graf'-ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, typography or printing. — **Typograph'ically**, *adv.* In a typographical manner; by means of type; after the manner of printers.

Typhoid. See under TYPHUS.

Typhoon, ti-fōōn', *n.* A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas; sometimes, the simoom.

Typhus, tī'fus, *n.* (*Med.*) A contagious or infectious and often malignant continued fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder. — **Ty'phous, -fus**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Ty'phoid, -foid**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, typhus. — *Typhoid Fever.* A dangerous continued fever, characterized by ulcerations of the intestines; often caused by use of impure water, etc.; enteric fever. — **Ty'pho-mala'rial, -la'rĭ-al**, *a.* Pert. to typhus and malarial, — as *typho-malarial* fever, a form of fever having symptoms both of malarial and of typhoid fever.

Typical, Typify, Typography, etc. See under TYPE.

Tyrant, tī′rant, *n.* An absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution; a monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; cruel master; oppressor. — **Tyran′nic, -nical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; arbitrary. — **Tyran′nically**, *adv.* — **Tyran′nicide**. *n.* Act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant. — **Tyr′annize**, tĭr′an-nīz, *v. i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To act the tyrant, exercise arbitrary power. — *v. t.* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress. — **Tyr′annous**, -an-nus, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic. — **Tyr′anny**, -an-nĭ, *n.* Government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel government or discipline; severity; rigor; inclemency.

Tyrian, tĭr′ĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Tyre or its people; being of a purple color, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre from certain shell-fish, and called *Tyrian purple*.

Tyro, tī′ro, *n.*; *pl.* -ROS, -rōz. A beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novitiate; one imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tzar, zär, Tzarina, zä-rē′ná, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

Tzetze, zet′ze, *n.* An African fly which kills horses, dogs, and cattle by its bite.

U.

U, yōō, the 21st letter in the Eng. alphabet, had, in Anglo-Saxon, the sound it still retains in most of the languages of Europe — that of *oo* in *cool, tool:* this sound was changed to that heard in the words *use, tube*, etc., prob. fr. the attempt to introduce the Norman-French language into England: besides these 2 sounds, *u* has also 2 other sounds, as exemplified in the words *but, bull*. The vowel *U* has a close affinity to the consonant *V*, and these 2 letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

Ubiety, u-bī′e-tĭ, *n.* State of being in a place; local relation. — **Ubiq′uity**, -bik′wĭ-tĭ, *n.* Existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence. — **Ubiq′uitary**, -wĭ-ta-rĭ, *a.* Existing everywhere, or in all places; ubiquitous. — **Ubiq′uitous**, -wĭ-tus, *a.* Omnipresent.

Udder, ud′dĕr, *n.* The dependent gland of the cow and of certain other female quadrupeds, in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young: see BEEF.

Udometer, u-dom′e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls; a rain-gauge.

Ugh, ōō, *interj.* An exclamation of horror or recoil, — usually accompanied by a shudder.

Ugly, ug′lĭ, *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; ill-natured; cross-grained; hateful. — **Ug′liness**, *n.* Quality of being ugly; want of beauty; turpitude of mind; moral depravity; ill-nature; crossness.

Ukase, u-kās′, *n.* In Russia, an imperial order having the force of law.

Ulan, Uhlan, u′lan, *n.* One of a kind of militia among the modern Tartars; one of a light cavalry of Poland, armed with lance, saber, etc.; a light cavalryman of the German army, employed in foraging, outpost duty, etc.; a lancer.

Ulcer, ul′sĕr, *n.* (*Med.*) An open sore upon an external or internal surface, caused by a wound, acute or chronic disease, etc., and discharging pus, etc. — **Ul′cerate**, *v. i.* To become ulcerous. — *v. t.* To affect with an ulcer or ulcers. — **Ulcera′tion**, *n.* Process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated; an ulcer. — **Ul′cered**, -sĕrd, *a.* Having become ulcerous; ulcerated. — **Ul′cerous**, -us, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

Ulema, ōō-le′má, *n.* The hierarchical corporation, in Turkey, composed of imams, or ministers of religion, muftis, or doctors of law, and cadis, or administrators of justice.

Uliginous, u-lij′ĭ-nus, *a.* Muddy; oozy; slimy.

Ullage, ul′lej, *n.* (*Com.*) What a cask wants of being full.

Ulna, ul′ná, *n.* (*Anat.*) The larger of the 2 bones of the fore-arm: see SKELETON. — **Ul′nar**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the ulna.

Ulster, ul′stĕr, *n.* A kind of frieze cloth, orig. made in Ulster, Ireland; a long overcoat, for either sex, orig. made of this cloth.

Ulterior, ul-te′rĭ-ēr, *a.* Situated beyond, or on the further side; not now in view; in the future or in the background; further; remoter; more distant; succeeding. — **Ul′timate**, -tĭ-māt, *a.* Furthest; most remote; last in a train of progression or consequences; incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent; extreme; conclusive. — *v. t.* & *i.* To come or bring to an end or issue; to end; to come or bring into use or practice. — **Ul′timately**, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end. — **Ultima′tion**, *n.* State of being ultimate; ultimatum. — **Ultima′tum**, *n.* A final proposition or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty. — **Ul′timo**, *n.* The last month preceding the present, — contr. to *ult.* — **Ul′tra**, -trá, *a.* Disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit; radical; extreme. — *n.* One who advocates extreme measures; an ultraist. — *prefix.* Beyond. — **Ul′traism**, -izm, *n.* Principles of men who advocate extreme measures. — **Ul′traist**, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; a radical or ultra. — **Ul′tramarine′**, -rēn′, *a.* Situated or being beyond the sea. — *n.* (*Paint.*) A blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis lazuli, but now made artificially. — **Ultramon′tane**, -tān, *a.* Being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one who speaks; Italian; pert. to the extreme views of the pope's supremacy maintained in Rome. — **Ultramon′tanism**, -tanizm, *n.* The principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy. — **Ultramun′dane**, -dān, *a.* Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

Ululate, ul′u-lāt, *v. i.* To howl, as a dog or wolf. — **Ulula′tion**, *n.* A howl, as of the wolf or dog.

Umbel, Umbelliferous, Umber, etc. See under UMBRAGE.

Umbilicus, um-bil′ĭ-kus, *n.* (*Anat.*) A round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen; the navel. (*Bot.*) The scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base; hilum. — **Umbil′ic, -ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the navel.

Umbles, um′blz, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer; entrails in general.

Umbrage, um′brej, *n.* Shade; shadow; that which affords shade, as a screen of trees; the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; suspicion of injury; offense; resentment. — **Umbra′geous**, -bra′jus, *a.* Forming, or affording, a shade; shading; shady; shaded. — **Umbra′geousness**, *n.* — **Umbrel′la**, -brel′lá, *n.* A folding shade, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. — **Um′bel**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of flower-cluster in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common plane or convex surface

Umbel.

above, as in the carrot.— **Um'bellar**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the form of, an umbel.— **Um'bellate, Um'bella'ted**, *a.* Bearing umbels; pert. to an umbel; umbel-like.— **Um'bellet**, *n.* A little or partial umbel.— **Umbellif'erous**, -lif'ĕr-us, *a.* Producing or bearing umbels.— **Um'ber**, *n.* A natural or artificial pigment, of various shades of brown. (*Ornith.*) A grallatorial African bird, allied to the storks: it is of an umber color, crested, and about the size of a crow.

Umber.

Umlaut, o͝om'lowt, *n.* (*Gram.*) The modification of a vowel sound through the influence of the vowel in the succeeding syllable — peculiar to the Germanic languages: as G. *mann* (= E. *man*), pl. *maenner* (= E. *men*).

Umpire, um'pīr, *n.* A 3d person, to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. (*Law.*) A 3d person, who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement. Judge; arbitrator; referee. — **Um'pireship**, *n.* Office or authority of an umpire. — **Um'pirage**, -pī-rej, *n.* Power, right, or authority to decide; decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

Un-, un-, *inseparable prefix*, (1) a *negative prefix*, used with nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and past participles; (2) a *verbal prefix*, — the two being of distinct derivation and uses. (1) Un- may be prefixed to almost any adjective or adverb, to form a meaning the negative of that of the simple word, as, *unclean*, not clean, *unwisely*, not wisely: such compounds are usually self-explanatory, and those only are inserted in this vocabulary which have acquired a sense different from that of the simple word; which have the value of independent words, because the simple word is obsolete or rarely used, as *uncouth*; or which are in so frequent use that they are hardly felt to be of negative origin, as *uncertain, uneven*, etc.— (2) Un-, *verbal prefix*, expresses the reversal of the action indicated by the simple word, as, *unlock*, to open that which has been closed by locking.— In the case of past participles, 2 words of like spellings, but different signification, are often formed by use of the 2 prefixes, as, *undone* (fr. *undo*), unfastened, ruined, *undone* (fr. *un* & *done*), not done, unfinished.

Unable, un-a'bl, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, etc.; impotent.— **Unaccom'plished**, -plisht, *a.* Not accomplished or performed; not refined or polished by culture.— **Unaccount'able**, *a.* Not accountable or responsible; not to be accounted for; inexplicable; strange; mysterious. — **Unadvis'able**, -vīz'a-bl, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; inexpedient; contrary to prudence or wisdom. — **Unadvised'**, -vīzd', *a.* Not advised; not discreet; done without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate. — **Unaffect'ed**, *a.* Not affected or moved; destitute of affection or emotion; not affected, artificial, or formal; plain; simple; natural.— **Unalloyed'**, -loid', *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; unmixed; pure. — **Unambig'uous**, -big'u-us, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. — **Una'miable**, -a'mĭ-a-bl, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection; unlovely; ill-natured. — **Unaneled'**, -a-nēld', *a.* Not having received extreme unction. — **Unapt'**, *a.* Not apt; inapt; dull; unskillful; not qualified or fit; unsuitable. — **Unavail'ing**, -vāl'ing, *a.* Of no avail; not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain. — **Unavoid'able**, *a.* Not avoidable; incapable of being made null or void; not to be shunned; necessary; inevitable. — **Unaware'**, -a-wâr', *a.* Not aware; not noticing; giving no heed; without thought; inattentive. — **Unaware'**, -wares', -wârz', *adv.* Without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.

— **Unbal'anced**, -bal'anst, *a.* Not balanced; not in equipoise; not in equipoise or equilibrium; unsteady; unsound; not sane. (*Com.*) Not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debit and credit.— **Unbal'lasted**, *p. a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast; unsteady; freed from ballast; having the ballast discharged or unloaded. — **Unbar'**, *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from, unfasten, open. — **Unbecom'ing**, *a.* Not becoming; improper for the person or character; unsuitable; indecent; indecorous. — **Unbegot'**, -got'ten, *a.* Not begot; not generated; esp., having never been generated; having always been self-existent; eternal.— **Unbelief'**, -lēf', *n.* The withholding of belief; incredulity; disbelief of the divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption; skepticism; infidelity. — **Unbeliev'er**, *n.* One who does not believe; an incredulous person; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; infidel; disbeliever; deist; skeptic. — **Unbeliev'ing**, *a.* Not believing; incredulous; discrediting divine revelation, etc. — **Unbend'**, *v. t.* To free from flexure, make straight; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time, relax. (*Naut.*) To unfasten from the yards and stays (sails); to cast loose or untie (a rope, etc.) — **Unbend'ing**, *p. a.* Not suffering flexure; unyielding; resolute; rigid; inflexible. — **Unbi'as**, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice. — **Unbind'**, *v. t.* To remove a band from, free from shackles, untie, unfasten, loose. — **Unblem'ished**, -blem'isht, *a.* Not blemished; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless.— **Unblessed'**, -blest', *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction; wretched; unhappy. — **Unbolt'**, *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten, open. — **Unborn'**, *a.* Not born; not brought into life; still to appear; future. — **Unbo'som**, *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence. — **Unbound'ed**, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; very great; having no check or control; unrestrained. — **Unbow'el**, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate. — **Unbraid'**, *v. t.* To separate the strands of; to undo (a braid), disentangle. — **Unbri'dled**, *p. a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle; unrestrained; violent. — **Unbur'den**, *v. t.* To relieve from a burden or burdens; to throw off (a burden), unload; to free (the mind or heart) from a load, by disclosing something.

— **Uncer'tain**, -sēr'tin, *a.* Not certain; not positively known; not to be depended upon; not having certain knowledge; not sure of the direction or the result; precarious; doubtful; dubious; insecure.— **Uncer'tainty**, -tin-tĭ, *n.* Quality or state of being uncertain; doubtfulness; dubiousness; contingency; want of certainty; want of precision; something unknown or undetermined.— **Unchain'**, *v. t.* To free from chains, confinement, or slavery.— **Unchar'itable**, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.— **Unchaste'**, -chāst', *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd. — **Unchas'tity**, -chăs'tĭ-tĭ, *n.* Want of chastity; lewdness. — **Unchris'tian**, -kris'chun, *a.* Not Christian; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel; contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian. — **Unchurch'**, *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.— **Uncir'cumcis'ion**, -sēr'kum-sizh'un, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision; those who are not circumcised.— **Unciv'il**, -siv'il, *a.* Not civilized; not civil; not complaisant; not courteous; impolite; discourteous; uncourtly; rude; clownish; unmannered. — **Unciv'ilized**, -īzd, *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous. — **Unciv'illy**, -il-lĭ, *adv.* — **Unclasp'**, *v. t.* To open (what is fastened with a clasp) or loose (the clasp or grasp of). — **Unclean'**, *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

(*Jewish Law.*) Ceremonially impure. Morally impure; sinful. — **Unclinch'**, *v. t.* To cause to be no longer clinched; to open, as the closed hand. — **Unclose'**, -klōz', *v. t.* To open, disclose, lay open. — **Uncom'fortable**, *a.* Not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy; giving uneasiness. — **Uncom'mon**, *a.* Not common; not usual; remarkable; strange; rare; scarce; unwonted; unusual. — **Uncom'monly**, *adv.* In an uncommon manner or degree; unusually; rarely. — **Uncom'promis'ing**, -mīz'ing, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no truce or concession; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible. — **Unconcern'**, *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude. — **Unconcerned'**, -sērnd', *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude; easy in mind; carelessly secure. — **Uncondi'tional**, -dish'un-al, *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; absolute; unreserved. — **Uncon'scionable**, -shun-a-bl, *a.* Not conscionable; not conformed to reason; unreasonable; inordinate; enormous; vast. — **Uncon'scious**, -shus, *a.* Not conscious; not having consciousness; not made the object of consciousness or of distinct perception; imperceptible. — **Uncon'stitu'tional**, *a.* Not constitutional; not according to or permitted by the constitution; contrary to the constitution. — **Unconvert'ed**, *a.* Not converted; not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another; esp., not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, or to accept Christ as one's personal Savior; unregenerate; sinful; impenitent. — **Uncoup'le**, -kup'l, *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose, disjoin. — **Uncourt'eous**, -kērt'yus, *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; impolite; not kind and complaisant; rude. — **Uncouth'**, -kōōth', *a.* Having awkward manners; not pleasing in appearance; strange; odd; unseemly; awkward; boorish; clumsy. — **Uncov'er**, *v. t.* To take the cover from, divest of covering, lay open; to take off the hat or cap of, bare the head of. — *v. i.* To take off the hat, bare the head in token of respect. — **Uncult'ure**, -kul'chēr, *n.* Want of culture or education. — **Undaunt'ed**, *a.* Not daunted; not to be subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid. — **Undeceive'**, -sēv', *v. t.* To cause to be no longer deceived; to free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake. — **Undeni'able**, *a.* Not deniable; incapable of denial; palpably true; obvious. — **Undeni'ably**, *adv.* In an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial. — **Undesign'ing**, -zīn'ing, *p. a.* Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. — **Undis'ciplined**, -sī-plind, *a.* Not disciplined, exercised, or taught; raw. — **Undo'**, -dōō', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDID; *p. p.* UNDONE; UNDOING.] To reverse (what has been done), annul; to loose, open, take to pieces, unfasten, untie; to bring to poverty, ruin, as in reputation, morals, etc. — **Undo'er**, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction. — **Undone'**, -dun', *p. p.* of *undo*. Annulled; destroyed; ruined. — *a.* Not performed or completed. — **Undoubt'ed**, *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable. — **Undoubt'edly**, *adv.* In an undoubted manner; without doubt; without question; indubitably. — **Undress'**, *v. t.* To divest of clothes, strip; to deprive of ornaments, disrobe. (*Med.*) To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound. — **Un'dress**, *n.* A loose, negligent dress. (*Mil. & Naval.*) Authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform. — **Undue'**, -du', *a.* Not due; not yet owing; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; disproportioned; excessive; immoderate; inordinate. — **Undu'ly**, *adv.* In an undue manner; not according to duty or propriety; not in proper proportion; excessively. — **Unearth'**, -ērth', *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth, uncover; to bring out from concealment, bring to light, disclose. — **Unearth'ly**, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural. — **Unea'sy**, -e'zĭ, *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed; unquiet; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc.; not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; occasioning want of ease; cramping; disagreeable; unpleasing. — **Unea'sily**, -zĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Unea'siness**, *n.* — **Unend'ing**, *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal. — **Une'qual**, -kwal, *a.* Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, etc.; not uniform; not regular. — **Une'qualed**, -kwald, *a.* Not equaled or to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled. — **Une'qually**, *adv.* In an unequal manner; not equally; in different degrees. — **Unerr'ing**, -ēr'ing, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; incapable of failure; certain. — **Une'ven**, -e'vn, *a.* Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; not equal; not of equal length. — *Uneven number.* A number not divisible by 2 without a remainder; an odd number. — **Une'venness**, *n.* — **Unexam'pled**, -egz-am'pld, *a.* Having no example or similar case; without precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled. — **Unexcep'tionable**, -eks-sep'shun-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; good; excellent. — **Unexcep'tionably**, *adv.* — **Unexpect'ed**, *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; not provided against; sudden. — **Unexpect'edly**, *adv.* — **Unfail'ing**, *p. a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted. — **Unfair'**, -fâr', *a.* Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice. — **Unfair'ly**, *adv.* — **Unfair'ness**, *n.* — **Unfaith'ful**, -ful, *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; perfidious; treacherous; disloyal; undutiful. — **Unfaith'fully**, *adv.* — **Unfaith'fulness**, *n.* — **Unfas'ten**, -fâs'n, *v. t.* To loose, unfix, unbind, untie. — **Unfath'omable**, -fath'um-a-bl, *a.* Not fathomable; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length; too deep to be measured. — **Unfa'vorable**, *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support; adverse; contrary; discouraging. — **Unfa'vorably**, *adv.* — **Unfeel'ing**, *a.* Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; without kind feelings; cruel; hard-hearted. — **Unfet'ter**, *v. t.* To loose from fetters, unshackle; to free from restraint, set at liberty. — **Unfil'ial**, -fil'yal, *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child. — **Unfin'ished**, -fin'isht, *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete. — **Unfit'**, *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper; unsuitable. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable, deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything; to disqualify. — **Unfit'ly**, *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably. — **Unfit'ness**, *n.* — **Unfix'**, *v. t.* To loosen from a fastening, detach from anything that holds, unhinge. — **Unfold'**, *v. t.* To open the folds of, expand, spread out; to open (anything covered or close), lay open to view or contemplation; to release from a fold or pen, display, disclose, reveal, declare, tell. — **Unformed'**, -fôrmd', *p. a.* Having the form destroyed; not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations. — *Unformed stars.* (*Astron.*) Stars not grouped into any constellation. — **Unfort'unate**, -fôrt'u-nāt, *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; unhappy. — **Unfort'unately**, *adv.* — **Unfound'ed**, *a.* Not founded; not built or established; having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle. — **Unfre'quent**, -kwent, *a.* Not frequent; not happening often; infrequent. — **Unfrequent'ed**, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings. — **Unfre'quently**, *adv.* — **Unfriend'ed**, -frend'ed, *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. — **Unfriend'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile; not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object. — **Unfriend'liness**, *n.* — **Unfruit'ful**, -frōōt'ful, *a.* Not producing fruit; barren; not producing offspring; not prolific; not producing good effects or works; unproductive; not fertile. — **Unfruit'fulness**, *n.* — **Unfurl'**, -fērl', *v. t.* [-FURLED (-fērld'), -FURLING.] To loose from a furled state, unfold, expand, open, spread. — **Unfur'nish**, *v. t.* To strip of furniture, divest, leave naked. — **Ungain'ly**, -gān'lĭ, *a.* Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth. — **Ungen'er-ous**, -jen'ĕr-us, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonorable. — **Ungird'**, -gērd', *v. t.* [-GIRDED or -GIRT (-gērt'), -GIRDING.] To loose from a girdle or band, unbind. — **Unglue'**, -glu', *v. t.* To separate (anything glued or cemented). — **Ungod'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious; sinful; polluted by sin or wickedness. — **Ungod'liness**, *n.* — **Ungov'ernable**, -guv'ĕrn-a-bl, *a.* Not ca-

pable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.—**Ungov′ernably,** *adv.*—**Ungrace′ful,** -fụl, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and diguity; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.—**Ungrace′fully,** *adv.*—**Ungra′cious,** -shus, *a.* Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable; not favored.—**Ungrate′ful,** *a.* Not grateful; not thankful for favors; unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.—**Ungrate′fully,** *adv.*

—**Unhal′low,** -lo, *v. t.* To profane, desecrate.—**Unhal′lowed,** -lōd, *p.* and *a.* Not hallowed, or consecrated; unholy; profane; impious.—**Unhand′some,** -han′sum, *a.* Not handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unfair; illiberal; disingenuous; not generous or decorous; uncivil; unpolite.—**Unhand′somely,** *adv.*—**Unhand′y,** -ɪ, *a.* Not handy; not dexterous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; not convenient.—**Unhand′ily,** -ɪ-lɪ, *adv.*—**Unhap′py,** -pɪ, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky; in a degree miserable or wretched; marked by infelicity; distressed; evil; afflicted; calamitous; miserable; wretched.—**Unhap′pily,** -pɪ-lɪ, *adv.*—**Unhap′piness,** *n.*—**Unharmo′nious,** -mo′nɪ-us, *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious.—**Unhar′ness,** *v. t.* To strip of harness; to disarm, divest of armor.—**Unhealth′fulness,** -helth′ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being unhealthy; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness.—**Unhealth′y,** -ɪ, *a.* Wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigor; abounding with disease; unfavorable to the preservation of health; insalubrious; unwholesome; not indicating health or resulting from health; morbid.—**Unhealth′ily,** -ɪ-lɪ, *adv.*—**Unhealth′iness,** *n.*—**Unheard′,** -hērd′, *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear: without having stated one's side of a question or made a defense; not known by fame; not illustrious; obscure.—**Unhinge′,** -hinj′, *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace, unfix by violence; to render unstable or wavering.—**Unhitch′,** -hich′, *v. t.* To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched.—**Unho′ly,** *a.* Not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.—**Unhorse′,** *v. t.* To throw from a horse, cause to dismount.—**Unhouse′,** -howz′, *v. t.* To drive from a house or habitation, dislodge; to deprive of shelter.—**Unhous′eled,** -houz′ld, *a.* Not having received the sacrament.—**Unhurt′,** *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury; safe and sound.

—**Unimpeach′able,** -pēch′a-bl, *a.* Not to be impeached; exempt from liability to accusation; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irreproachable; blameless.—**Unin′terested,** *a.* Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; not having the mind or the passions engaged.—**Unin′terrupt′ed,** *a.* Not interrupted or broken; continuous.

—**Unjoint′,** *v. t.* To disjoint.—**Unjoint′ed,** *p. a.* Having no joint or articulation; disjointed.—**Unjust′,** *a.* Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not animated or controlled by justice; contrary to justice and right; wrongful.—**Unjust′ly,** *adv.*

—**Unkempt′,** -kemt′, *a.* Not combed; slovenly; unpolished; rough.—**Unkind′,** *a.* Wanting in kindness or benevolence; cruel; harsh.—**Unkind′ly,** -lɪ, *a.* Not kind; unkind; unnatural; contrary to nature; unfavorable; malignant.—*adv.* In an unkindly manner; without affection; cruelly; unnaturally.—**Unknit′,** -nit′, *v. t.* [-KNIT or -KNITTED; -KNITTING.] To separate (threads that are knit); to open, loose (work that is knit or knotted); to smooth (a brow).

—**Unlace′,** -lās′, *v. t.* To loosen or remove the cord, lacing, or strings by which a thing is drawn together or fastened; to loose the dress, etc., of. (*Naut.*) To loose and take off, as a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off, as any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel.—**Unlade′,** -lād′, *v. t.* [*imp.* -LADED; *p. p.* -LADED or -LADEN (-lā′dn), -LADING.] To unload, take out the cargo of; to remove (a load or burden), discharge.—**Unlash′,** *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To loose (that which is lashed or tied down).—**Unlatch′,** *v. i.* To open or unfasten by lifting the latch.—**Unlaw′ful,** *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.—**Unlay′,** *v. t.* [-LAID (-lād′), -LAYING.] (*Naut.*) To untwist.—**Unlearn′ed,** -lĕrn′ed, *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; not gained by study; not known; not suitable to a learned man.—**Unlike′,** *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.—**Unlike′ly,** *a.* Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; likely to fail; unpromising.—*adv.* In an unlikely manner; improbably.—**Unlike′ness,** *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.—**Unlim′ber,** *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To detach the limber from.—**Unlim′ited,** *a.* Not limited; having no bounds; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined; not restrained.—**Unload′,** *v. t.* To take the load from, discharge of a load or cargo, disburden; to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome. (*Stock Exchange.*) To sell out (stock).—**Unlock′,** *v. t.* To unfasten (what is locked); to open, in general; to lay open.—**Unloose′,** *v. t.* To loose, unfasten, let go, set free.—*v. i.* To fall in pieces, loose all connection or union.—**Unloos′en,** -lōos′n, *v. t.* To loosen, unloose. [The words *unloose* and *unloosen* are not necessary, the idea being expressed by *loose* and *loosen*.]—**Unlovely,** -luv′lɪ, *a.* Not lovely; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing.—**Unluck′y,** -ɪ, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; ill-omened; inauspicious; slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.—**Unluck′ily,** -ɪ-lɪ, *adv.*—**Unluck′iness,** *n.*

—**Unmake′,** -māk′, *v. t.* [-MADE, -MAKING.] To destroy or change the form and qualities of, deprive of being, uncreate.—**Unmal′leable,** -mal′le-a-bl, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.—**Unman′,** *v. t.* [-MANNED (-mand′), -MANNING.] To emasculate, deprive of virility; to deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten, deject; to deprive of men.—**Unman′ly,** *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.—**Unman′nerly,** -nĕr-lɪ, *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; ill bred; rude in behavior.—**Unmask′,** *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of disguise; to lay open, expose.—**Unmean′ing,** *a.* Not meaning; destitute of meaning or signification; inexpressive; not indicating intelligence.—**Unmer′chantable,** -mĕr′chant-a-bl, *a.* Not fit for market; unsalable,—said of goods damaged or imperfect, or offered in too large a bulk or too small a quantity, or superseded by some other article, etc.—**Unmer′ciful,** -sɪ-fụl, *a.* Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman; unconscionable; exorbitant.—**Unmistak′able,** -tāk′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident; pronounced; distinct.—**Unmoor′,** -mōor′, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by 2 or more cables; to loose from anchorage.—**Unmuf′fle,** -fl, *v. t.* To take a covering from (the face); to remove the muffling of (a drum).—**Unmuz′zle,** -zl, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.

—**Unnat′ural,** -nach′ụ-ral, *a.* Not in conformity to nature; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without the natural affections.—**Unnat′urally,** *adv.*—**Unnec′essary,** -nes′es-sa-rɪ, *a.* Not necessary; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; needless.—**Unneigh′borly,** -na′bĕr-lɪ, *a.* Not neighborly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.—**Unnerve′,** -nĕrv′, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken, enfeeble.

—**Unos′tenta′tious,** -os′ten-ta′shus, *a.* Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest; unassuming; not glaring; not showy.

—**Unpack′,** *v. t.* To open (things packed); to remove the contents of (a trunk, case of goods, etc.).—**Unpal′atable,** *a.* Not palatable; offensive to the taste; nauseous.—**Unpar′alleled,** *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.—**Unpar′liament′ary,** -lɪ-ment′a-rɪ, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament or in legislative bodies; not permissible in, etc.—**Unpin′,** *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten (what is held together by pins).—**Unpleas′ant,** -plez′ant,

a. Not pleasant: displeasing.— **Unpleas′antly,** *adv.* —**Unpleas′antness,** *n.*—**Unpop′ular,** *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor; disliked by the people and community. — **Unpop′ular′ity,** -u-lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being unpopular. — **Unprec′edented,** -pres′e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example; novel; new. — **Unprec′edentedly,** *adv.* — **Unprej′udiced,** -prej′u-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not warped by prejudice. — **Unpretend′ing,** *a.* Not pretending; making no pretense; not claiming distinction; modest. — **Unpretend′ingly,** *adv.* — **Unprin′cipled,** -sĭ-pld, *a.* Not having settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate. — **Unproduc′tive,** -tiv, *a.* Not productive; barren; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor; not profitable; not producing profit or interest, as capital; not efficient; not producing any effect.— **Unprof′itable,** *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, improvement, or advantage; useless. — **Unprof′itably,** *adv.* — **Unprom′ising,** *a.* Not promising; not affording a prospect of success, excellence, profit, etc. — **Unpros′perous,** *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate.

— **Unqual′ified,** -kwol′ĭ-fīd, *a.* Not qualified; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oaths; not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional. — **Unques′tionable,** *a.* Not questionable; not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain. — **Unques′tionably,** *adv.*—**Unqui′et,** *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed. — **Unqui′etness,** *n.*

— **Unrav′el,** -rav′l, *v. t.* To disentangle, disengage, or separate (threads that are knit); to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold, solve; to separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into disorder, confuse.— **Unread′y,** -red′ĭ, *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; awkward; clumsy. — **Unre′al,** *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only. — **Unreasonable,** -re′zn-a-bl, *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit: immoderate: exorbitant: inordinate. — **Unreli′able,** *a.* Not reliable; not to be depended upon; not trustworthy. — **Unremit′ting,** *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; persevering. — **Unreserved′,** -zĕrvd′, *a.* Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted; not limited or restrained; not withheld in part; full; entire; concealing or withholding nothing; free; open; frank. — **Unrest′,** *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness; uneasiness.— **Unrid′dle,** -dl, *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to solve or explain. —**Unright′eous,** -rī′chus, *a.* Not righteous; not just; evil; wicked; contrary to law and equity; unjust.— **Unright′eousness,** *n.* — **Unrip′,** *v. t.* To rip. [The prefix in this word is superfluous, as *unrip* signifies simply to *rip*.] — **Unripe′,** -rīp′, *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; not seasonable; not yet proper; not prepared; not completed. — **Unroll′,** -rōl′, *v. t.* To open (what is rolled or convolved); to display, lay open. — **Unruf′fled,** -fld, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; peaceful; quiet. — **Unru′ly,** -rōō′lĭ, *a* Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; disposed to violate law; apt to break over fences and escape from inclosures; ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.

— **Unsad′dle,** -dl, *v. t.* To strip of a saddle, take the saddle from; to throw from the saddle, unhorse. — **Unsafe′,** *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to peril; dangerous; perilous; hazardous. — **Unsa′vory,** -vēr-ĭ, *a.* Not savory; having no savor; tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; offensive; disgusting. — **Unsay′,** *v. t.* To recant or recall (what has been said); to retract, take back again. —**Unscrew′,** *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw (a screw) by turning it. — **Unscru′pulous,** -skrōō′pu-lus, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled; unrestrained; ruthless. — **Unseal′,** *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open (what is sealed); to disclose. — **Unsearch′able,** *a.* Not searchable; impenetrable by searching or exploring; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. — **Unsea′sonable,** -se′zn-a-bl, *a.* Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely; beyond the usual time; late; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; not suited to time of the year. — **Unsea′sonably,** *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time. — **Unseat′,** *v. t.* To throw from the seat; to deprive of a seat. — **Unsea′worthy,** *a.* Not in a fit state, as to soundness of timbers, state of repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the perils of a sea-voyage. — **Unseem′ly,** *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly or unbecoming manner; indecently. — **Unseen′,** *a.* Not seen; not discovered; invisible; not discoverable. — **Unset′tle,** -set′tl, *v. t.* To move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge, make uncertain or fluctuating, unfix, disconcert, displace, confuse, disorder. — *v. t.* To become unfixed. — **Unshack′le,** -shak′l, *v. t.* To loose from shackles or bonds, set free from restraint, unfetter. — **Unsheathe′,** -shēth′, *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword; hence, to *unsheathe* the sword sometimes signifies to commence or make war. — **Unship′,** *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water-craft; to remove (any part or implement) from the place in a ship, etc., where it is fixed or fitted. — **Unsight′ly,** *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. — **Unskill′ful,** *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity acquired by observation, use, and experience; awkward; bungling; clumsy. — **Unso′ciable,** -so′-sha-bl, *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society; averse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved. — **Unso′ciabil′ity,** -sha-bil′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* — **Unsound′,** *a.* Not sound; wanting anything essential; deficient; defective; diseased; decayed; infirm; sickly; not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; not sincere; deceitful; not orthodox; ill-founded; erroneous; wrong, sophistical; not close; not compact; not solid; not strong; not fast; not calm; not well established; questionable. — **Unspar′ing,** -spâr′ing, *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.—**Unspeak′able,** *a.* Not speakable; incapable of being uttered or adequately described; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. — **Unspot′ted,** *a.* Not spotted; free from spot; free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate. — **Unstead′y,** -sted′ĭ, *a.* Not steady; not constant: mutable; variable: changeable. — **Unstead′ily,** -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* — **Unstock′,** *v. t.* To deprive of a stock, remove the stock from; to remove from the stocks, as a ship. — **Unstop′,** *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask; to free from any obstruction, open.—**Unstring′,** *v. t.* [-STRUNG′, -STRING′ING.] To deprive of strings; to relax the tension of, loosen; to take from a string. — **Unsuccess′ful,** -ses′fụl, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate; meeting with, or resulting in, failure; unhappy. — **Unsuit′able,** -sūt′a-bl, *a.* Not suitable; not adapted; unfit; unbecoming; improper. — **Unsuit′ably,** *adv.* — **Unswear′,** -swâr, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* -SWORE (-swôr′); *p. p.* -SWORN; -SWEARING.] To recant or recall (an oath); to recall after having sworn.

— **Untan′gle,** -tan′gl, *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy, disentangle. — **Unteach′,** *v. t.* [-TAUGHT (-tawt′), -TEACHING.] To cause to forget, or lose from memory (what has been taught). — **Unthink′ing,** *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; inconsiderate; not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless. — **Unthread′,** -thred′, *v. t.* To draw or take out a thread from; to deprive of ligaments, loose the ligaments or threads of. — **Untie′,** *v. t.* [-TIED (-tīd′), -TYING.] To loosen, disengage the parts of (a knot); to free from any fastening, let loose, unbind; to loosen from coils or convolution; to free from hindrance or obstruction; to resolve, unfold, clear. — **Untime′ly,** *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time; premature; unseasonable. — *adv.* Before the natural or usual time; prematurely; unseasonably.— **Untold′,** *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed; not numbered or counted.— **Unto′ward,** -to′ard, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; awkward; ungraceful; inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable. — **Un-**

to′wardly, *adv.* Perversely. — *a.* Perverse; froward; awkward; untoward. — **Unto′wardness**, *n.* — **Untrav′eled**, -eld, *a.* Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries; not having gained experience by travel. — **Untrue′**, -trōō′, *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact; not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling duties; false; disloyal. — **Untru′ly**, *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely; not according to reality. — **Untruth′**, *n.* The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; falsehood; want of veracity; treachery; want of fidelity; that which is untrue; a false assertion; lie; falsehood. — **Untwine′**, *v. t.* To untwist, disentangle, separate (that which winds or clasps). — **Untwist′**, *v. t.* or *i.* To separate and open (threads twisted); to turn back that which is twisted, or as that which is twisted; to open, disentangle (intricacy).

— **Unu′sual**, -u′zhu-al, *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare. — **Unu′sually**, *adv.* — **Unut′terable**, *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.

— **Unvail′**, -vāl′, *v. t.* To remove a vail from; unveil. — **Unval′ued**, -ūd, *a.* Not valued; without value; having no value; invaluable. — **Unvary′ing**, *n.* Not altering; not liable to change. — **Unvar′nished**, -vär′nisht, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain. — **Unveil′**, -vāl′, *v. t.* To remove a veil from, divest of a veil, uncover, disclose to view.

— **Unwarped′**, -wôrpt′, *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial. — **Unwar′rantable**, -wŏr′rant-, *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. — **Unwar′rantably**, *adv.* — **Unwa′ry**, -rɪ, *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate. — **Unwa′rily**, *adv.* — **Unwa′riness**, *n.* — **Unwea′ried**, -we′rid, *a.* Not wearied; not fatigued or tired; persistent; not tiring or wearying; indefatigable. — **Unweave′**, -wēv′, *v. t.* To unfold, undo (what has been woven). — **Unwell′**, *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing; ill from menstruation; affected with, or having, catamenial discharges; menstruant. — **Unwhole′some**, -hōl′sum, *a.* Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; pernicious; injudicious. — **Unwhole′someness**, *n.* — **Unwield′y**, -wēld′ɪ, *a.* Not wieldy; movable with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous. — **Unwill′ing**, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant. — **Unwill′ingly**, *adv.* In an unwilling manner; not cheerfully: reluctantly. — **Unwill′ingness**, *n.* — **Unwind′**, *v. t.* [-WOUND, -WINDING.] To wind off; to loose or separate (what is wound or convolved); to disentangle. — *v. i.* To be or become unwound; to be capable of being unwound. — **Unwise′**, *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish. — **Unwise′ly**, *adv.* — **Unwit′tingly**, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly. — **Unwont′ed**, -wunt′ed, *a.* Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare. — **Unwont′edly**, *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner. — **Unwont′edness**, *n.* — **Unwor′thy**, -wēr′thɪ, *a.* Not worthy; undeserving; wanting merit; having no worth or value; worthless; ill; base; unbecoming; discreditable; not becoming or suiting. — **Unwor′thily**, *adv.* — **Unwor′thiness**, *n.* — **Unwrap′**, -rap′, *v. t.* To open or undo (what is wrapped or folded). — **Unwreathe′**, -rēth′, *v. t.* To untwist or untwine; to untwist or undo (anything wreathed). — **Unwrit′ten**, -rit′tn, *a.* Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal; containing no writing; blank.

— **Unyield′ing**, -yēld′ing, *a.* Not yielding; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate. — **Unyoke′**, *v. t.* To loose or free from a yoke; to part, disjoin, disconnect.

Unanimous, Unanimity, etc. See under UNIT.

Unapt, Unbar, Uncertain, etc. See under UNABLE.

Uncial, un′shal, *a.* Of, containing, pert. to, or denoting, letters of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller characters, some of the letters resembling the former, and others the latter, used in ancient Greek and Latin MSS. — *n.* An uncial letter.

Unciform, un′sɪ-fôrm, *a.* Having a curved form.

Uncle, uŋk′l, *a.* The brother of one's father or mother.

Unclean, Unconcern, Uncouth, etc. See under UNABLE.

Unction, uŋk′shun, *n.* Act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; an unguent; ointment; that quality in language, address, etc., which excites emotion, esp. strong devotion; religious fervor and tenderness. — *Extreme unction.* (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) The application of sacred oil to the head, the hands, and the feet, of a dying person. — **Unct′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Fat; oily; greasy. — **Un′guent**, uŋ′gwent, *n.* A soft composition used as a topical remedy for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.

Undated. See under UNDULATE.

Undaunted, Undeniable. See under UNABLE.

Undecagon. See under UNIT.

Under, un′dēr, *prep.* In a lower position with respect to; so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by; beneath; below; in relation to some thing or person that is superior, weighs upon, oppresses, bows down, governs, directs, powerfully influences, etc.; in relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, etc.; in relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, pretense, etc.; in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, etc. — *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition; in subjection, — used chiefly in a few phrases. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate. — *Under arms.* (*Mil.*) Fully armed and equipped, so as to be ready for action; drawn up in readiness to use arms. — *U. fire.* With exposure to fire; exposed to an enemy's shot; taking part in an action. — *U. sail.* (*Naut*). Having the sails set; in motion. — *U. sentence.* Having had sentence pronounced against. — *U. the breath.* With low voice; very softly. — *U. the lee.* (*Naut.*) To the leeward. — *U. the rose.* See ROSE. — *U. way.* (*Naut.*) In a condition to make progress; in progress; having started. — **Underbid′**, *v. t.* To bid or offer less than, as in auctions or contracts; to offer to do or furnish for a less price. — **Un′derbrush**, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing beneath large trees; undergrowth. — **Undercharge′**, *v. t.* To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual or suitable. — **Underdo′**, *v. i.* [*imp.* -DID; *p. p.* -DONE; -DOING.] To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite. — *v. t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently. — **Undergo′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -WENT; *p. p.* -GONE; -GOING.] To be subjected to, bear, pass through, suffer, sustain. — **Un′dergrowth**, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones. — **Un′derhand**, *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner; by fraud; by fraudulent means. — *a.* Secret; clandestine, — usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. — **Un′derhand′ed**, *a.* Underhand; clandestine. — **Underlay′**, *v. t.* [-LAID, -LAYING.] To lay beneath, support by something laid under. — **Underlet′**, *v. t.* To let below the value; to let or lease at second hand; to let under a lease. — **Underlie′**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -LAY; -LAIN; *p. p.* -LYING.] To lie under, rest beneath, be situated under; to be at the basis of, form the foundation of, support. — *v. i.* To lie below or under. — **Underline′**, *v. t.* To mark a line below (words); to underscore. — **Un′derling**, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow. — **Undermine′**, *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to sap; to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way. — **Undermin′er**, *n.* — **Un′dermost**, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. — **Underneath′**, -nēth′ *or* -nēth, *adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place. — *prep.* Under: beneath. — **Underpay′**, *v. t.* To pay too little. — **Underpin′**, *v. t.* To lay stones under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest; to place something underneath for support. — **Un′derpin′ning**, *n.* Act of one who underpins; the stones on which a building immediately rests.

—**Un'derplot**, *n.* A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme. —**Underprop'**, *v. t.* To prop from beneath, support. —**Underrate'**, *v. t.* To rate too low, rate below the value, undervalue. —**Underrun'**, *v. t.* To run or pass under; esp., to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking in, or of examining, the condition of it. —**Underscore'**, *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under. —**Undersell'**, *v. t.* [-SOLD, -SELLING.] To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than. —**Un'dershot**, *a.* Moved by water passing beneath, — said of a water-wheel, and opp. to *overshot:* see WATER-WHEEL. —**Undersign'**, -sīn', *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of (a letter or any legal instrument). —**Un'dersized**, -sīzd, *a.* Of a size less than is common. —**Understand'**, *v. t.* [-STOOD, -STANDING.] To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know; to be apprised, have information of; to hold or suppose to mean; to interpret, ascribe intention to; to mean without expressing, imply. —*v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed by another; to learn. —**Understand'ing**, *n.* Act of a person who understands anything; an agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; power to understand; the intellectual faculty; power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends; the discursive faculty; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations; knowledge; discernment; interpretation; explanation; belief; harmony; sense; reason; intelligence; perception. —**Understate'**, *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear. —**Un'derstrap'per**, *n.* A petty fellow; inferior agent. —**Undertake'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -TOOK; *p. p.* -TAKEN; -TAKING.] To take upon one's self, engage in, enter upon, set about, attempt; to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or contract, to perform or execute. —*v. i.* To take upon or assume any business or province; to promise, be bound. —**Undertak'er**, *n.* One who undertakes; esp., one who takes the charge and management of funerals. —**Undertak'ing**, *n.* That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; enterprise; attempt; engagement. —**Underval'ue**, *v. t.* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly, treat as of little worth, despise. —**Underwent.** See UNDERGO. —**Underwork'**, *v. t.* [-WORKED or -WROUGHT, -WORKING.] To do like work at a less price than; to undermine, destroy by clandestine measures. —*v. i.* To work or labor upon less, or for a less price than is sufficient or proper. —**Underwrite'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -WROTE; *p. p.* -WRITTEN; -WRITING.] To write under something else; to subscribe; to set one's name to (a policy of insurance) for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. —**Un'derwriter**, *n.* An insurer, — so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy. —**Un'der-clothes**, -klōthz, *colloq.* -klōz, *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, or next the skin. —**-cur'rent**, *n.* A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface; an unseen influence, tendency, etc. —**-drain**, *n.* A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground, with joints or openings through which the water may percolate from the soil or ground above. —*v. t.* To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface. —**-grad'uate**, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree. —**-ground**, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground. —**-lease**, *n.* (*Law.*) A lease granted by a tenant or lessee. —**-ten'ant**, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant. —**-tone**, *n.* A low or subdued tone or utterance. —**-tow**, *n.* A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface; backward flow of a wave. —**-wood**, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice. —**-world**, *n.* The lower or inferior world; the antipodes; Hades.

Undesigning, Undo, Undue, etc. See under UNABLE.

Undulate, un'du-lāt, *v. t.* To move with a wave-like motion; to cause to vibrate. —*v. i.* To have a wave-like motion; to move with successive rise or swell and fall; to wave, vibrate. —**Undula'tion**, *n.* A waving motion or vibration. (*Med.*) The movement of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion. (*Mus.*) A rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together. (*Physics.*) A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with no translation of the particles themselves corresponding to the propagation of the wave; a vibration. —**Un'dulatory**, -la-to-rĭ, *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall; pert. to a propagated alternating motion, as of waves. —*Undulatory theory.* (*Opt.*) That theory of light which regards its various phenomena as due to undulations in an ethereal medium, propagated from the radiant with immense, but measurable, velocities, and producing different impressions on the retina according to their amplitude and frequency: the theory of ethereal undulations is applicable not only to the phenomena of light, but also to those of heat, chemical power, etc.: the *undulatory theory* is opp. to the *corpuscular* or *emanation theory* of light, according to which light is a material fluid or substance of extreme subtilty. —**Un'dated**, -da-ted, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf. —**Undine'**, -dēn', *n.* A female water-spirit.

Unduly, Unearth, Unfair, etc. See under UNABLE.

Ungual, un'gwal, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof attached, —said of certain bones of the feet. —**Unguic'ular**, -gwik'u-lēr, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a claw or nail. —**Unguic'ulate, -lated**, *a.* Having claws; clawed. (*Bot.*) Furnished with a claw, that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers. —**Un'gulate**, *a.* Shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.

Unguent. See under UNCTION.

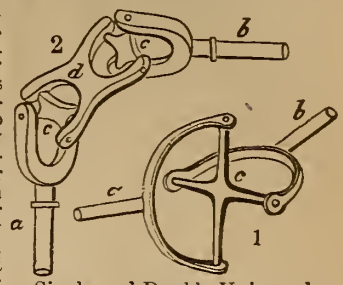
Unicorn, Uniform, Union, etc. See under UNIT.

Unit, u'nit, *n.* A single thing or person; the least whole number; one; any definite length, weight, time, or other determinate quantity (considered as 1 quantity) by comparison with which other quantities are measured. —**U'nity**, -nĭ-tĭ, *n.* State of being one; singleness; oneness; union; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; concord; harmony. (*Math.*) Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. (*Poet. & Rhet.*) One of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved; conformity in a composition to these principles. [In the Greek drama, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place;* in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed 24 hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.] (*Fine Arts & Mus.*) Such a combination of parts as to constitute a kind of symmetry of style and character. (*Law.*) The peculiar characteristics of an estate held in undivided shares by 2 or more; joint-tenancy. Union; oneness; junction; concord; harmony. —**Unite'**, -nīt', *v. t.* To put together or join, as 2 or more constituents, to form a whole; to cause to adhere; to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by marriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to associate, add, annex, coalesce, attach, continue, connect. —*v. i.* To become one, be cemented or consolidated, coalesce, grow together; to join in an act, act in concert. —**Unit'edly**, -nīt'ed-lĭ, *adv.* With union or joint efforts. —**Unit'er**, *n.* —**Unita'rian**, -nĭ-ta'rĭ-an, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; one opposed to dualism, in philosophy, science, etc. —*a.* Of, or pert. to, Unitarians, or to their doctrines; of, or pert. to, a system of philosophy, science, etc., which is opposed to dualism. —**Unita'rianism**, -izm, *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians. —**U'nitary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Of the nature of a unit; not double. —**Unique'**, -nēk',

a. Without a like or equal; unmatched; single in kind or excellence. — *n.* Something unequaled or unparalleled. — **Un′ion,** ūn′yun, *n.* Act of uniting or joining 2 or more things into one; state of being united or joined; agreement; conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, etc.; harmony; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; consolidated body; the upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag, which is called the *fly.* — *Union down.* A signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downward. — **Un′ionist,** *n.* One who advocates or promotes union; esp., a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the U. S. — **Un′ion-jack,** *n.* (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union, without the fly. See JACK. — **U′nicorn,** -nĭ-kôrn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn, — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. An animal of some unknown kind, so called in King James's translation (the A. V.) of the Old Testament Scriptures: it was probably some species of wild ox. — **U′niform,** -nĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having always the same form, manner, or degree; of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant; consistent with itself at all times. — *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other. — **Uniform′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times; conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; consistency; sameness; similitude between the parts of a whole; continued or unvaried sameness or likeness. — **U′niform′ly,** *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation or diversity. — **U′nify,** -nĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To cause to be one, make into a unit, unite, view as one; to reduce to unity or uniformity. — **U′nifica′tion,** *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make 1 being; act of unifying, or state of being unified. — **Unan′imous,** -ĭ-mus, *a.* Of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; harmonious; formed with, or indicating, unanimity; with the agreement of all. — **Unanim′ity,** -nim′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination. — **Unip′arous,** -a-rus, *a.* Producing one at a birth. — **U′niped,** -nĭ-ped, *a.* Having only 1 foot. — **Unira′diated,** *a.* Having 1 ray. — **Unise′rial,** -se′rĭ-al, *a.* Having only 1 row or series. — **U′nison,** -nĭ-zun, *n.* Harmony; agreement; concord; union. (*Mus.*) An accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. — *a.* Sounding alone. (*Mus.*) Sounded together. — **Unis′onance,** -nis′o-nans, *n.* Accordance of sounds. — **Unis′onant,** *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness. — **Unis′onous,** -o-nus, *a.* Being in unison. — **U′nivalve,** -nĭ-valv, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snail. — **U′nivalve, -valved,** -valvd, *a.* Having 1 valve only, as a shell or pericarp. — **Univalv′ular,** -u-lẽr, *a.* Having 1 valve only. — **Univers′al,** -vẽrs′al, *a.* Extending to, or affecting, the whole number, quantity, or space; pert. to or pervading all; all-embracing; unlimited; constituting or considered as a whole; total; whole; comprising particulars, or all the particulars; general; all. — *n.* (*Logic.*) A general abstract conception, so called from being universally applicable to, or predicable of, each individual or species contained under it; a universal proposition, or one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to everything which the subject can denote. — *Universal church.* The whole church of God in the world. — *U. joint.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for joining 2 shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that the one may give rotary motion to the other when forming an angle with it, or may move freely in all directions, as by means of a cross connecting the forked ends of the 2 shafts. — **Univers′alism,** -izm, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life. — **Univers′alist,** *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved. — **U′niversal′ity,** -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension or application. — **Univers′ally,** -al-lĭ, *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception. — **U′niverse,** *n.* The entire mass or system of suns, worlds, etc., filling all the regions of space; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world. — **Univer′sity,** -sĭ-tĭ, *n.* A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the 4 faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. — **Univ′ocal,** -niv′o-kal, *a.* Having 1 meaning only; having unison of sound, as the octave in music, and its replicates. — *n.* (*Aristotelian Logic.*) A generic term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces. A word having but 1 meaning. — **Univ′ocally,** *adv.* In a univocal manner; in 1 term; in 1 sense. — **Undec′agon,** -dek′a-gon, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure having 11 sides and 11 angles.

Unicorn.

Univalve.



Single and Double Universal Joint.

(1.) *a*, *b*, shafts; *c*, double joint.
(2.) *a*, *b*, shafts; *c*, *c*, joints; *d*, connecting link.

Unjust, Unkind, Unlace, etc. See under UNABLE.

Unless, un-les′, *conj.* Except; if not; supposing that not; at or for less.

Unlike, Unsafe, Untie, etc. See under UNABLE.

Until, un-til′, *prep.* To; till; as far as, — in respect to time. — *conj.* So far as; to the point that; to the place or degree that; up to the time that; till. — **Un′to,** -tōō, *prep.* To, — now used only in antiquated, formal, or Scriptural style.

Untold, Unusual, Unwell, etc. See under UNABLE.

Up, up, *adv.* Aloft; on high; toward a higher place; in a higher position; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; to or in a position of equal advance or equality: not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, — usually followed by *to* or *with;* to or in a state of completion; completely; wholly; quite. — *n.* The state of being up or above; state of elevation, prosperity, etc. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of. — *The time is up.* The allotted time is past; the appointed moment is come. — *To blow up.* To inflate, distend; to destroy by an explosion from beneath; to reprove angrily, scold. — *To come up with.* To reach in following, overtake. — *To draw up.* To arrange in due order, put in proper form. — *To grow up.* To grow to maturity. — *Up to snuff.* Experienced; alert and knowing. — *Up and down.* From one place, state, or position, to another; backward and forward. — *Ups and downs.* Alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. — *Up sound.* (*Naut.*) From the sea. — *Up stream.* From the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the

stream. — *Up the country.* In a direction toward the head of a stream or river. — **Up′per**, *a.* Further up, higher in situation, position, rank, dignity, etc.; superior. — *Upper case.* The top one of a pair of compositor's cases, used to hold capitals, small capitals, and references. — *U. ten thousand.* The ten thousand highest in wealth or position; the upper class; the aristocracy, — often abbreviated to *upper ten.* — **Up′most, Up′permost**, *a.* Highest; topmost; supreme. — **Up′pish**, *a.* Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. — **Up′right**, -rīt, *a.* In an erect position or posture; pointing directly upward; perpendicular; adhering to rectitude in all social or business intercourse; honest; just; conformable to moral rectitude. — *n.* Something standing erect or perpendicular. — **Up′rightly**, *adv.* In an upright manner: perpendicularly. — **Up′side**, *n.* The upper side; the part that is uppermost. — *Upside down.* With the upper part undermost; in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy. — **Up′ward**, *a.* Directed to a higher place. — **Up′ward, -wards**, *adv.* In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; toward the source or origin; in the upper parts; above; yet more; indefinitely.

Upas, u′pas, *n.* A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the milky sap of which is poisonous: it was formerly believed, in Europe, to be a solitary tree of so deadly a nature that no plant or animal could live within miles of it.

Upbear, up-bâr′, *v. t.* [*imp.* -BORE; *p. p.* -BORNE; -BEARING.] To bear up, raise aloft, elevate, sustain.

Upbraid, up-brād′, *v. t.* To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove severely, bring reproach on, chide, blame, censure, condemn.

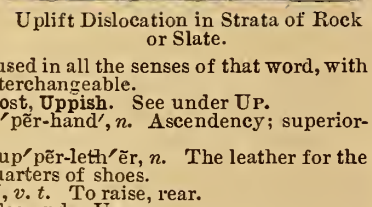
Upheave, up-hēv′, *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath. — **Upheav′al**, *n.* Act of upheaving; a heaving or lifting up, esp. of the earth's crust.

Uphill, up′hil, *a.* Ascending; going up; attended with labor; difficult.

Uphold, up-hōld′, *v. t.* [-HELD (-HOLDEN, *obs.*); -HOLDING.] To hold up, lift on high, elevate; to support, sustain, keep from falling, maintain; to give moral support to, countenance. — **Uphold′er**, *n.* — **Uphol′ster**, -hōl′stēr, *v. t.* To supply (houses, rooms, etc.) with beds, furniture, curtains, etc.; to fit (furniture, etc.) with cushions, coverings, or hangings of cloth. — **Uphol′sterer**, *n.* One who upholsters furniture, rooms, etc. — **Uphol′stery**, -stēr-ĭ, *n.* Articles supplied or work done by upholsterers.

Upland, up′land, *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills. — *a.* High in situation; being on upland; of, or pert. to, uplands.

Uplift, up-lift′, *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft, raise, elevate. — **Up′lift**, *n.* (*Geol.*) An upheaval of strata, so as to disturb their regularity and uniformity, and occasion folds, dislocations, etc.



Uplift Dislocation in Strata of Rock or Slate.

Upmost. See under UP.

Upon, up-on′, *prep.* On, — used in all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable.

Upper, Uppermost, Uppish. See under UP.

Upper-hand, up′pĕr-hand′, *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

Upper-leather, up′pĕr-leth′ĕr, *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

Uprear, up-rēr′, *v. t.* To raise, rear.

Upright, etc. See under UP.

Uprise, up-rīz′, *v. i.* [*imp.* -ROSE; *p. p.* -RISEN; -RISING.] To rise up, get up, rise.

Uproar, up′rōr, *n.* Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor. — **Uproar′ious**, -ĭ-us, *a.* Making, or accompanied by, a great uproar, or noise and tumult.

Uproot, up-rōōt′, *v. t.* To root up, tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate.

Uprouse, up-rowz′, *v. t.* To rouse up, rouse from sleep, awake.

Upset, up-set′, *v. t.* [-SET, -SETTING.] To set up, put upright; to overturn, overthrow, overset. — *n.* An overturn; overthrow, as of a carriage. — *a.* Set up; fixed; determined. — *Upset price.* Price for which goods offered at auction are started by the auctioneer, or the lowest price at which they can be sold.

Upshot, up′shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.

Upside, etc. See under UP.

Upstart, up-stärt′, *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly. — **Up′start**, *n.* Something that starts or springs up suddenly; one suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honor; a parvenu.

Upturn, up-tĕrn′, *v. t.* To turn up, direct upward, throw up.

Upward. See under UP.

Uranium, u-ra′nĭ-um, *n.* (*Min.*) A metal of a reddish-brown color, commonly obtained in a crystalline form. — **Uranog′raphy**, -nog′ra-fĭ, *n.* A description of the heavens, and the heavenly bodies; uranology. — **Uranol′ogy**, -o-jĭ, *n.* A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies. — **U′ranus**, *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the primary planets: it is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun. — **Ura′nia**, -nĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Myth.*) The muse of astronomy, daughter of Zeus by Mnemosyne. See MUSE.

Urania.

Urban, ĕr′ban, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a city. — **Urbane′**, -bān′, *a.* Courteous in manners; polite; courteous; refined. — **Urban′ity**, -băn′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being urbane; civility or courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.

Urchin, ĕr′chin, *n.* A hedgehog; a mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog; a child; a pert or rough little fellow; an echinus.

Ureter, Urethra. See under URINE.

Urge, ĕrj, *v. t.* [URGED (ĕrjd), URGING.] To press, push, drive, impel, force onward; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity; to press hard upon, follow closely; to present in an urgent manner, press upon attention; to treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with; to animate, incite, instigate, stimulate, encourage. — **Ur′gent**, -jent, *a.* Urging; pressing; besetting; plying with importunity; instantly important; requiring haste; forcing itself upon notice. — **Ur′gency**, -jen-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.

Urim, u′rim, *n.* A part of the breastplate of the high-priest among the ancient Jews, in connection with which Jehovah revealed his will on certain occasions. See THUMMIM.

Urine, u′rin, *n.* A brackish, amber-colored fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. — **U′rinal**, -rin-al, *n.* A vessel for containing urine; a convenience for urinating purposes. — **U′rinary**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, urine; resembling, or of the nature of, urine. — **U′rinate**, *v. i.* To discharge urine, make water. — **U′rina′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic. — **U′rinose′**, -rin-ōs′, **U′rinous**, -us, *a.* Pert. to urine, or partaking of its qualities; having the character of urine. — **Ure′ter**, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the excretory ducts of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. — **Ure′thra**, -thrȧ, *n.* The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged. — **Ure′thral**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the urethra.

Urn, ĕrn, *n.* A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal. — *v. t.* To inclose in, or as if in, an urn.

Ursa, ĕr′sȧ, *n.* A bear. — *Ursa Major.* (*Astron.*) The Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the

Ursa Major.

northern constellations, situated near the pole. — *U. Minor.* The Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole: it contains the pole-star. — **Ur'siform**, -sĭ-fôrm, *a.* In the shape of a bear. — **Ur'sine**, -sin, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a bear. — **Ur'suline**, -su-lin, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of an order of nuns, so called from St. *Ursula*, under whose protection it was placed.

Us, us, *pron. pl.* The objective case of *we*.

Use, ūs, *n.* Act of employing anything, or of applying it to one's service; application; employment; conversion to an act or purpose; occasion or need to employ; necessity; advantage derived; usefulness; utility; continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom. (*Law.*) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements. — **Use**, ūz, *v. t.* [USED (ūzd), USING.] To make use of, convert to one's service, put to a purpose; to behave toward, act with regard to, treat; to practice customarily; to accustom, habituate. — *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; to practice customarily. — **Us'able**, *a.* Capable of being used. — **Us'age**, -ej, *n.* Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; conduct with respect to a person or thing; long-continued practice; habitual use; method; customary use, as of a word in a particular sense or signification, or the signification itself. — **Us'ance**, -ans, *n.* (*Com.*) The time which, by usage or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. — **Use'ful**, ūs'fụl, *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing, or having power to produce, good; beneficial; profitable. — **Use'less**, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose. — **Us'ual**, u'zhōō-al, *a.* In use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; frequent. — **Us'ually**, *adv.* — **Usucap'tion**, -kap'shun, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) Acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law; prescription. — **U'sufruct**, -zhōō-frukt, *n.* (*Law.*) The right of using and enjoying lands and tenements or receiving the fruits and profits of a thing or estate without the right to alienate or impair the property itself. — **Usufruct'uary**, -u-a-rĭ, *n.* One who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the nature of, a usufruct. — **Usurp'**, -zērp', *v. t.* [USURPED (-zērpt'), USURPING.] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; to arrogate, assume, appropriate. — **Usurpa'tion**, *n.* Act of usurping, or of seizing, or occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right. — **Usurp'er**, *n.* — **U'sury**, -zhōō-rĭ, *n.* Orig. interest; practice of taking interest; illegal interest; exorbitant interest. — **U'surer**, -zhōō-rēr, *n.* One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law. — **Usu'rious**, -zhōō'rĭ-us, *a.* Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; partaking of, or containing, usury. — **Uten'sil**, *n.* An instrument; implement; esp., an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business. — **Util'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being useful; production of good; usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; avail; service. — **Util'ita'rian**, -ĭ-ta'rĭ-an, *a.* Consisting in, or pert. to, utility; pertaining to utilitarianism. — *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism. — **Util'ita'rianism**, -izm, *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; doctrine that virtue is founded in utility; doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness. — **U'tilize**, -til-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make useful, turn to profitable account or use. — **U'tiliza'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.

Usher, ush'ēr, *n.* One in charge of the door of a court, hall, or chamber; one who seats persons in a church or other place of assembly; an officer who introduces strangers, or walks before a person of rank; an under teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school. — *v. t.* [USHERED (-ērd), -ERING.] To introduce, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun.

Usquebaugh, us'kwe-baw, *n.* A kind of whisky made in Ireland and Scotland; a liquor compounded of brandy, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices.

Ustion, ust'yun, *n.* Act of burning; state of being burned.

Usual, Usurp, Usury, Utensil, etc. See under USE.

Uterus, u'tē-rus, *n.* (*Anat.*) The womb. [L.] — **U'terine**, -tēr-in, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Utility, Utilize, etc. See under USE.

Utmost, ut'mōst, *a.* Situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; most distant; extreme; last; being in the greatest or highest degree. — *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort. — **Ut'ter**, *a.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* UTTERMOST or UTMOST.] Situated on the outside, or remote from the center; outer; complete; perfect; total; final; peremptory; absolute; mere; entire; quite. — *v. t.* [UTTERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To put in circulation, as money; to put off, as currency; to cause to pass in trade; to give expression to, disclose, publish, speak, deliver, give forth, discharge, pronounce. — **Ut'terable**, *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed. — **Ut'terance**, -ans, *n.* Act of uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression. — **Ut'terer**, *n.* — **Ut'terly**, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally. — **Ut'termost**, *a.* Extreme; utmost. — *n.* Utmost; highest degree or measure; extremest thing or degree possible; utmost power or extent.

Utopia, u-to'pĭ-a, *n.* An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, etc.; a place or state of ideal perfection. — **Uto'pian**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Utopia; ideal; chimerical; fanciful. — **Uto'pianism**, -izm, *n.* Quality or practice of any utopian person or scheme; a chimerical scheme.

Utricle, u'trĭ-kl, *n.* A little bag or bladder; a little cell, as the air-cell of a fucus or seaweed. (*Physiol.*) A microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, animal, or plant.

Utter, Utterance, etc. See under UTMOST.

Uveous, u've-us, *a.* Resembling a grape. — **U'vula**, -vu-la, *n.* (*Anat.*) The fleshy conical body suspended from the lower border of the soft palate.

Uxorious, ugz-o'rĭ-us, *a.* Submissively or excessively fond of a wife. — **Uxor'icide**, -ēr'sīd, *n.* Murder of a wife by her husband; one who murders his wife.

V.

V, ve, the 22d letter of the Eng. alphabet, represents a uniform consonant sound, as heard in *vain, eve:* its form is only a variety of the character by which the vowel U is denoted, the latter being in its origin the cursive character employed with soft materials, while V is better adapted for engraving on stone: the 2 letters were formerly used indiscriminately, the one for the other.

Vacant, va'kant, *a.* Deprived of contents; empty: not filled; unengaged with business or care; unem-

ployed; unoccupied; not occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or officer; not occupied with study or reflection; thoughtless. (*Law.*) Abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier. — **Va′cancy**, -sĭ, *n.* Quality of being vacant; emptiness; freedom from employment; leisure; idleness; that which is vacant; empty space; vacuity; a space between bodies or things; chasm; gap; unemployed time; interval of leisure; a place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office.—**Va′cate**, -kāt, *v. t.* To make vacant, leave empty; to annul, make void, make of no authority or validity. — **Vaca′tion**, *n.* The act of vacating, making void, or of no force; intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; stated interval in a round of duties, business, or study; rest. (*Law.*) Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess; the time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant. — **Vac′uum**, -u-um, *n.* Space empty or devoid of all matter or body; space from which the air has been exhausted. — **Vac′uist**, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature.—**Vacu′ity**, -ku′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being vacuous; a state of being unfilled; emptiness; space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum. — **Vac′uous**, -u-us, *a.* Empty; void.

Vaccinate, vak′sĭ-nāt, *v. t.* To inoculate with the cow-pox or kine-pox, by means of a virus or lymph, taken either directly or indirectly from cows. — **Vaccina′tion**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating, or of inoculating persons with the cow-pox or kine-pox, for protection against small-pox. — **Vac′cine**, -sĭn, *or* -sīn, *a.* Pert. to cows, or to vaccination. — **Vac′cinist**, -sĭ-nist, *n.* A vaccinator; one skilled in vaccination.

Vacillate, vas′il-lāt, *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to reel; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant; to waver, stagger. — **Vacilla′tion**, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; reeling; staggering; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; inconstancy. — **Vac′illant**, *a.* Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

Vacuum, Vacuity, etc. See under VACANT.

Vade-mecum, va′de-me′kum, *n.* A book or other thing that one carries always with him; a manual.

Vagabond, Vagary, Vagrant, etc. See under VAGUE.

Vagina, va-jĭ′nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ, -ne. (*Anat.*) The cylindrical canal which leads from the vulva to the uterus or womb; any part which serves as a sheath or envelope to another. — **Vag′inal**, vaj′ĭ-nal, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a vagina or sheath; resembling a sheath. (*Anat.*) Of, or pert. to, the vagina.—**Vag′inant**, *a.* Serving to invest or sheathe.

Vague, vāg, *a.* Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; proceeding from no known authority; indefinite; loose; lax. — **Va′grant**, *a.* Moving without certain direction; wandering, unsettled; wandering from place to place without any settled habitation. — *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; sturdy beggar; vagabond. — **Va′grancy**, -sĭ, *n.* State of a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home. — **Vag′abond**, -a-bond, *a.* Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering. — *n.* One who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant. — **Vag′abond′age**, -ej, **-ism**, -izm, **-ry**, -rĭ, *n.* Condition of a vagabond; a state or habit of wandering about in idleness. — **Vaga′ry**, -rĭ, *n.* A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; whim; whimsical purpose.

Vail, Veil, vāl, *n.* A concealing screen or envelope; cover. [See VEIL.]

Vail, vāl, *v. t.* To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, etc.

Vail, vāl, *n.* A gratuity or perquisites given to a servant.

Vain, vān, *a.* Having no real substance, value, or importance; destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; showy; ostentatious; empty; worthless; ineffectual; shadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconstant; false; deceitful; trifling.—*In vain.* To no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.—*To take the name of God in v.* To use the name of God with levity or profaneness. — *n.* —**Van′ity**, van′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire; an inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride; that which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial: fruitless desire or effort; one of the established characters in the old moralities and puppet-shows; egotism; pride; self-sufficiency; ostentation. — **Van′ish**, *v. i.* [-ISHED (-isht), -ISHING.] To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view, disappear gradually; to be annihilated or lost, pass away, disappear. — *n.* (*Elocution.*) The final or closing portion of a syllable, or of a vocal element. — **Vaunt**, vänt, *v. i.* To boast, talk with vain ostentation, brag. — *v. t.* To boast of, make a vain display of. — *n.* A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; boast.—**Vainglo′ry**, -rĭ, *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind. —**Vainglo′rious**, *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful; vaunting.

Valance, val′ans, *n.* Hanging drapery for a bed, couch, window, etc.; esp., that which hangs around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor. — *v. t.* To furnish with a valance.

Vale, vāl, *n.* A tract of low ground, or of land between hills; valley; dingle; dell; dale; a little trough or canal. — **Val′ley**, val′ĭ, *n.* The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains. (*Arch.*) The gutter or internal angle formed by 2 inclined sides of a roof.

Valediction, val-e-dik′shun, *n.* A farewell, a bidding farewell.—**Valedic′tory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave; suitable, or designed, for an occasion of leave-taking. — *n.* A farewell oration or address spoken at commencement in Amer. colleges, usually by one of the graduating class. — **Val′edicto′rian**, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address.

Valenciennes, vȧ-len′sĭ-enz′, *n.* A rich kind of lace made at *Valenciennes*, in France.

Valentine, val′en-tīn, *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; a letter containing professions of love, or a printed sentimental or satirical missive, sent on St. Valentine's day. — *St. Valentine's day.* A day sacred to St. Valentine; the 14th of February, — when birds were supposed to pair.

Valerian, va-le′rĭ-an, *n.* A plant of many species; the root of the officinal valerian has a strong smell, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Valet, val′et *or* val′ā, *n.* A servant who attends on a gentleman's person. *Valet de chambre*, val′ā dē shom′br. A body servant, or personal attendant.

Valetudinary, val-e-tu′dĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* Infirm; sickly. — *n.* An infirm person; a valetudinarian. — **Val′etu′dina′rian**, -rĭ-an, *a.* Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm. — *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one seeking to recover health.

Valiant, val′yant, *a.* Intrepid in danger; heroic; courageous; brave; performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic. — **Val′id**, *a.* Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported. (*Law.*) Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities.— **Valid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being valid; strength; force; esp., power to convince; justness; soundness. (*Law.*) Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity.— **Val′or**, -ēr, *n.* Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; warlike courage.— **Val′orous**, -ēr-us, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting valor; intrepid; stout; bold; brave; courageous. — **Val′ue**, -u, *n.* The property or properties of a thing which render it useful; or the degree of such property or properties; utility; precise signification; rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing; price; rate; importance; import. — *v. t.* [VALUED (-ūd), -UING.] To estimate the worth of, rate at a certain price, appraise, reckon with respect to number, power, importance, etc.; to rate at a high

price, have in high esteem, hold in respect and admiration.—**Val′uable**, *a.* Having value or worth; possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed; worthy; deserving esteem; precious; costly; estimable.—*n.* A thing of value; a precious possession.—**Valua′tion**, *n.* The act of valuing, or of estimating the value or worth; act of setting a price; estimation; appraisement; value set upon a thing; estimated worth.—**Val′ua′tor**, *n.* One who sets a value on anything; an appraiser.—**Val′ueless**, *a.* Of no value; having no worth.

Valise, va-lēs′, *n.* A small sack or case, for containing the clothes, etc., of a traveler; a portmanteau.

Vallation, val-la′shun, *n.* A rampart or intrenchment.

Valley. See under VALE.

Valor, Value, etc. See under VALIANT.

Valve, valv, *n.* A door; esp., a folding door, or one of the leaves of such a door; a lid, cover, plate, disk, plug, ball, membrane, etc., lifting, turning, sliding, oscillating, etc., automatically or otherwise, in a pipe or in connection with a port or aperture, to permit or prevent the passage of a fluid, esp. to permit passage in one direction and prevent return (see PUMP); one of the separable parts of a capsule, pod, or pericarp, or of the shell of a mollusk.—**Valved**, valvd, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.—**Valv′ular**, -u-lēr, *a.* Of, or pert. to, valves; containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by means of valves.—**Valv′ule**, -ūl, *n.* A little valve.—**Valv′ate**, -āt, *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves.

Valvular Capsule.

Vamp, vamp, *n.* The upper leather of a boot or shoe; a patch or added piece.—*v. t.* [VAMPED (vampt), VAMPING.] To provide (a shoe) with new upper leather; to piece (an old thing) with a new part; to repair.

Vampire, vam′pīr, *n.* A dead person superstitiously believed to rise from the grave by night, and maintain a spectral life by sucking the blood of living persons while they are asleep; one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner. (*Zoöl.*) A large species of blood-sucking bat found in tropical Amer., which stealthily attacks animals, and sometimes men, in their sleep.—**Vam′pirism**, -pĭr-izm, *n.* Belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking; practice of extortion.

Vampire. (*Zoöl.*)

Van, van, *n.* The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.—**Van′-guard**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The troops who march in front of an army; advance guard; the 1st line.—**Van′-cou′rier**, -kōō′rĭ-ēr, *n.* One sent in advance; a precursor; avant courier; esp., one of a body of light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.

Van, van, *n.* A fan for cleansing grain, etc.; a winnowing machine; a wing with which the air is beaten; a shovel used in sifting ore.

Van, van, *n.* A large covered wagon, for the transportation of goods, etc.; in Eng., a close railroad car for goods, baggage, etc.

Vandal, van′dal, *n.* (*Anc. Hist.*) One of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. One hostile to the arts and literature; one ignorant and barbarous.—**Van′dal**, **-dal′ic**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous; hostile to arts and literature.—**Van′dalism**, -izm, *n.* Spirit or conduct of Vandals; hostility to arts and literature.

Vandyke, van-dīk′, *n.* A lace or needle-work collar, as seen in portraits painted by *Vandyke* in the reign of Charles I.

Vane, vān, *n.* A weathercock, arrow, etc., attached to some elevated object, to show which way the wind blows; a similar device moved in or by water; the sail of a windmill or blade of a propeller, etc.; the broad part or web of a feather, on the side of the shaft.

Van-guard. See under VAN, front of an army.

Vanilla, va-nil′la, *n.* A climbing orchidaceous plant of many species, natives of tropical Amer.; the fleshy seed-pod of several species, remarkable for its delicate and agreeable odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from it.

Vanish, Vanity. See under VAIN.

Vanquish, vank′wish, *v. t.* [-QUISHED (-wisht), -QUISHING.] To subdue in battle, as an enemy; to defeat in any contest, get the better of, put down, refute in argument, overcome, confute, silence.

Vantage, vân′tej, *n.* Superior or more favorable state, situation, or opportunity; advantage.—*Vantage ground.* Superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

Vapid, vap′id, *a.* Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull; unanimated.—**Vap′idness, Vapid′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being vapid; deadness; dullness; want of life or spirit.

Vapor, va′pēr, *n.* (*Physics.*) Any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid. Any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc.; something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory. *pl.* A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hypochondriacal affections; dejection; spleen; the blues.—*v. i.* [VAPORED (-pērd), -PORING.] To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance; to steam, be exhaled, evaporate; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.—**Va′por-bath**, *n.* Application of vapor or steam to the body in a close place; the place itself.—**Va′porer**, *n.* A braggart; boaster.—**Va′poringly**, *adv.* In a vaporing or boasting manner.—**Va′porish**, *a.* Full of vapors; affected by hysterics; splenetic; peevish; humorsome; hypochondriacal.—**Va′porous**, -pēr-us, *a.* Full of vapors or exhalations; windy; flatulent; proceeding from the vapors; unreal; vain.—**Va′pory**, -pēr-ĭ, *a.* Full of vapors; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.—**Vap′orable**, văp′o-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of heat.—**Vap′orabil′ity**, *n.* Quality of being vaporable.—**Vap′ora′tion**, *n.* Act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation.—**Vap′orif′ic**, *a.* Forming into vapor; converting into steam.—**Vap′orize**, -ēr-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert into vapor by the application of heat.—*v. i.* To pass off in vapor.—**Vap′oriza′tion**, *n.* Act of vaporizing, or state of being converted into vapor; the artificial formation of vapor.

Vaquero, va-ka′ro, *n.* In Mexico and West. U. S., a man in charge of cattle, horses, or mules; a herdsman.

Variable, Variance, Variety, Varioloid, Various, etc. See under VARY.

Varicose, var′ĭ-kōs, **-icous**, -ĭ-kus, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated,—said of veins.—**Var′icocele**, -ĭ-ko-sēl, *a.* (*Surg.*) A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or the scrotum.

Varlet, vär′let, *n.* Orig. a servant; valet; a low fellow; scoundrel; rascal.

Varnish, vär′nish, *n.* A solution of gum, resin, etc., in oil or spirit, which gives a hard shining coat to any surface to which it is applied; glossy appearance; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show.—*v. t.* [VARNISHED (-nisht), -NISHING.] To lay varnish on; to cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; to give a fair coloring to.

Vary, va′rĭ, *v. t.* [VARIED (-rid), VARYING.] To change the aspect of; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to change to something else, exchange, alternate; to diversify, variegate.—*v. t.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to differ or be different; to alternate; to disagree, be at variance.—**Va′riable**, -rĭ-a-bl, *a.* Having the capacity of varying or changing; ca-

pable of alteration in any manner; over-susceptible of change; liable to change; changeable; mutable; fickle; wavering; unsteady; versatile; inconstant. — *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity which may increase or decrease; a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. (*Naut.*) A shifting wind (opp. to trade-wind), esp. in the belt between the N. E. and S. E. trade-winds. — **Va′riableness, -abil′ity,** *n.* State or quality of being variable; susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter. —**Va′riance,** -rĭ-ans, *n.* Act or state of being variant; change of condition. (*Law.*) A disagreement or difference between 2 parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree together. Difference that produces controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. — *At variance.* In disagreement; in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity. — **Va′riate,** -rĭ-āt, *v. t.* To alter, make different, vary. — **Varia′tion,** *n.* Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; the extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change; vicissitude; variety; mutation; deviation; alteration; diversity. (*Mus.*) Repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes. — **Va′rious,** -rĭ-us, *a.* Different; diverse; several; manifold; changeable; uncertain; unfixed; variegated; diversified. —**Va′riously,** *adv.* —**Vari′ety,** -rī′e-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being various; intermixture or succession of different things; that which is various; a number or collection of different things; something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; diversity; difference; kind. —**Va′riegate,** -ri-e-gāt, *v. t.* To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; to vary, streak, stripe, checker, dapple. —**Va′riega′tion,** *n.* Act of variegating or diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colors; diversity of colors. —**Varioloid,** va′ri- *or* var′ĭ-o-loid, *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling small-pox; pert. to the disease called varioloid. — *n.* (*Med.*) The small-pox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination. — —**Vari′olous,** -o-lus, *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the small-pox. —**Vario′rum,** va-rĭ-o′rum. Of various persons or things; esp. (used as an adjective), containing notes by different persons.

Vase, vās (*Eng. pron.* vāz *or* vāz), *n.* A vessel, of various forms and materials, for domestic use or ornament and anciently for sacrificial uses. (*Arch.*) An ornament of sculpture, placed on a pedestal, representing one of the vessels of the ancients; the body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital. — **Vas′cular,** -ku-lēr, *a.* Consisting of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of a structure; operating by means of, or made up of, an arrangement of vessels; pert. to, consisting of, or containing the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies, esp. the veins, blood-vessels, etc., of the circulatory system. —**Vas′cular′ity,** -lăr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being vascular.

Vase.

Vassal, vas′sal, *n.* One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory; a dependent; servant; bondman; slave. —**Vas′salage,** -ej, *n.* State of being a vassal; slavery.

Vast, vast, *a.* Orig. waste, desert; being of great extent; very spacious or large; very great in numbers or amount; very great in force, or in importance; enormous; huge; immense; mighty. — *n.* A waste region; boundless space. — **Vast′ly,** *adv.* To a vast extent or degree; very greatly. — **Vast′ness,** *n.* — **Vast′y,** -ĭ, *a.* Very spacious; immense; vast. — **Vasta′tion,** *n.* A laying waste; devastation; depopulation.

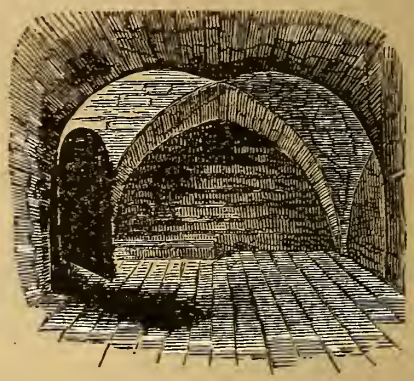
Vat, vat, *n.* A large vessel, tub, tank, or cistern; esp. one for holding liquors in process of manufacture, or liquid for tanning; a measure for liquids; a dry measure of varying capacity.

Vatican, vat′ĭ-kan, *n.* An assemblage of buildings in Rome, forming the largest palace in the world, with a famous chapel, museum, library, etc., and being the principal residence of the popes; hence, the papal authority. — **Vat′icanism,** -izm, *n.* The doctrine of papal supremacy; adhesion to the pope's authority.

Vaticide, vat′ĭ-sīd, *n.* The murder of a prophet; one who murders a prophet. — **Vaticinate,** va-tis′ĭ-nāt, *v. t.* and *i.* To prophesy, foretell. — **Vatic′inal,** *a.* Pert. to, or containing, prophecy. — **Vatic′ina′tion,** *n.* Prediction; prophecy. — **Vatic′ina′tor,** *n.* One who vaticinates; a prophet.

Vaudeville, vōd′vil, *n.* A kind of song of a lively character, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain; a theatrical piece, whose dialogue is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sung in familiar airs.

Vault, vawlt, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; an arched apartment or passage; esp., a subterranean room, for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, etc.; any subterranean apartment, tank, or receptacle; a leap or bound; esp., the bound or leap of a horse. — *v. t.* To form or cover with a vault or arched roof; to give the shape of an arch to; to arch; to leap on, mount by leaping. — *v. i.* To leap, bound, jump, spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping. — **Vault′ed,** *a.* Arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault.



Vault.

Vaunt, etc. See under VAIN.

Veal, vēl, *n.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table. — **Vit′uline,** -u-līn, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a calf, or to veal.

Vector, vek′tēr, *n.* Same as RADIUS VECTOR, q. v., under RADIUS.

Veda, va′- *or* ve′dȧ, *n.* The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos; also, one of 4 collections (the *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sama-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*) constituting the most ancient portions and members of that literature. — **Ve′dic,** *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

Vedette, ve-det′, *n.* A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

Veer, vēr, *v. i.* [VEERED (vērd), VEERING.] To change direction, turn. — *v. t.* To direct to a different course: to turn.

Vegetable, vej′e-ta-bl, *n.* A plant; an organized living body destitute of intelligence and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment from inorganic or disorganized matter, and in general, propagating itself by seeds; specifically, in common parlance, a plant used for culinary purposes. — *a.* Belonging or relating to, consisting of, or comprising, or having the nature of, plants. — *Vegetable ivory.* A close-grained and very hard vegetable substance obtained from a species of palm tree; ivory nut. — *V. kingdom.* (*Nat. Hist.*) That portion of the department of life in nature including plants. — **Veg′etal,** -e-tal, *a.* Pert. to, or in the nature of, a vegetable; vegetable. (*Physiol.*) Of, or pert. to, a class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals. —

Vegetable Ivory Nut.

Vegeta′rian, -rĭ-an, *n.* One who holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man.—*a.* Of, or pert. to, vegetarianism. — **Vegeta′rianism**, -izm, *n.* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. — **Veg′etate**, -e-tāt, *v. i.* To grow, as plants; to sprout, germinate; to lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow.— **Vegeta′tion**, *n.* Act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth; the sum of vegetable life; vegetables or plants in general. (*Med.*) A morbid excrescence on the valves of the heart, in syphilis; a fleshy granulation at the surface of a wound or ulcer. — **Veg′eta′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having power to produce growth in plants. (*Zoöl.*) Partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and generation, apart from the sensorial or distinctively animal functions.

Vehement, ve′he-ment, *a.* Acting with great force; forcible; mighty; very ardent; very eager, urgent, or fervent; furious; violent; impetuous; passionate; ardent; hot. — **Ve′hemence**, **-meus**, **-mency**, -men-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being vehement; impetuous force; impetuosity; violence,—applied also to any kind of forcible action; violent ardor; animated fervor.

Vehicle, ve′hĭ-kl, *n.* That in which anything is or may be carried, as a coach, wagon, cart, carriage, etc.; a conveyance; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication. (*Pharmacy.*) A substance in which medicine is taken. (*Paint.*) A liquid with which the various pigments are applied. — **Vehic′ular**, **-ulary**, -u-la-rĭ, *a.* Of, pert. to, or serving as, a vehicle.

Veil, vāl, *n.* Something to intercept the view, and hide an object; esp., a screen, usually of thin gauze or similar material, to hide or protect the face; a curtain; cover; disguise. — *v. t.* [VEILED (vāld), VEILING.] To throw a veil over, cover with a veil; to invest, cover, hide, conceal. — *To take the veil.* To receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a nun, in token of retirement from the world. — **Velif′erous**, ve-lif′-ēr-us, *a.* Bearing, or carrying, sails.

Vein, vān, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the membranous canals or tubes in animal bodies, which convey toward the heart the impure blood returned from the capillaries; a blood-vessel. (*Bot.*) A small rib or branch of the frame-work of leaves, etc. (*Geol.* or *Mining.*) A seam or layer of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification. A fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance; a streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones; a train of valuable associations, thoughts, etc.; a current; course; peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humor; strain; quality.— *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. — **Veined**, vānd, *a.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated. (*Bot.*) Having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf. — **Vein′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Full of veins; veined. — **Ve′nal**, *a.* Venous. — **Ve′nous**, -nus, *a.* Of, pert. to, or contained in, a vein or the veins,— opp. to *arterial*. — **Ve′nesec′tion**, *n.* Act or operation of opening a vein, to let blood; blood-letting.

Veliferous. See under VEIL.

Velleity, vel-le′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Vellicate, vel′lĭ-kāt, *v. t.* & *i.* To move spasmodically, twitch. — **Vellica′tion**, *n.* Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch. (*Med.*) A local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber, esp., of the face.

Vellum, vel′lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Velocity, ve-los′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quickness of motion. (*Mech.*) Rate of motion; relation of motion to time, measured by the number of units of space passed over by the moving body in a unit of time. Swiftness; celerity; speed. — **Vel′ocim′eter**, -sim′e-tēr, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the speed of machinery. — **Veloc′ipede**, -los′ĭ-pēd, *n.* A light vehicle or carriage propelled by the rider.

Velvet, vel′vet, *n.* A rich fabric of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having on one side a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap, or uncut pile; the hairy integument covering a growing antler. — **Vel′veting**, *n.* The fine shag of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods. — **Vel′vety**, -ĭ, *a.* Made of, or like, velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. — **Velveteen′**, -ēn′, *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Venal. See under VEIN.

Venal, ve′nal, *a.* To be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; held for sale; mercenary; hireling; vendible. — **Venal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being venal or purchasable; mercenariness. — **Vend**, *v. t.* To dispose of by sale, sell. — **Vendee′**, -e′, *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended. — **Vend′er**, **-or**, *n.* One who vends; a seller. — **Vend′ible**, *a.* Capable of being disposed of as an object of trade; salable. — **Vend′ibleness**, **-ibil′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being vendible. — **Vend′ibly**, *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner. — **Vendi′tion**, -dish′un, *n.* Act of vending or selling; sale. — **Vendue′**, -du′, *n.* A public sale of anything, by outcry, to the highest bidder; an auction.

Venary. See under VENERY, hunting.

Veneer, ve-nēr′, *v. t.* [-NEERED (-nērd′), -NEERING.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration. — *n.* A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one. — **Veneer′ing**, *n.* Act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material, or the covering thus laid on.

Venenation. See under VENOM.

Venerate, ven′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence, revere, adore. — **Ven′erable**, *a.* Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence; rendered sacred by religious or other associations, esp. by age. — **Ven′erably**, *adv.* — **Venera′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; respect mingled with awe; reverence; dread. — **Ven′era′tor**, *n.* One who, etc.

Venereal, Venery. See under VENUS.

Venery, ven′ēr-ĭ, *n.* Act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase. — **Ven′ary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Of, or pert. to, hunting. — **Ven′ison**, -ĭ-zn *or* -zn, *n.* The flesh of edible beasts of chase; game. [In Eng., the word is applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called *game;* in the U. S., exclusively to the flesh of the deer, or cervine genus of animals.]

Venesection. See under VEIN.

Venetian, ve-ne′shan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Venice. — *Venetian blind.* A blind for windows, doors, etc., made of thin slats set in a frame, and so disposed as to overlap each other.

Vengeance, venj′ans, *n.* Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense; retribution; passionate or unrestrained revenge. — **Venge′ful**, -fụl, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

Venial, ve′nĭ-al, *a.* Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable; allowed; permitted. — **Ve′nially**, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably. — **Ve′nialness**, **-al′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being venial.

Venire, ve-ni′re, or **V. Facias**, -fa′shi-as, *n.* (*Law.*) A judicial writ directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court; a writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

Venison. See under VENERY.

Venom, ven′um, *n.* Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison; spite; malice; malignity. — **Ven′omous**, -us, *a.* Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous; noxious; mischievous; malignant; spiteful. — **Venena′tion**, *n.* Act of poisoning; poison; venom.

Venous. See under VEIN.

Vent, vent, *n.* A small aperture; a hole, or passage for air or any fluid to escape; the opening at which the excrements are discharged; opportunity of escape from confinement or privacy; emission; escape. (*Mil.*) The opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole. (*Arch.*) A loop-hole. (*Steam-boil r*) The sectional area of the passage for gases divided by the length of the same passage in feet. — *v. t.* To let out at a vent, or small aperture; to suffer to escape from confinement; to let out, emit; to pour forth (what has been pent up in the mind, as passion, etc.); to utter, report. — **Vent′-hole**, *n.* A small hole for the passage of air, as in a cask; a vent. (*Casting.*) A hole pierced through a mold for the escape of air and gas.

Ventilate, ven′tĭ-lāt, *v. t.* To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to air; to winnow, fan; to sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion. — **Ventila′tion**, *n.* Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; free exposure to air; act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from grain; act of sifting and bringing out to view or examination; public exposure. — **Ven′tila′tor**, -tĕr, *n.* A contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. — **Ventos′ity**, -tos′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Windiness; flatulence; vainglory; pride. — **Ven′tiduct**, -tĭ-dukt, *n.* A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

Ventral, ven′tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly; pert. to the surface opposite the back; abdominal. (*Bot.*) Of, or pert. to, the front side of a carpel, etc. — **Ven′tricle**, -trĭ-kl, *n.* (*Anat.*) A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx; esp., either of the 2 cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles: see HEART, LUNG. — **Ven′tricose′**, -trĭ-kōs′, **-cous**, -kus, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Swelling out in the middle; bellied; distended. — **Ventril′oquism**, -o-kwizm, *n.* Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant or different place. — **Ventril′oquist**, -kwist, *n.* One who, etc. — **Ventril′oquize**, -kwīz, *v. i.* [-QUIZED (-kwīzd), -QUIZING.] To practice ventriloquism. — **Ventril′oquous**, -kwus, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

Ventricose Corolla.

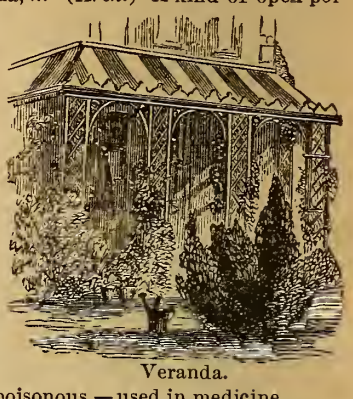
Venture, ven′chur, *n.* An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; an event that is not, or cannot be, foreseen; chance; contingency; luck; the thing put to hazard; a risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade. — *v. i.* [VENTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare; to run a hazard or risk. — *v. t.* To expose to hazard, risk; to put or send on a venture or chance. — **Vent′uresome**, -sum, *a.* Inclined to venture; not loath to run risk or danger; bold; daring; intrepid. — **Vent′uresomely**, *adv.* — **Vent′urous**, -us, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; adventurous.

Venue, ven′u, *n.* (*Law.*) A neighborhood or near place; place or county in which an act or fact is alleged to have happened; county or jurisdiction in which a cause is to be tried; place where an action is laid.

Venus, ve′nus, *n.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of female beauty and of love. (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the 2d in order from the sun: as the morning-star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer;* as the evening-star, *Hesperus.* — **Vene′real**, -re-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to venery, or sexual love; arising from sexual intercourse; adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. — **Ven′ery**, vĕn′ĕr-ĭ, *n.* Sexual love or intercourse.

Veracious, ve-ra′shus, *a.* Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; truthful; characterized by truth; true. — **Vera′ciously**, *adv.* — **Verac′ity**, -ras′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth. — **Ver′y**, vĕr′ĭ, *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively. — **Ver′ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a true manner; in truth; in fact; with great confidence; really; truly. — **Ver′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being very true or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact; a true assertion or tenet; truth; certainty; reality; assurance. — **Ver′itable**, *a.* Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true. — **Ver′itably**, *adv.* — **Ver′dict**, vĕr′dikt, *n.* (*Law.*) The answer of a jury given to the court, concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced. — **Ver′ify**, vĕr′ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To prove to be true or correct; to confirm; to confirm or establish the authenticity of; to authenticate. — **Ver′ifiable**, *a.* Capable of being verified. — **Ver′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of verifying or proving to be true or correct, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication. — **Ver′ifier**, *n.* — **Verisim′ilar**, *a.* Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. — **Ver′isimil′itude**, -ĭ-tūd, *n.* Appearance of truth; probability.

Veranda, ve-ran′dȧ, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building; a light, open portico or outer gallery, with a sloping roof.


Veranda.

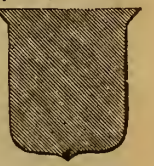
Veratria, ve-ra′trĭ-ȧ, **-trine**, **-trin**, **Ver′atrina**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from several species of hellebore in form of a crystalline powder, nearly white, very acrid and poisonous, — used in medicine.

Verb, vĕrb, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action. — **Ver′bal**, *a.* Expressed in words; addressed to the ear; spoken; oral; not written; consisting in, or relating to, words only; dealing with words rather than things; having word answering to word; literal. (*Gram.*) Derived directly from a verb. — **Ver′balism**, -izm, *n.* Something expressed verbally or orally. — **Ver′balist**, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words. — **Ver′balize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To convert into a verb, make verbal. — **Ver′bally**, *adv.* In a verbal manner; by words spoken; orally; word for word. — **Ver′biage**, -bĭ-ej, *n.* The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; verbosity; wordiness. — **Verbose′**, -bōs′, *a.* Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy. — **Verbos′ity**, -bŏs′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity. — **Verba′tim**, *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Verbena, vĕr-be′nȧ, **Ver′vain**, -vān, *n.* A plant of many species, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers: the *lemon verbena* is a shrubby species of *Aloysia*, with fragrant leaves; the "oil of verbena" of the perfumers is obtained from lemon grass (*Andropogon*). — **Verbera′tion**, *n.* Act of beating, or striking blows; impulse of a body, which causes sound.

Verbiage, Verbose, etc. See under VERB.

Verdant, vĕr′dant, *a.* Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; green in knowledge; ignorant of the ways of the world. — **Ver′dancy**, -sĭ, *n.* Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness; rawness; inexperience; foolishness. — **Ver′dantly**, *adv.* — **Verd′ure**, vĕr′jur, *n.* Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation. — **Verd′urous**, -jur-us, *a.* Covered with verdure. — **Vert**, *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law.*) Everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. (*Her.*) A green color, represented in a drawing or engraving by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right. — **Ver′derer**, **-deror**, -dĕr-ĕr, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An officer who has the charge of the king's forests to preserve the vert and venison, etc. — **Verd′-antique′**, -an-tēk′, *n.* A green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper, produced by the action of time. (*Min.*) A mottled-green serpentine marble; a green porphyry, used as marble. — **Ver′digris**, -dĕ-grēs, *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous blue or green acetate of copper, used as a pigment, mordant, etc.: it is often seen on brass or copper kettles, etc. — **Ver′diter**, -dĭ-tĕr, *n.* (*Chem.*) An azure blue substance made by the decomposi-


Vert. (*Her.*)

tion of nitrate of copper by chalk. — **Ver′juice**, -jūs, *n.* The sour juice of crab-apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, a kind of vinegar made from such juice. — **Virid′ity**, vĭ-rid′ĭ-ti, **Vir′idness**, *n.* Greenness; verdure. — **Vires′cent**, **Vir′ides′cent**, -sent, *a.* Slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish. — **Vir′ides′cence**, -sens, *n.* State or quality of being viridescent.

Verdict. See under VERACIOUS.

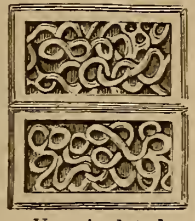
Verge, vĕrj, *n.* A kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column; or a small ornamental shaft. The spindle of a watch-balance. (*Eng. Law.*) The compass or extent of the king's court. — **Ver′ger**, -jĕr, *n.* In Eng., one who carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, dean, justice, etc.; the beadle of a cathedral church. — **Vir′gate**, -gāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a rod or wand.

Verge, vĕrj, *v. i.* [VERGED (vĕrjd), VERGING.] To tend downward, bend, slope; to border upon, tend, approach. — *n.* The extreme side or end of anything which has some extent of length; border; edge; rim; brim; margin; brink.

Verify, Verily, Verity, etc. See under VERACIOUS.

Verjuice. See under VERDANT.

Vermes, vĕr′mēz, *n. pl.* Worms. — **Vermicel′li**, -mechel′ĭ *or* -sel′lĭ, *n.* A kind of wheat paste, made into a slender, worm-like form. — **Vermic′ular**, -mik′u-lĕr, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a worm; shaped like a worm; esp., resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic. — **Vermic′ulate**, -u-lāt, *v. t.* To inlay; to form (work) by inlaying which resembles the tracks of worms, or appears as if formed by the motion of worms. — *Vermiculated work.* (*Arch.*) Rustic work so wrought as to seem as if eaten into or tracked by worms, or having the form of convoluted worms. — **Vermic′ula′tion**, *n.* Act or operation of moving in the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines; act of forming vermiculated work; act of boring through or state of being worm-eaten. — **Vermic′ulose′**, -u-lōs′, **-ulous**, -u-lus, *a.* Containing worms; full of worms or grubs; resembling worms. — **Ver′miform**, -mĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or shape of a worm. — **Ver′mifuge**, -mĭ-fūj, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies. — **Vermil′ion**, -mil′yun, *n.* A brilliant red pigment made from the natural (cinnabar) or artificial sulphide of mercury; the peculiar shade of red produced by this pigment. — **Ver′min**, *n. sing.* & *pl.* Orig., an animal in general; a noxious or mischievous animal; esp., collectively, petty noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, fleas, flies, lice, etc.; noxious human beings, — in contempt. — **Ver′minate**, -mĭ-nāt, *v. i.* To breed vermin. — **Vermina′tion**, *n.* Generation or breeding of vermin; a griping of the bowels. — **Ver′minous**, -min-us, *a.* Tending to breed vermin; full of, or infested by, vermin; caused by, or arising from the presence of, vermin. — **Vermip′arous**, -a-rus, *a.* Producing worms. — **Vermiv′orous**, -o-rus, *a.* Feeding on worms.

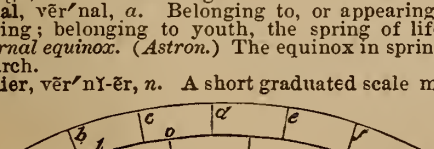


Vermiculated Work.

Vernacular, vĕr-nak′u-lĕr, *a.* Belonging to the country of one's birth; native. — *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

Vernal, vĕr′nal, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life. — *Vernal equinox.* (*Astron.*) The equinox in spring or March.

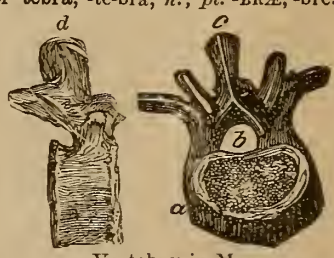
Vernier, vĕr′nĭ-ĕr, *n.* A short graduated scale made to slide along the divisions of a sextant or other graduated instrument, for measuring parts of its smallest spaces.



Vernier.

Verse, vĕrs, *n.* A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to metrical rules; metrical arrangement and language; poetry; commonly but improp., a short division of poetical composition, a stanza, stave; a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments; a piece of poetry. — *Blank verse.* Poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes. — *Heroic v.* (*Pros.*) A kind of verse usually consisting of 10 syllables, or in Eng., of 5 accented syllables, constituting 5 feet. — **Ver′sus**, *prep.* Against, — chiefly in legal language. — **Ver′so**, *n.* (*Print.*) The reverse or left-hand page of a book or folded sheet of paper. — **Versed**, vĕrst, *p. a.* Acquainted or familiar, as the result of experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced. — **Ver′sion**, -shun, *n.* Act of translating; a translation; that which is rendered from another language; a statement or account of something from some special point of view. — **Ver′sicle**, -sĭ-kl, *n.* A little verse. — **Ver′sicol′or**, **-col′ored**, -kul′ĕrd, *a.* Having various colors; changeable in color. — **Ver′sify**, -sĭ-fi, *v. i.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To make verses. — *v. t.* To relate or describe in verse; to turn into verse. — **Ver′sifica′tion**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of versifying; metrical composition. — **Ver′sifi′er**, *n.* One who makes verses; one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose. — **Ver′satile**, -sa-til, *a.* Liable to be turned in opinion; turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; variable; changeable; unsteady; fickle. (*Nat. Hist.*) Capable of revolving; freely movable. — as a versatile anther, which is fixed at one point, but freely movable. — **Ver′satileness**, **Versatil′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being versatile; aptness to change; variableness; faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects. — **Ver′tebra**, -te-brȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ, -bre. (*Anat.*) A joint or segment of the back-bone or spinal column in a fish, reptile, bird, or quadruped, and in man: see SKELETON. — **Ver′tebral**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the joints of the spine or back-bone; having a back-bone. — **Ver′tebrate**, -brāt, *n.* An animal having an internal jointed skeleton, the back-bone in which is called the vertebral or spinal column. — **Ver′tebrate**, **-bra′ted**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow. — **Ver′tex**, *n.*; *E. pl.* -TEXES; *L. pl.* -TICES, -tĭ-sēz. Principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; esp., the crown of the head; the zenith, or point of the heavens directly overhead. (*Math.*) The point in any figure opposite to, and furthest from, the base; the top or point opposite the base. — **Ver′tical**, -tik-al, *a.* Situated at the vertex or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicularly above one; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. — **Ver′tically**, *adv.* In a vertical manner; from above downward. — **Ver′ticalness**, *n.* — **Vertic′illate**, **-la′ted**, -tis′il-la′ted, *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged in a ring or whorl; arranged around a stem or pedicel, like the rays of a wheel. — **Ver′tigo**, -tĭ-go, *n.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness. (*Zoöl.*) A gasteropodous mollusk (land or marsh snail) of several species, with cylindrically fusiform shell. — **Vertig′-**

Versatile Authers.



Vertebræ in Man.

a, atlas, or vertebra supporting the head; *b*, neutral arch; *c*, spinous process; *d*, dorsal vertebra.

inous, -tij′ĭ-nus, *a.* Turning round; whirling; rotary; affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.—**Vertig′inously**, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.—**Vertig′inousness**, *n.*—**Vor′tex**, vôr′teks, *n.*; *E. pl.* -TEXES; *L. pl.* -TICES, -tĭ-sēz. A whirling or circular motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle; a whirlpool; a whirling of the air; a whirlwind.—**Vor′tical**, -tĭ-kal, *a.* Pert. to or resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling.—**Vor′ticel**, -tĭ-sel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and thus obtain their food.

Vertigo.

Verst, vērst, *n.* A Russian measure of length = 3501 feet.

Versus, Vertebra, Vertex, Vertigo, etc. See under VERSE.

Vervain. See VERBENA.

Verve, vērv *or* vârv, *n.* Heat of imagination, as in a poet, artist, musician, etc.; fervor; spirit.

Very. See under VERACIOUS.

Vesicle, ves′ĭ-kl, *n.* A bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; cyst; cell. (*Bot.*) A small bladder-like body in the substance of a vegetable, or upon the surface of a leaf. (*Med.*) A small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph; any small cavity or sac in the human body.—**Vesic′ular**, ve-sik′u-lēr, *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, vesicles; full of interstices; hollow: having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.—**Vesic′ulate**, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders; vesicular.—**Ves′icant**, -ĭ-kant, *n.* (*Med.*) A blistering application.—**Ves′icate**, *v. t.* To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister.—**Vesica′tion**, *n.* Process of vesicating, or of raising blisters on the skin.—**Ves′icatory**, -ĭ-ka-to-rĭ, *n.* A blistering application or plaster.—*a.* Having a power to blister.

Vesicles. (*Bot.*)

Vesper, ves′pēr, *n.* The evening star; Hesper; Venus; hence, the evening.—**Ves′pers**, -pērz, *n. pl.* The evening service or the time for evening service (one of the canonical hours) in the Rom. Cath. church.—**Ves′pertine**, -tin, *a.* Pert. to the evening; happening, or being, in the evening.

Vessel, ves′sel, *n.* A utensil proper for holding anything; a hollow dish of any kind; any ship or structure made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war; something receiving or containing; one into whom, or that into which, anything is conceived as poured. (*Anat.*) Any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated. (*Bot.*) A canal or tube, of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; an elongated tubular cell, with spiral deposits.

Vest, vest, *n.* An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; any outer covering; a waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.—*v. t.* To clothe with a garment, or as if with a garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely; to put in possession, furnish, endow, invest. (*Law.*) To give an immediate fixed right of present or future possession or enjoyment; to place at the disposal of.—*v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.—**Vest′ed**, *p. a.* Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed.—**Vest′ing**, *n.* Cloth for vests; a vest pattern.—**Vest′ment**, *n.* A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; a dress; robe.—**Vest′ure**, ves′chur, *n.* A garment; robe; clothing; dress; apparel; vestment; habit; covering; envelope. (*Law.*) The corn with which land was covered.—**Ves′try**, -trĭ, *n.* A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are usually kept, and where parochial meetings are held; a room or chapel connected with a church, for prayer-meetings, Sunday-school, etc. (*Ch. of Eng.*) An assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs,—so called because held in a vestry. (*Epis. Ch. Amer.*) A committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the churchwardens, manage its temporal concerns.—**Ves′tryman**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. (*Epis. Ch.*) One belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns.

Vestal, ves′tal, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin; pure; chaste.—*n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.

Vestibule, ves′tĭ-būl, *n.* A covered porch or entrance into a house; a passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer doors; a lobby; porch; hall.

Vestige, ves′tij, *n.* The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep; trace; sign; faint mark of something which is no longer present or in existence; fragment or remains of something lost, perished, or passed away.

Vestment, Vestry, Vesture, etc. See under VEST.

Vetch, vech, *n.* A leguminous plant, some species of which are valuable for fodder.—**Vetch′ling**, *a.* A small, leguminous plant; everlasting pea.—**Vetch′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw; abounding with vetches.

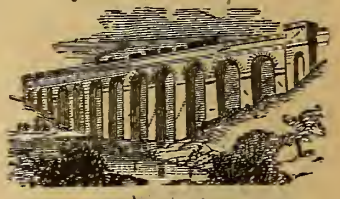
Veteran, vet′ēr-an, *a.* Long exercised in anything, esp. in military life and the duties of a soldier.—*n.* One who has been long exercised, etc.—**Vet′erinary**, -ēr-ĭ-na-rĭ, *a.* Pert. to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.—**Vet′erina′rian**, -na′rĭ-an, *n.* One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

Veto, ve′to, *n.*; *pl.* -TOES, -tōz. Any authoritative prohibition; esp. the power possessed by the executive branch of a government, as a king, president, governor, etc., to negative a bill which has been passed by the legislative branch of the government; act of exercising this power; a message conveying a negative, with reasons.—*v. t.* [VETOED (-tōd) -TOING.] To withhold assent to, esp. to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment; to forbid.

Vetturino, vet′too-re′no, *n.* In Italy, one who carries travelers from one place to another in a vettura, or 4-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on.

Vex, veks, *v. t.* [VEXED (vekst), VEXING.] To make angry by little provocations; to irritate, plague, torment, harass, trouble; to disturb, disquiet, agitate, tease, provoke, afflict.—**Vexa′tion**, *n.* Act of vexing, or state of being vexed; cause of trouble or disquiet; a harassing by law; a vexing or troubling, as by a malicious suit; irritation; chagrin; mortification; uneasiness; affliction.—**Vexa′tious**, *a.* Causing vexation; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; distressing; harassing; full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; unsteady; provoking; troublesome; teasing; irritating; annoying.

Via, vi′a, *adv.* By the way of, as, *via* Boston.—**Vi′aduct**, *n.* A structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, for carrying a road or railroad across a valley or river.—**Viam′eter**, -e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances traveled over; an odometer.—**Viat′ic**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a journey, or to traveling.—**Viat′icum**, -ĭ-kum, *n.* Provisions for a journey. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) The communion or eucharist, given to persons in their last moments.—**Vi′able**, vi′a-ble, *a.* Capable of living; born alive in such a state of formation as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.—**Viabil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being viable; capacity of living after birth; capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical limits.


Viaduct.

Vial, vi′al, *n.* A small bottle, usually of glass; a phial.—*v. t.* [VIALED (-ald), -ALING.] To put in a vial or vials.

Viameter. See under VIA.

Viand, vī′and, *n.* An article of food; provision for eating; food; victuals, — chiefly in pl.

Viatic, Viaticum. See under VIA.

Vibrate, vī′brāt, *v. i.* To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, an elastic rod, or a stretched string, when disturbed from its position of rest; to have the constituent particles move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air, or any elastic body; to produce a vibratory effect; to pass from one state to another; to swing, oscillate, quiver, move rapidly to and fro, resound, sound. — *v. t.* To brandish, move to and fro, swing; to mark or measure by moving to and fro; to affect with vibratory motion; to oscillate, cause to quiver or move rapidly to and fro. — **Vibra′tion**, *n.* Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in a vibratory motion; quick motion to and fro; oscillation. — **Vi′bratory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Vicar, vik′ẽr, *n.* One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The priest of a parish where the predial tithes have been impropriated. — **Vic′arage**, -ẽr-ej, *n.* Benefice, or residence, of a vicar. — **Vica′rial**, vi-ka′rĭ-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a vicar; small. — **Vica′riate**, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious. — *n.* Delegated office or power; vicarship; office or oversight of a vicar. — **Vica′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated; acting or suffering for another; performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted. — **Vica′riously**, *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution. — **Vicissitude**, vĭ-sis′sĭ-tūd, *n.* Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; mutual succession; change; mutation, as in human affairs.

Vice, vīs, *n.* A defect; fault; blemish; imperfection; a moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit; unworthy or undesirable custom; crime; sin; iniquity; wickedness; a character or personage in the old Eng. moralities, or moral dramas. — **Vi′cious**, vish′us, *a.* Characterized by vice or defects; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; lacking purity; not genuine or pure; not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; wicked; depraved; defective; imperfect; foul; bad; unruly; refractory. — **Vi′ciously**, *adv.* — **Vi′ciousness**, *n.* — **Vi′tiate**, vish′ĭ-āt, *v. t.* To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective; to cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part; to destroy, as the binding force of an instrument or transaction; to corrupt, deprave, defile, pollute, taint, contaminate. — **Vitia′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; depravation; corruption; invalidation. — **Vitios′ity**, -os′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being vicious; corrupt state; depravation. — **Vi′tious**, *a.*, **Vi′tiously**, *adv.*, **Vi′tiousness**, *n.* Same as VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, VICIOUSNESS.

Vice, Vise, vīs, *n.* An instrument consisting of 2 jaws, closing by a screw, etc., for holding work, as in filing, etc. — *v. t.* [VICED (vīst), VICING.] To press closely or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice.

Vice.

Vice, vīs. A prefix used in composition, chiefly in words signifying persons, and denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in rank or authority. — **Vi′ce**, vi′se, *prep.* In the place of; instead of. — **Vicege′rent**, vīs-je′rent, *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar. — *a.* Having, or exercising, delegated powers. — **Vicege′rency**, -ren-sĭ, *n.* Office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenancy. — **Vice′roy**, *n.* The governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute. — **Viceroy′alty**, -roi′al-tĭ, **Vice′royship**, *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. — **Vice′-ad′miral**, *n.* (*Navy.*) The 2d officer in command, in Gr. Britain; a naval officer of the highest rank in U. S. A civil officer, in Gr. Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts. — **-ad′miralty**, *n.* Office of a vice-admiral. — **-chan′cellor**, *n.* (*Law.*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor. An officer in a university, in Eng., annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor. — **-con′sul**, *n.* A subordinate officer, authorized to exercise consular functions in some particular part of a district, controlled by a consul. — **-leg′ate**, *n.* A legate second in rank to, or acting in place of, another legate. — **-pres′idency**, *n.* Office of vice-president. — **-pres′ident**, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. — **-re′gal**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Vicinage, vis′ĭ-nej, *n.* The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity. — **Vic′inal, Vic′ine, -in**, *a.* Near; neighboring. — **Vicin′ity**, vĭ-sin′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; that which is near, or not remote; that which is adjacent to anything; neighborhood; region immediately adjacent.

Vicious, etc. See under VICE.

Vicissitude. See under VICAR.

Victim, vik′tim, *n.* A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or gratification of a passion; a person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury; one who is caught or cheated; a dupe; gull. — **Vic′timize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make a victim of; to swindle.

Victor, vik′tẽr, *n.* One who gets the better of another in any struggle; esp., one who conquers in war, or defeats an enemy in battle; conqueror; winner; gainer. — *a.* Gaining the victory; victorious. — **Victo′rious**, -rĭ-us, *a.* Belonging or relating to victory, or a victor; having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy; producing conquest; emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; triumphant; successful. — **Vic′tory**, -to-rĭ, *n.* The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; advantage, superiority, or success gained in any contest, trial, struggle, or competition; conquest; triumph. — **Victo′ria**, -rĭ-à, *n.* A kind of 4-wheeled carriage, for 2 persons, with a driver's seat. (*Bot.*) A gigantic S. Amer. water-lily. — **Vic′torine′**, -ēn′, *n.* A lady's fur tippet; a fruit allied to the peach.

Victoria.

Victuals, vit′lz, *n. pl.* Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. — **Vict′ual**, vit′l, *v. t.* [-UALED (-ld), -UALING.] To supply with provisions for sustenance, provide with food. — **Vict′ualer**, vit′lẽr, *n.* One who furnishes provisions; one who keeps a house of entertainment.

Vide, vi′de, *v. imper.* See, — used to direct attention to something. [L., imper. of *videre*, to see. see VISION.] — **Videl′icet**, -del′ĭ-set, *adv.* To wit; namely, — abbr. to *viz.*

Vidette, vĭ-det′, *n.* Same as VEDETTE.

Vidual, vid′u-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the state of a widow; widowed.

Vie, vi, *v. i.* [VIED (vīd), VYING.] To strive for superiority, contend; endeavor to be equal or superior, rival; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife.

View, vu, *v. t.* [VIEWED (vūd), VIEWING.] To look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to behold, inspect, explore; to survey intellectually, examine with the mental eye, consider, behold, eye, survey. — *n.* Act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey; mental survey; intellectual examination; reach of the sight; power of seeing; that which is beheld; scene; display as apprehended by one who looks; representation of a scene; a sketch; mode of looking at or receiving anything; manner of apprehension; that which is looked toward or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design; appearance; show.

Vigesimal, vi-jes′ĭ-mal, *a.* Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, 20s or 20 parts. — **Viges′imo-quar′to**,

-kwawr′to, *a.* Composed of sheets so folded as to make 24 leaves each, — said of books; written 24mo. — *n.* The size of a book thus made up; a book of this size.

Vigil, vij′il, *n.* Abstinence from sleep; sleeplessness; watch; watching or waking for religious exercises; the evening before any feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. — **Vig′ilance**, -ĭ-lans, *n.* State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; caution; guard; watch. — **Vig′ilant**, *a.* Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect; ever on the alert; watchful.

Vignette, vin-yet′, *n.* (*Arch.*) A running ornament of vine-leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture. A capital letter in ancient manuscripts, surrounded with vine-like flourishes. (*Print.*) Formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; more recently, any wood-cut, engraving, etc., not inclosed within a definite border, esp. when small and with rounded corners.

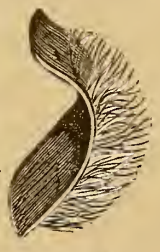
Vigor, vig′ẽr, *n.* Active strength or force of body; physical force; strength of mind; intellectual force; strength or force in animal or vegetable nature; energy; efficacy. — **Vig′orous**, -ẽr-us, *a.* Possessing vigor; full of physical strength or active force; exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong.

Viking, vi′king, *n.* A freebooter or sea-robber in one of the pirate bands of Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th and 9th centuries.

Vile, vīl, *a.* Humble; low; despicable; morally base or impure; depraved by sin; hateful in the sight of God and men; mean; bad; sinful; wicked. — **Vile′ly**, *adv.* In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; in a cowardly manner. — **Vile′ness**, *n.* — **Vil′ify**, -ĭ-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To attempt to degrade by slander; to debase, defame, revile, abuse, traduce. — **Vil′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of vilifying or defaming.

Villa, vil′lȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -LAS, -lȧz. A country-seat; country residence, usually of a wealthy person. — **Vil′lage**, -lej, *n.* A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and laboring people; hamlet. — **Vil′lager**, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. — **Villat′ic**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a village. — **Vil′lain**, -lin, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman or servant. A vile, wicked person; deliberate scoundrel; designing rascal; knave; scamp; profligate. — **Vil′lainous**, -lin-us, **-lanous**, *a.* Suited to, or like a villain; proceeding from extreme depravity; sorry; mean; mischievous; wicked; base; depraved; rascally; vile; infamous. — **Vil′lainy**, **-lany**, -lin-ĭ, *n.* Quality of being a villain, or villainous; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; depraved or infamous talk; the act of a villain; deed of deep depravity; crime. — **Vil′lanage**, **-lenage**, -lan-ej, *n.* State of a villain; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord.

Villi, vil′li, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) Minute papillary elevations on animal membranes, giving them a velvety appearance. (*Bot.*) Fine hairs on plants. — **Vil′liform**, -lĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers, either hard or soft. — **Villose**, -lōs′, **Vil′lous**, -lus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Abounding or covered with fine hairs, or woolly substance; nappy. (*Anat.*) Furnished with fine, fibril-like projections over a surface; downy, — as, the *villous* coat of the stomach.



Villous Membrane.

Viminal, vim′ĭ-nal, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or producing, twigs. — **Vimin′eous**, -e-us, *a.* Made of, or producing, twigs or shoots.

Vinaceous. See under VINE.

Vinaigrette. See VINEGAR, under VINE.

Vincible, vin′sĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. — **Vin′cibleness**, **-cibil′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.

Vinculum, vin̲k′u-lum, *n.*; *pl.* -LA. A bond of union. (*Math.*) A straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation.

Vindemial. See under VINE.

Vindicate, vin′dĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To defend with success, prove to be just or valid; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to maintain (a law or a cause) by overthrowing enemies; to assert, defend, justify. — **Vindica′tion**, *n.* Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; claim; defense; support, as by proof, legal process, etc. — **Vin′dica′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Tending to vindicate; vindicating. — **Vin′dica′tor**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Vin′dicatory**, -to-rĭ, *a.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory; inflicting punishment; avenging; punitory. — **Vindic′tive**, -dik′tiv, *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful.

Vine, vīn, *n.* The plant from which wine is made; the woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes; a climbing or trailing plant with a long slender stem; a creeper. — **Vin′y**, vīn′ĭ, *a.* Pert. to, or abounding in, vines; producing grapes. — **Vi′nous**, -nus, *a.* Having the qualities of wine; pert. to wine. [L. *vinosus*.] — **Vina′ceous**, -shus, *a.* Pert. to wine or grapes; wine-colored. — **Vine′-dress′er**, *n.* One who dresses, prunes, or cultivates vines. — **-fret′ter**, *n.* A small insect that injures vines; an aphis. — **-saw′fly**, *n.* An insect which destroys grape-vines. — **Vin′ery**, -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* A structure, usually inclosed with glass, for rearing vines. — **Vine′yard**, vĭn′yärd, *n.* An inclosure or yard for grape-vines; a plantation of vines producing grapes. — **Vint′age**, **-ej**, *n.* The produce, in grapes or in wine, of the vine for the season; time of gathering the crop of grapes. — **Vint′ager**, *n.* One who gathers the vintage. — **Vinde′mial**, -mĭ-al, *a.* Pert. to a vintage. — **Vint′ner**, *n.* One who deals in wine. — **Vin′egar**, -e-gẽr, *n.* An acid liquid obtained from wine, cider, beer, etc., by the acetous fermentation, and used as a condiment; dilute acetic acid; anything sour, — used also metaphorically. — **Vin′aigrette′**, vin′a-gret′, *n.* A sauce, of which vinegar, oil, etc., are ingredients; a small box, or bottle, used as a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar, or smelling-salts. — **Vin-ordinaire**, vaN′ôr-de-nâr′, *n.* A cheap claret, commonly used in France as a table wine.

Vingt-et-un, vaNt′a-ăN′, *n.* A game at cards, for any number of players, each of whom seeks to obtain cards that make up, when added together, 21, or a number near to it.

Viol, vi′ol, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger. [The name is now applied as a general term to designate instruments of the violin kind, as *tenor viol*, *base-viol*, etc.] (*Naut.*) A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor. — **Vi′ola**, -o-lȧ, *n.* An instrument resembling the violin, but somewhat larger, and 1-5th lower in compass. — **Vi′olin′**, -o-lin′, *n.* An instrument with 4 strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. — **Vi′olin′ist**, *n.* A player on a violin. — **Vi′olist**, *n.* A player on the viol; a violinist. — **Vi′oloncel′lo**, ve′o-lon-chel′lo *or* -sel′lo, *n.* A bass-viol of 4 strings, or a bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin. — **Vi′oloncel′list**, *n.* One who plays on the violoncello. — **Violo′ne**, ve′o-lo′na, *n.* The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello.

Violin.

Violaceous. See under VIOLET.

Violate, vi′o-lāt, *v. t.* To treat in a violent manner, abuse, injure; to do violence to (anything that should be held sacred or respected); to commit rape on, ravish; to disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress, break, profane, desecrate, dishonor, outrage, deflour, debauch. — **Vi′olable**, *a.* Capable of being

violated. — **Viola'tion**, *n.* Act of violating, or state of being violated; interruption, as of sleep or peace; infringement; transgression; non-observance; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; ravishment; rape. — **Vi'ola'tive**, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate. — **Vi'ola'tor**, *n.* One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes, or treats with irreverence; one who debauches; a ravisher. — **Vi'olence**, -lens, *n.* Quality of being violent; highly excited action, whether physical or moral; vehemence; injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence or observance; unjust force; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression; ravishment; rape. — **Vi'olent**, *a.* Moving or acting with physical strength; excited by strong feeling or passion; committing outrage; breaking law or right; produced or effected by force; fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous; turbulent; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme; unnatural; abnormal. — **Vi'olently**, *adv.*

Violet, vī'o-let, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant and flower of many species: they are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue. A bluish purple color, as seen in the violet, being one of the 7 primary colors of the solar spectrum: see LIGHT. — *a.* Bluish purple or dark blue, inclining to red; red and blue combined. — **Viola'ceous**, -shus, *a.* Of the color of violets.

Viper.

Violin, **Violoncello**, **Violone**, etc. See under VIOL.

Viper, vī'pēr, *n.* A poisonous serpent of several species; any venomous snake; a malignant person. — **Vi'perine**, -in, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Vi'perous**, -us, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

Virago, vi-ra'go, *n.*; *pl.* -GOES, -gōz. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior: a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant; vixen.

Virelay, vīr'e-la, *n.* An ancient French song, or short poem, wholly in 2 rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Virescent. See under VERDANT.

Virgate. See under VERGE, *n.*

Virgin, vēr'jin, *n.* A female of unspotted purity; a female who has had no sexual connection with a male; one (male or female) of inviolable chastity; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; pure; undefiled; fresh; new; becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty. — **Virgin'ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* The state or quality of a virgin; maidenhood. — **Vir'go**, *n.* (*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about August 21st; a constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra. — **Vir'ginal**, -jin-al, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet, but having a rectangular form, like the small piano-forte.

Viridescence, **Viridity**, **Viridness**, etc. See under VERDANT.

Virile, vi'ril *or* vīr'il, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a man, in the sense of the male sex; masculine; manly. — **Virility**, vī- *or* vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being virile; manhood; manly character; power of procreation.

Virtue, vēr'choō, *n.* Active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy; natural excellence; worth; moral excellence; morality; uprightness; a particular moral excellence; female chastity; virginity; purity; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. — *Cardinal virtues.* See under CARDINAL. — *In* or *by v. of.* Through the force of; by authority of. — **Virt'uous**, -choō-us, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting virtues; showing moral virtue or excellence; excellent; good; blameless; morally right; righteous; chaste; pure, — applied to women. — **Virt'ually**, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only. — **Virtu**, -tōō', *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities; objects of art or antiquity, taken collectively. — **Virtuo'so**, -tōō-o'so, *n.*; *E. pl.* -o'sos, -sōz, It. *pl.* -o'sı, -o'se. One devoted to virtu, or skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, curiosities, etc.

Virus, vī'rus, *n.* (*Med.*) Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, etc.; the special contagion of a disease; the spirit, aim, or drift of anything injurious, esp. anything of a moral nature. — **Vir'ulent**, vĭr'ōō-lent, *a.* Extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury; very bitter in enmity; malignant; rancorous; bitter; spiteful. — **Vir'ulence**, **-lency**, -len-sĭ, *n.* Quality of being virulent; injurious activity; poisonousness; acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.

Vis, vis, *n.* Force; power. [L.] — *Vis inertiæ.* The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or in velocity; inertness; inactivity. — *V. mortua.* (*Mech.*) Dead force; force doing no work, but only producing pressure. — *V. viva.* (*Mech.*) Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, disting. from *vis mortua*, or dead force.

Visa. See VISÉ under VISION.

Visage, viz'ej, *n.* The face, countenance, or look of a person, or of other animals, — chiefly applied to human beings. — **Vis'aged**, -ejd, *a.* Having a visage or countenance. — **Vis-à-vis**, ve'zà-ve', *n.* One who or that which, is opposite, or face to face with, another; a carriage in which 2 persons sit face to face.

Viscera, vis'ēr-å, *n.* (*Anat.*) The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and esp. of the abdomen; bowels. — **Vis'ceral**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the viscera. — **Vis'cus**, *n.*; *pl.* -CERA. (*Anat.*) One of the organs contained in the great cavities of the body; any one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen; — chiefly in the pl. — **Vis'cerate**, -ēr-āt, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails or viscera, eviscerate, embowel. — **Vis'cid**, -sid, *a.* Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; semi-fluid and sticky; glutinous; adhesive; sticky; tenacious. — **Viscid'ity**, -sid'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness; that which is viscid; glutinous concretion. — **Vis'cous**, -kus, *a.* Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious. — **Viscos'ity**, -kos'-ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being viscous; viscidity.

Viscount, vi'kownt, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl. In Eng., a nobleman next in rank below an earl; his degree or title of nobility. — **Vis'countess**, *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the 4th order. — **Vis'county**, *n.* The quality and office of a viscount.

Viscous, **Viscus.** See under VISCERA.

Vise, vīs, *n.* A smith's instrument. See VICE.

Visé, **Visible**, etc. See under VISION.

Vision, vizh'un, *n.* Act of seeing external objects; actual sight; faculty of seeing; that which is seen; an object of sight; esp., that which is seen otherwise than by the rational eye; an apparition; phantom; something imaginary; a creation of fancy. — *v. t.* [VISIONED (-und), -IONING.] To see in vision; to dream. — **Vis'ionary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie; existing in imagination only; having no solid foundation; fanciful; fantastic; unreal. — *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed; one who forms impracticable schemes. — **Vis'it**, viz'it, *v. t.* To go or come to see for purposes of friendship, business, curiosity, etc.; to call upon; to attend; to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, etc.; to examine; to come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, etc.; to appear before or judge. — *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations. — *n.* Act of visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay (usually longer than a call) of business, friendship, ceremony, or curiosity; act of going to view or inspect; official or formal inspection; examination; visitation. — **Vis'itable**, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or inspected. — **Vis'itant**, *n.* One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another. — **Visita'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; access for inspection or examination; communication of divine favor and goodness, or, more

usually, of divine wrath and vengeance; retribution; a church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated July 2d. — **Visite**, ve-zēt′, *n.* A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by ladies in summer. — **Vis′itor**, -it-ēr, *n.* One who visits, or who comes or goes to see another; a superior, or person authorized to visit a corporation, or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, regulations, etc., are observed. — **Visito′rial**, -o′rĭ-al, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent. — **Visé**, ve-za′, **Vi′sa**, ve′zȧ, *n.* An indorsement made by the police officers of certain countries in Europe, on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey. — *v. t.* [VISÉED (-zād′) or -SAED (-zȧd′); VISÉING or -SAING.] To examine and indorse (a passport). — **Vis′ible**, -ĭ-bl, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; in view; noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous. — **Vis′ibleness, -ibil′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being visible. — **Vis′ibly**, *adv.* — **Visor**, viz′ēr *or* vi′zēr, *n.* A part of a helmet, perforated for the purpose of seeing through; a mask used to disfigure and disguise; the forepiece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes. — **Vis′ored**, -ērd, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. — **Vis′ta**, -tȧ, *n.*; *pl.* -TAS, -tȧz. A view, esp. a distant view, through or between intervening objects, as trees; trees or other things that form an avenue. — **Vis′ual**, vizh′u-al, *a.* Belonging or relating to, sight; used in sight. — *Visual angle.* (*Opt.*) The angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object. — *V. point.* A point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite. — *V. ray.* A line of light supposed to come to the eye from a point of the object seen.

Visne, vēn *or* ve′ne, *n.* Neighborhood; venue, q. v.

Visor, Vista, Visual. See under VISION.

Vital, vi′tal, *a.* Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing or necessary to life; containing life; living; being the seat of life, or that on which life depends; very necessary; highly important; essential; immediate; absolute. — **Vi′tals**, -talz, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve; the part essential to life, or to a sound state. — **Vi′tally**, *adv.* In a vital manner; so as to give life; essentially. — **Vital′ity**, -tal′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* State or quality of being vital; the principle of life; animation. — **Vi′talize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To make vital or alive; to give life to.

Vitellary, vit′el-la-rĭ, *n.* The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

Vitiate, Vitiosity, etc. See under VICE, a defect.

Vitreous, vit′re-us, *a.* Of, pert. to, derived from, consisting of, or resembling, glass. — *Vitreous electricity.* The kind of electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as disting. fr. that developed by the friction of resinous substances, — called also *positive electricity.* — **Vit′reousness**, *n.* — **Vitres′cence**, *n.* State or quality of being vitreous; quality of being capable of conversion into glass. — **Vitres′cent**, -sent, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **Vit′rify**, -rĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To convert into glass by fusion, or the action of heat. — *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass. — **Vitrifac′tion**, -rĭ-fak′shun, *n.* Act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass by heat. — **Vitrifact′ure**, -fak′chur, *n.* The manufacture of glass and pottery. — **Vit′rifi′able**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Vit′rifica′tion**, *n.* Vitrifaction. — **Vit′riform**, -fôrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass. — **Vit′riol**, -rĭ-ol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A soluble sulphate of any of the metals; sulphuric acid. — *Oil of vitriol.* Concentrated sulphuric or vitriolic acid, — popularly so called, because, like oil, when poured from one vessel into another, it makes no noise. — *Blue vitriol.* Sulphate of copper. — *Green v.* Copperas; sulphate of iron. — *White v.* Sulphate of zinc. — **Vit′riolate**, -rĭ-o-lāt, **-riolize**, -rĭ-ol-īz, *v. t.* To convert into a vitriol. — **Vitriol′ic**, *a.* Pert. to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it. — *Vitriolic acid.* (*Chem.*) Sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol.

Vituline. See under VEAL.

Vituperate, vi-tu′pēr-āt, *v. t.* To find fault with, overwhelm with abuse, censure. — **Vitu′pera′tion**, *n.* Act of vituperation; abuse; severe censure; blame. — **Vitu′perative**, -pēr-a-tiv, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; abusive.

Vivacious, Vivandière, Vivary, etc. See under VIVID.

Vivid, viv′id, *a.* True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; lively; clear; lucid; bright; intense; quick; sprightly; spirited; active. — **Viv′idly**, *adv.* In a vivid manner; with life; with brightness; in bright colors; with animated exhibition to the mind. — **Viv′idness**, *n.* — **Viva′cious**, vi-va′shus, *n.* Sprightly in temper or conduct; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jocund; light-hearted. — **Viva′ciousness, Vivac′ity**, -vas′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Life; spiritedness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; air of life and activity. — **Viv′ify**, -ĭ-fī, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fīd), -FYING.] To endue with life, quicken, animate. — **Vivif′ic, Vivif′ical**, vi-vif′ik-al, *a.* Giving life; reviving; enlivening. — **Vivif′icate**, -ĭ-kāt, *v. t.* To vivify. — **Viv′ifica′tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; restoration of life; revival. — **Viv′ifica′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Able to vivify, animate, or give life. — **Vivip′arous**, vi-vip′a-rus, *a.* Producing young in a living state, as all mammals. — **Viv′isec′tion**, *n.* The dissection or experimental cutting, etc., of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making physiological investigations. — **Vivandière**, ve-von′-de-âr′, *n.* A female sutler. — **Viva′rium, Vi′vary**, -va′rĭ-um, -va-rĭ, *n.* A place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals.

Vixen, vik′sn, *n.* A she-fox; a cross, ill-tempered woman. — **Vix′enly**, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

Viz, *for* vĭ-del′ĭ-set, but usually spoken *namely.* To wit; that is; namely. [See VIDELICET under VIDE.]

Vizier, viz′yēr *or* vĭ-zēr′, *n.* A councilor of state; a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries. — *Grand Vizier.* The chief minister of the Turkish empire.

Vocal, vo′kal, *a.* Having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; of, or pert. to, a vowel or voice-sound; also, spoken with tone, intonation, and resonance; sonant, — said of certain articulate sounds. — *Vocal chords* or *cords.* (*Anat.*) Two thick and strong fibrous bands in the larynx, covered externally by a thin and delicate mucous membrane, and specially concerned with the formation of sound: see LARYNX. — *V. music.* Music made by the voice, disting. fr. *instrumental music.* — **Vo′cally**, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice; orally; in words; verbally. — **Vocal′ic**, *a.* Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds. — **Vo′calist**, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician, as opp. to an instrumental performer. — **Vocal′ity**, -ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being vocal; utterableness; resonance. — **Vo′calize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To form into voice, make vocal or sonant; to practice singing on the vowel sounds. — **Vo′caliza′tion**, *n.* Act of vocalizing; formation and utterance of vocal sounds. — **Voc′ule**, vok′ūl, *n.* A faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*. — **Vo′cable**, -ka-bl, *n.* A word; term; name; esp., a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning. — **Vocab′ulary**, -u-la-rĭ, *n.* A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained; sum or stock of words employed. — **Voca′tion**, *n.* Call; summons; citation; esp., designation to a particular state or profession; destined or appropriate employment; calling; trade; profession; occupation; designation; destination. (*Theol.*) The bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation. — **Voc′ative**, -a-tiv, *a.* Relating to, or used in, calling or address, — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed. — **Vocif′erate**, -sif′ēr-āt, *v. i.* To cry out with vehemence, exclaim, shout, clamor. — *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice, bellow, bawl, roar, hoot, clamor. — **Vocif′era′tion**, *n.* Act of vociferating; a violent outcry; exclamation; clamor; bawling; bellowing. — **Vocif′erous**, -ēr-us, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

—**Voice**, vois, *n.* Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth; utterance; the tone or sound emitted by anything; intonated quality of utterance, as disting. fr. mere breath sound; mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound; distinctive character or quality of tone; language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; command, precept, —chiefly in Scriptural language. (*Gram.*) A group of inflections constituting that form of a verb, by means of which the relation of the subject of the affirmation to the action expressed by the verb is indicated. —*v. t.* [VOICED (voist), VOICING.] To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of.—*Active voice.* (*Gram.*) That form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action expressed by it. —*Middle v.* That form of the verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent, or doer, and the object of the action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself. —*Passive v.* That form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the object, or person affected by the action. —**Voiced**, voist, *p. a.* Furnished with a voice. —**Voice'less**, *a.* Having no voice; dumb.

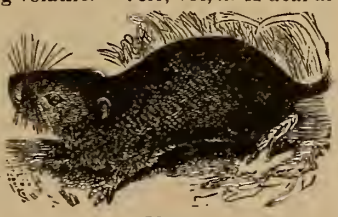
Vodka, vod'kȧ, *n.* A Russian intoxicating drink, distilled from rye.

Vogue, vōg, *n.* Temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception, — used now exclusively as part of the phrase *in vogue.*

Voice, etc. See under VOCAL.

Void, void, *a.* Vacant; empty; not occupied; being without; destitute; free; having no incumbent; unoccupied; having no legal or binding force; null; not sufficient to produce its effect; unsubstantial; vain. —*n.* An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness. —*v. t.* To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit, leave; to throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate; to render of no validity or effect; to vacate, annul. —**Void'able**, *a.* Capable of being voided or evacuated. (*Law.*) Capable of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being avoided. —**Void'ance**, -ans, *n.* Act of voiding or emptying; ejection; esp., ejection from a benefice; state of being void; vacancy, as of an incumbent in a benefice. —**Void'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls; a tray, or basket, used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away from a given place. —**Void'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being void; emptiness; vacuity; destitution; nullity; inefficacy.

Volant, vo'lant, *a.* Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; passing from place to place; current; nimble; light and quick; active; rapid. —**Vol'atile**, -a-til, *a.* Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aëriform state; lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; fickle; apt to change. —**Vol'atileness**, -til'ity, -til'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; great sprightliness; mutability; lightness; giddiness; levity; fickleness. —**Vol'atilize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To render volatile, cause to exhale or evaporate. —**Vol'atil'iza'tion**, *n.* Act or process of volatilizing, or rendering volatile. —**Vole**, vōl, *n.* A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. (*Zoöl.*) A rodent animal of many terrestrial and aquatic species, of or allied to the rat and mouse families, and including the water rat and meadow mouse. —**Volée**, vo-la', *n.* (*Mus.*) A rapid flight of notes. —**Vol-au-vent**, vōl-o-voN', *n.* (*Cookery.*)



Vole.

A light puffed paste, which is filled, after baking, with a ragout of minced sweetbreads, chicken, game, or fish. —**Volley**, vol'lĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS, -liz. A flight of missiles; the discharge of many small arms at once; an explosive burst or emission of many things at once.—*v. t.* [VOLLEYED (-lid), -LEYING.] To discharge with a volley. —*v. i.* To be thrown out or discharged at once; to be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley.

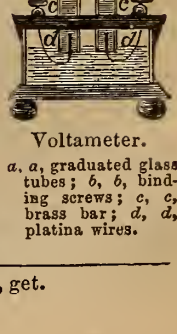
Volcano, vol-ka'no, *n.*; *pl.* -NOES, -nōz. A conical hill or mountain having a crater from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, etc., are ejected. —**Volcan'ic**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, a volcano, or to volcanoes; produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano. —**Vol'canist**, **Vul'canist**, *n.* One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes; one who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains. —**Vulca'nian**, -nĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Vulcan, or to works in iron or other metals. —**Vul'caniza'tion**, *n.* Art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur, — as invented by C. Goodyear, of New York.—**Vul'canize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd), -IZING.] To change the properties of (caoutchouc, or India-rubber), by vulcanization.—**Vul'canite**, -īt, *n.* Same as EBONITE, q. v. under EBONY.

Vole, **Volée**. See under VOLANT.

Volition, vo-lish'un, *n.* Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will; power of willing or determining; choice; preference; determination; purpose. —**Vol'untary**, -un-ta-rĭ, *a.* Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; unconstrained by the interference of another; of his or its own accord; spontaneous; done by design or intention; purposed; intended; subject to, or regulated by, the will; endowed with the power of willing. (*Law.*) Free; without compulsion; without consideration; gratuitous. —*n.* (*Mus.*) A piece played by a musician often extemporarily, according to his fancy; now generally used to indicate the organ-playing at the opening of church service.—**Vol'untarily**, -ta-rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* **Vol'untariness**, *n.* —**Vol'unteer'**, -tēr', *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. (*Mil.*) One who enters into service voluntarily, but when in service is subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. (*Law.*) One to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration. —*a.* Entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers. —*v. t.* [VOLUNTEERED (-tērd'), -TEERING.] To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion. —*v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. —**Volupt'uous**, vo-lŭp'chōō-us, *a.* Full of delight or pleasure; ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire; sensual; given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure. —**Volupt'uary**, -chōō-a-rĭ, *n.* A voluptuous person; one who makes his own bodily enjoyment his chief object or care; sensualist; epicure. —*a.* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure.

Volley. See under VOLANT.

Voltaic, vol-ta'ik, *a.* Pert. to, originated by, or named after Alessandro *Volta*, an Italian philosopher, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action and established this branch of electric science; pert. to voltaism, or voltaic electricity.—*Voltaic battery.* An apparatus, consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the 2 poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery. See GALVANIC BATTERY.—*V. electricity.* That form of electricity which is developed by chemical action, as in a voltaic pile or battery; galvanism. —*V. pile.* The form of battery devised by Volta, consisting of a column of successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between the 2 contiguous pairs.—**Vol'taism**, -tā-izm, *n.* That form of electricity developed by chemical action between metals and liquids; the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity. —called also *galvanism.*—**Voltam'eter**, -e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for meas-



Voltameter.

a, *a*, graduated glass tubes; *b*, *b*, binding screws; *c*, *c*, brass bar; *d*, *d*, platina wires.

uring the voltaic electricity passing through it, by its effect in decomposing water. — **Volt**, vōlt, *n.* The standard unit of electrical tension, or electro-motive force.

Voltigeur, vol′te-zhēr′, *n.* A leaper; vaulter. (*Mil.*) A light infantry soldier, disting. fr. a grenadier.

Voluble, vol′u-bl, *a.* Easily rolling or turning; rotating; apt to roll; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent. — **Vol′ubil′ity**, *n.* State or quality of being voluble; aptness to roll; act of rolling; fluency of speech. — **Vol′ubly**, *adv.* In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner. — **Vol′ume**, -ūm, *n.* Orig. a roll; scroll; a book; tome; esp., that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover; anything of a rounded or swelling form; a contortion; whirl; dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, etc. (*Mus.*) Power, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone. — **Volu′minous**, -mĭ-nus, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications; of great volume or bulk; large; extensive; bulky; having written much, or made many or bulky volumes; copious; diffuse. — **Volu′minously**, *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously. — **Volu′minousness**, *n.* — **Volute′**, -lūt′, *n.*

Corinthian. Ionic.

Volutes of Ionian and Corinthian Capitals.

(*Arch.*) A kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals. — **Vol′umet′ric**, *a.* (*Analytical Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of re-agents.

Voluntary, Volunteer, Voluptuous, etc. See under VOLITION.

Volute. See under VOLUBLE.

Vomit, vom′it, *v. i.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke, spew. — *v. t.* To throw up, disgorge, puke; to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth, emit. — *n.* The matter ejected from the stomach. (*Med.*) An emetic. — *Black vomit.* (*Med.*) A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds, — one of the most fatal symptoms of yellow fever. — **Vomi′tion**, -mish′un, *n.* Act or power of vomiting. — **Vom′itive**, -ĭ-tiv, *a.* Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. — **Vom′itory**, -ĭ-to-rĭ, *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic; vomitive. — *n.* An emetic; a vomit; a principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater. — **Vom′ica**, -ĭ-ka, *n.* (*Med.*) An abscess in the lungs; an abscess in other soft, spongy organs. — **Vom′ic-nut**, *n.* Same as NUX VOMICA, q. v. — **Vomi′to**, vo-me′to, *n.* (*Med.*) The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

Voracious, vo-ra′shus, *a.* Greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow; ravenous; rapacious; greedy. — **Vora′ciously**, *adv.* — **Vora′ciousness, Vorac′ity**, -ras′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being voracious. — **Vorag′inous**, -raj′ĭ-nus, *a.* Full of gulfs.

Vortex, Vortical, etc. See under VERSE.

Votary, Vote, Votive, etc. See under VOW.

Vouch, vowch, *v. t.* [VOUCHED (vowcht), VOUCHING.] To call upon to witness; to warrant, maintain by affirmation; to back, support, establish; to obtest, attest, confirm, asseverate, aver, protest, assure. (*Law.*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title. — *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. — **Vouchee′**, -ē′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is called into court to make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. — **Vouch′er**, *n.* One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to anything; a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. (*Law.*) Act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title. — **Vouch′er, -or**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. — **Vouchsafe′**, *v. t.* [VOUCHSAFED (-sāft′), -SAFING.] To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To condescend, deign, yield; to descend or stoop.

Voudoo, vōō′dōō, *n.* The object worshiped by the professors of Voudooism; a votary of Voudooism. — **Vou′dooism**, -izm, *n.* An African superstition, involving witchcraft, prevalent among the negroes of the W. Indies and some of the southern U. S.

Voussoir, vōōs-swär′, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge, vault, etc.

Vow, vow, *n.* A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a devotion of one's self; a promise of fidelity; pledge of love or affection. — *v. t.* [VOWED (vowd), VOWING.] To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise; to assert solemnly, asseverate. — *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise. — **Vow′er**, *n.* — **Vote**, vōt, *n.* Wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; ticket; expression of will by a majority; result of voting. — *v. i.* To give a vote, cast a ballot; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference. — *v. t.* To choose by suffrage, elect; to enact, establish, grant, etc., by a vote; to determine. — **Vot′er**, *n.* One who votes, or has a legal right to vote. — **Vo′tive**, -tiv, *a.* Given by vow; devoted. — **Vo′tively**, *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow. — **Vo′tary**, -ta-rĭ, *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised. — *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by vow or promise. — **Vo′taress**, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

Vowel, vow′el, *n.* (*Gram.*) An utterance of the human voice made through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered; a letter which can be pronounced by itself; a letter or character which represents such a sound. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, a vowel; vocal. — **Vow′eled**, -eld, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Voyage, voi′ej, *colloq.* voij, *n.* Orig. a passage on the way; a journey in general; but now chiefly confined to a passage by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. — *v. i.* [VOYAGED (voi′ejd *or* voijd), VOYAGING.] To take a voyage or journey; *esp.*, to sail or pass by water. — *v. t.* To travel, pass over. — **Voyageur**, vwŏ′yä′zhēr′, *n.* A traveler, — the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, etc., in transporting goods on the waters and across the portages, to and from the remote stations at the northwest.

Vraisemblance, vra-son-bläns′, *n.* Appearance of truth; probability.

Vulcanize, Vulcanite, etc. See under VOLCANO.

Vulgar, vul′gēr, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the mass or multitude of people; common; general; ordinary; public; in general use; vernacular; belonging or relating to the common people; pert. to common life; plebeian; of little or no value; lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; offensive to good taste, refined feelings, or delicacy. — *n.* The common people. — *Vulgar fraction.* (*Arith.*) A fraction expressed by a numerator and denominator; a common fraction: thus, ⅔. — **Vul′garism**, -gēr-izm, *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression. — **Vulgar′ity**, -găr′ĭ-tĭ, *n.* Quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society; grossness or clownishness of manners or language. — **Vul′garize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-gēr-īzd), -IZING.] To make vulgar. — **Vul′garly**, -gēr-lĭ, *adv.* In a vulgar manner; in the ordinary manner among the common people; commonly; rudely; clownishly. — **Vul′gate**, -gāt, *n.* Orig. a very ancient Greek or Latin version of the Scriptures, afterwards Jerome's Latin version. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vulnerable, vul′nēr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being wounded; susceptible of external injuries; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable. — **Vul′nerableness, -abil′ity**, *n.* State of being, etc.

—**Vul'nerary**, -a-rĭ, *a.* Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.—*n.* (*Med.*) Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulpine, vul'pin, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

Vulture, vul'chur, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A rapacious carrion-eating bird of large size and many species, having more or less of the head and neck naked.—**Vult'urine**, -chur-in, *n.* Of, or pert. to, the vulture; having the qualities of, or resembling, the vulture; rapacious. —**Vult'urous**, -us, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

Vulva, vul'vă, *n.* (*Anat.*) The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female; sometimes all the external parts of the female genital organs.

Vying. See VIE.

W.

W, dub'l-u, the 23d letter of the Eng. alphabet, takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U: in Eng. it performs the double office of a consonant and a vowel, being a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *wail, forward*, and a vowel at the end of syllables, as in *new, now;* but it never occurs at the end of a syllable except when united to another vowel.

Wabble, wob'bl, *v. i.* [-BLED (-bld), -BLING.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other, incline alternately to one side and the other; to rock, vacillate,—said of a turning or whirling body.—*n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung.

Wacke, Wacky, wak'ĭ, *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety.—*Gray wacke.* A kind of conglomerate grit-rock, composed of rounded pebbles and sand.

Wad, wod, *n.* A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow; a little mass of some soft or flexible material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close; a soft mass of some loose fibrous substance for stopping an aperture.—*v. t.* [WADDED, -DING.] To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding; to insert or crowd a wad into.—**Wad, Wadd**, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy oxide of manganese,—sometimes applied also to plumbago or black lead.—**Wad'ding**, *n.* A wad, or materials for making wads; a soft stuff of loose texture, for stuffing garments, etc.; sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

Wade, wād, *v. i.* To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, sand, etc.; to move or pass with difficulty or labor.—*v. t.* To pass or cross by walking in or through a yielding substance.—**Wad'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, wades. (*Ornith.*) One of an order of long-legged birds that wade in the water in search of food.—**Wad'dle**, wod'dl, *v. i.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To walk with short steps, throwing the body to one side and the other, like a duck, or a very fat person.

Wady, wod'ĭ, *n.* The channel of a water-course, which is dry, except in the rainy season.

Wafer, wa'fĕr, *n.* A thin cake or leaf of flour and other ingredients; a thin leaf-like bread, used by the Rom. Catholics in the Eucharist; a thin disk of dry paste, usually colored, used in sealing letters, etc.—*v. t.* [WAFERED (-fērd), -FERING.] To seal or close with a wafer.—**Waf'fle**, wof'fl, *n.* A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

Waft, wâft, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; to float, swim, fly.—*v. i.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; to float.—*n.* A signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air.—**Waft'age**, -ej, *n.* Conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water; transportation; carriage.

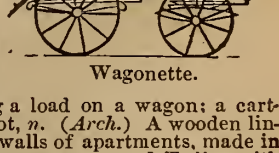
Wag, wag, *v. t.* [WAGGED (wagd), WAGGING.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to cause to vibrate, as a part of the body.—*v. i.* To move one way and the other, be shaken to and fro, vibrate; to be in action or motion, move, stir.—*n.* A man full of sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow; humorist; wit.—**Wag'gery**, -gĕr-ĭ, *n.* Manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humor; pleasantry.—**Wag'gish**, *a.* Like a wag; roguish in merriment or good humor; done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; sportive; roguish; droll; frolicsome.—**Wag'gle**, -gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To reel, sway, move from side to side, waddle; to move with a wagging motion.—*v. t.* To move frequently one way and the other, wag.—**Wag'tail**, *n.* A small insectivorous running bird, of several species,—noted for brisk and lively motions and for incessantly jerking its long tail up and down.

Wagtail.

Wage, wāj, *v. t.* [WAGED (wājd), WAGING.] To pledge, hazard on the event of a contest, stake, bet, lay, wager; to expose one's self to (a risk), venture; to carry on (a war).—*n.* That for which one labors; hire; stipend; salary; pay; compensation; remuneration; fruit; stipulated payment for service performed,—almost solely in pl.—**Wa'ges**, -jez, *n.* A compensation given to a hired person for services; price paid for labor; hire; stipend; salary; pay; recompense.—**Wa'ger**, -jĕr, *n.* Something deposited or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; stake; pledge; that on which bets are laid.—*v. t.* [WAGERED (-jĕrd), WAGERING.] To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay, bet.—*v. i.* To make a bet, lay a wager.—*Wager of battle.* (*Anc. Law.*) The giving of gage or pledge for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, criminal, and civil causes.

Waggery, Waggle, Wagtail, etc. See under WAG.

Wagon, wag'un, *n.* A 4-wheeled vehicle; esp., one used for carrying freight.—**Wag'onage**, -un-ej, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.—**Wag'oner**, *n.* One who conducts a wagon; a wagon-driver. (*Astron.*) A constellation; Ursa Major; Charles's Wain.—**Wag'onette'**, -un-et', *n.* A kind of carriage to contain 6 or 8 persons.—**Wain**, wān, *n.* A 4-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods; a wagon. (*Astron.*) A constellation; Ursa Major.—**Wain'-rope**, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.—**Wain'scot**, -skot, *n.* (*Arch.*) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, made in panels.—*v. t.* [WAINSCOTED, -SCOTING.] To line with boards or panel-work, or as if with panel-work.—



Wagonette.

—**Wain'scoting**, *n.* Act of covering or lining with boards in panel; material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

Wagtail. See under WAG.

Waif, wāf, *n.* A thing blown by the wind, drifted by the waters, or preserved or coming by chance; a stray; a wanderer; a homeless, unclaimed child. (*Law.*) Goods found of which the owner is not known; anything found, or without an owner; stolen goods thrown away by a thief in flight.—**Waive**, wāv, *v. t.* [WAIVED (wāvd), WAIVING.] To relinquish, give up claim to; not to insist on or claim; to refuse, forego; to throw away, cast off, reject, desert.—**Waiv'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of waiving, or not insisting on, some right, claim, or privilege.

Wail, wāl, *v. t.* [WAILED (wāld), WAILING.] To lament, moan, bewail, grieve over.—*v. i.* To express sorrow audibly, lament, weep.

Wain, Wainscot, etc. See under WAGON.

Waist, wāst, *n.* That part of the human body immediately below the ribs or thorax; small part of the body between thorax and hips; the middle part of other bodies; esp. (*Naut.*), that part of a ship between the quarter-deck and forecastle: see SHIP.—**Waist'band**, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, etc., which encompasses the waist; a sash worn by ladies around the waist.—**Waist'cloth**, *n.* A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist. (*Naut.*) A covering of canvas or tarpaulin for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and forecastle.—**Waist'coat**, *colloq.* wes'kut, *n.* A short coat or garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.

Wait, wāt, *v. i.* To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience, expect, watch, stay; to lie in ambush, as an enemy.—*v. t.* To stay for, await.—*n.* Ambush. *pl.* Musicians who perform at night or in the early morning; serenaders.—**Wait'er**, *n.* One who waits; an attendant, esp. at table; a salver; a vessel on which something is carried, as tea-furniture, etc.—**Wait'ing-maid, -wom'an**, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.

Waive, Waiver. See under WAIF.

Wake, wāk, *v. i.* [WAKED (wākt), WAKING.] To be or to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep; to hold a night revel; to awake, be awakened, cease to sleep; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state.—*v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to put in motion or action, arouse, excite; to bring to life again, re-animate; revive; to sit up, or watch at night with (a dead body).—*n.* Act of waking, or being awaked; state of forbearing sleep; vigils; an annual parish festival in commemoration of the dedication of a church; the sitting up of persons with a dead body, chiefly among the Irish.—**Wake'ful, -ful**, *a.* Indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.—**Wak'en**, wāk'n, *v. i.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To wake, cease to sleep, be awakened.—*v. t.* To excite or rouse from sleep, awaken; to excite to action or motion; to rouse into action, stir up.

Wake, wāk, *n.* The track left by a vessel in the water.

Wale, wāl, *n.* The mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh; a ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, etc. (*Naut.*) One of the strong planks extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different heights.—*v. t.* To mark with wales or stripes.

Walk, wawk, *v. i.* [WALKED (wawkt), WALKING.] To move along on foot, advance by steps, go on at a slower or faster rate, but without running; to move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement; to be stirring, be abroad, go restlessly about,—said of things or persons expected to remain quiet, as a sleeping or dead person; to behave, conduct one's self.—*v. t.* To pass through or upon, perambulate; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.—*n.* Act of walking; advance without running or leaping; act of walking for air or exercise; manner of walking; gait; step; that in or through which one walks; place or distance walked over; a place or region in which animals may graze; frequented track; habitual place of action; sphere; conduct; course of action; behavior.—*To walk the plank.* To walk off the plank into the water and be drowned,—fr. the practice of pirates who extended a plank from the side of a ship, and compelled captives to walk off into the water; to vacate an office by compulsion.—**Walk'ing-gen'tleman, -la'dy**, *n.* (*Theater.*) One who plays a subordinate part, requiring a good appearance, but few words.—**-leaf, -lēf**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An Amer. fern, whose fronds taper into slender prolongations, which often root at the apex, giving rise to new fronds. (*Entom.*) A flattened orthopterous insect of several species, found in E. Indies, Australia, and S. Amer.: it is allied to the mantis, and in general appearance it closely resembles a leaf.—**-staff**, *n.* A staff carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking; a cane.—**-stick**, *n.* A cane. (*Entom.*) An insect having a long, slender, wingless body, resembling a piece of stick.

Walking-leaf.

Wall, wawl, *n.* A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, park, town, etc.; one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room. *pl.* Fortifications in general; works for defense.—*v. t.* [WALLED (wawld), -LING.] To inclose with, or defend by, walls, or as if by walls; to close or fill with a wall.—*To drive to the wall.* To bring to extremities, push to extremes.—*To go to the w.* To be hard pressed or driven; to be the weaker party.—*To take the w.* To take the inner side of a walk, that is, the side next the wall; to take the precedence.—**Wall'-creep'er**, *n.* A small insectivorous bird, which climbs over the vertical surfaces of rocks and walls; the spider-catcher.—**-flow'er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous European evergreen plant, of several species, which grows wild in old walls, stony places, etc., and is cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers. A lady who lacks invitations to dance at a ball, and is left unoccupied at the side of the room.—**-fruit**, *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.—**-plate**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which rest joists, etc. [See QUEEN-POST or TIMBER.]—**-tent**, *n.* A tent with upright cloth sides.

Wall-creeper.

Wallachian, wawl-la'kĭ-an, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Wallachia, or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Wallachia, in Roumania; a Wallach; a Romance tongue or dialect spoken in Wallachia, etc.

Wallet, wol'let, *n.* A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for carrying the necessaries for a journey; a peddler's pack; bag-like purse; pocket-book for keeping money about the person; anything protuberant and swagging.

Wall-eye, wawl'i, *n.* An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color,—said usually of horses; an eye in which the white is very large and distorted.—**Wall'-eyed**, -īd, *a.* Having a wall-eye.

Wall-flower, -fruit, -tent. See under WALL.

Walloon, wal-lōōn', *n.* One of the descendants of the ancient Gallic Belgæ who live in Belgium and Rhenish Prussia and speak a dialect of French; their language.—*a.* Of, or pert. to, etc.

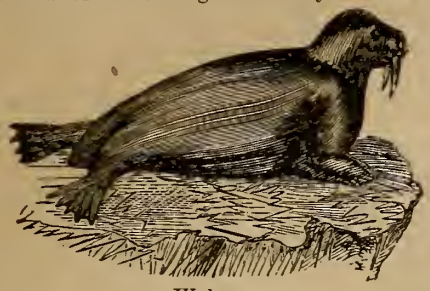
Wallop, wol'lup, *v. i.* [-LOPED (-lupt), -LOPING.] To boil with a continued bubbling; to waddle; to gallop; to be slatternly.—*v. t.* To beat, flog, whip.

Wallow, wol'lo, *v. i.* [-LOWED (-lōd), -LOWING.] To

roll one's self about, as in mire or on other substances; to flounder; to live in filth or gross vice.—**Wal'lower**, *n.* One who wallows. (*Mach.*) A lantern-wheel, or trundle. See TRUNDLE.

Walnut, wol'nut, *n.* A tree of several species, of which some are natives of the U. S.; its edible nut; its fine-grained wood, used for furniture, etc.

Walrus, wol'rus, *n.* A large, gregarious, marine mammal, of high northern latitudes, resembling the seal, and allied to it; the morse: it is hunted for its oil and hide and for the coarse-grained ivory of its tusks.



Walrus.

Waltz, wawlts, *n.* A dance performed by 2 persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; a piece of music composed for this dance.—*v. i.*. [WALTZED (wawltst), WALTZING.] To dance a waltz.

Wamble, wom'bl, *v. i.* To be disturbed with nausea; to move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

Wampum, wom'pum, *n.* Small beads made of shells, used by the N. Amer. Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, etc., as an ornament.

Wan, won, *a.* Having a pale or sickly hue; pale.—*v. i.* To grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks.

Wand, wond, *n.* A small stick; rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers and diviners.

Wander, won'dẽr, *v. i.* [-DERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To ramble here and there, range about; to go away, stray off, go astray, roam, rove, gad, straggle, deviate; to be delirious.—**Wan'derer**, *n.*

Wanderoo, won-dẽr-o͞o', *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar, having a grayish beard surrounding its face.

Wanderoo.

Wane, wān, *v. i.* [WANED (wānd), WANING.] To be diminished, decrease,—esp. applied to the illuminated part of the moon; to decline, fail, sink.—*n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator; decline; failure; decrease; declension.

Want, wawnt, *n.* State of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; destitution; poverty; need; that which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt; indigence; defect; failure; dearth; scarcity; scarceness.—*v. t.* To be without, be destitute of, lack; to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require, need; to feel need of, wish or long for, desire; to be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.—*v. i.* To be deficient or lacking; to fail, fall short; to be missed; not to be present; to omit, neglect, fail.—**Want'ing**, *p. a.* Absent; deficient; slack; remiss.—**Wan'ton**, won'tun, *a.* Moving or flying loosely; wandering or roving in gayety or sport; running to excess; loose; unrestrained; luxuriant; overgrown; not turned or formed with regularity; wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; deviating from the rules of chastity; lecherous; lascivious; libidinous.—*n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.—*v. i.* [WANTONED (-tund), -TONING.] To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel, frolic; to sport in lewdness or lasciviously.

Wapentake, wap'en-tāk, *n.* In some northern counties of Eng., a division or district, answering to the *Hundred* in other counties.

Wapiti, wap'I-tĭ, *n.* The Amer. elk,—a large polygamous N. Amer. deer with branching antlers, congener of the European red deer.

Wapiti.

War, wawr, *n.* A state of opposition or contest; enmity; hostility; a contest between nations or states, carried on by force; armed conflict of sovereign powers; the profession of arms; art of war.—*v. i.* [WARRED (wawrd), WARRING.] To contend, strive violently, fight; to make war, carry on hostilities, be in a state of contest by violence.—**War'fare**, *n.* Military service; war; hostilities; contest; struggle.—**War'like**, *a.* Fit, or disposed, for war; pert. or relating to war; martial; hostile; soldierly; soldier-like.—**War'-cry**, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.—**-dance**, *n.* A dance among savages preliminary to going to war.—**-horse**, *n.* A horse used in war; esp., a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; a charger.—**-whoop**, -hō͞op, *n.* The shout uttered by N. Amer. Indians in war.—**War'rior**, wôr'yẽr *or* wŏr'rĭ-ẽr, *n.* One engaged in or accustomed to, or who makes a business of, war; a soldier; champion.

Ancient War Horse, caparisoned.

Warble, wōr'bl, *v. t.* [WARBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to trill; to utter musically, carol; to cause to quaver or vibrate.—*v. i.* To be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously; to sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations.—*n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a song.—**War'bler**, *n.* One who, or that which, warbles; a singer; songster,—applied chiefly to birds.

Ward, wôrd, *v. t.* To keep in safety, watch, guard; to defend, protect; to fend off, repel, turn aside (as anything mischievous).—*n.* Act of guarding; watch; guard; guardianship; one whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; state of being under guard or guardianship; custody; the condition of a child under a guardian; means of guarding; one who, or that which, guards; defense; protection; defender; protector; a guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing; one who, or that which, is guarded,—as a minor or person under the care of a guardian; a certain division or quarter of a town or city, under the charge of an alderman; or a division of a hospital; a projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock.—**Ward'en**, wôrd'n, *n.* A keeper; guardian.—**Ward'enry**, **-n-rĭ**, **-enship**, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.—**Ward'er**, *n.* One who wards or keeps; a keeper; guard; a truncheon or

staff of command, the throwing down of which was a solemn act of prohibition to stay proceedings. — **Ward'robe**, *n.* A room, apartment, or portable closet, where clothes are kept, or wearing apparel is stored; wearing apparel in general. — **Ward'room**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room occupied as a messroom by the commissioned officers of a war-vessel. — **Ward'ship**, *n.* Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship; state of being under a guardian; pupilage. — **Ware, Wa'ry**, -rĭ, *a.* [-RIER; -RIEST.] Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; scrupulous; prudent; circumspect. — **Wa'rily**, -rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously. — **Wa'riness**, *n.* State or quality of being wary; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

Ware, wâr, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wear, veer.

Ware, wâr, *n.* Article of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; esp., in the plural, goods; commodities; merchandise. — **Ware'house**, *n.*; *pl.* -HOUSES. A storehouse for goods. — *v. t.* [WAREHOUSED, -HOUSING.] To deposit or secure in a warehouse; to place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid. — **Ware'house-man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who keeps a warehouse; in Eng., one who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods.

Ware, *adj.* See under WARD.

Warfare, War-horse, Warlike. See under WAR.

Warily, Wariness. See after WARY, under WARD.

Warlock, wôr'lok, *n.* A male witch; wizard; imp.

Warm, wôrm, *a.* Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; having the sensation of heat; glowing; flushed; having a high temperature; subject to heat; not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, etc., in spirit or temper; vehement; excited; passionate; ardent; zealous. (*Paint.*) Having yellow or yellow-red for a basis. — *v. t.* [WARMED (wôrmd), WARMING.] To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to make engaged or earnest; to excite interest, ardor, or zeal in. — *v. i.* To become moderately heated, ardent, or animated. — **Warm'ly**, *adv.* In a warm manner; eagerly; earnestly; ardently. — **Warm'-blood'ed**, *a.* Having warm blood; — applied esp. to birds and mammals. — **-heart'ed**, *a.* Possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty. — **Warm'ing-pan**, *n.* A pan for warming a bed. — **Warmth**, *n.* State or quality of being warm; gentle heat; a state of lively and excited interest; earnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm. (*Paint.*) The glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing.

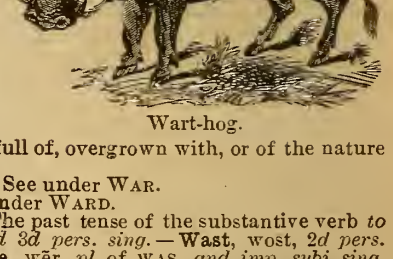
Warn, wôrn, *v. t.* [WARNED (wôrnd), WARNING.] To make ware or aware, give notice of probable danger or evil, admonish, notify or summon by authority; to caution against anything that may prove injurious. — **Warn'er**, *n.* One who warns; an admonisher. — **Warn'ing**, *n.* Caution against danger, or against faults or practices which incur danger, admonition; previous notice.

Warp, wôrp, *v. i.* [WARPED (wôrpt), WARPING.] To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction, as a board in seasoning or by shrinking; to turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate, swerve; to fly with a bending or waving motion. — *v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to turn aside from the true direction, pervert. (*Naut.*) To tow or move (a vessel) with a line or warp attached to buoys, anchors, etc. (*Rope-making.*) To run (yarns) off the reel into hauls to be tarred. — *n.* (*Weaving.*) The threads extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof. (*Naut.*) A towing-line; warping-hawser. — *n.* State of being warped or twisted. — **Warp'ing**, *n.* Act or operation of one who, or that which, warps; art or occupation of preparing the warp for weaving.

Warrant, wor'rant, *v. t.* To make secure, guaranty against harm; to give authority to do or forbear; to support by authority or proof, justify; to declare with assurance. (*Law.*) To secure to (a grantee) an estate granted; to assure; to indemnify against loss; to secure to (a purchaser) the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented; to assure (a thing sold) to the purchaser, — that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears or is represented to be. — *n.* That which warrants or authorizes; an instrument giving authority, or justifying the doing of anything. (*Law.*) A precept authorizing an officer to arrest, commit to prison, or execute a specified person, to search suspected premises, etc. That which vouches or insures for anything; guaranty; security; that which attests or proves; a voucher; a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing. — **War'rantable**, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. — **War'rantee'**, -te', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. — **War'ranter, -or**, *n.* One who warrants, gives authority, or legally empowers; one who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality. — **War'ranty**, -tĭ, *n.* (*Modern Law & Law of Contracts.*) An engagement, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. (*Insurance Law.*) A stipulation by a party insured, that certain things, relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or shall exist, or have been, or shall be done. Security; warrant; guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant, guaranty. — **War'ren**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls; a privilege which one has in his lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren*, to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. A piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits; a place for keeping fish, in a river. — **War'rener**, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

Warrior. See under WAR.

Wart, wôrt, *n.* A small, hard, rough excrescence on the skin; anything resembling such an excrescence. (*Bot.*) A glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants. — **Wart'-hog**, *n.* A pachyderm having a large head, tusks of remarkable size, and a thick fleshy lobe on each cheek, resembling a large wart. — **Wart'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having warts; full of, overgrown with, or of the nature of, warts.



Wart-hog.

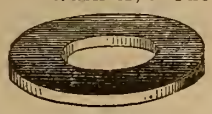
War-whoop. See under WAR.

Wary. See under WARD.

Was, woz. The past tense of the substantive verb *to be*, — *1st and 3d pers. sing.* — **Wast**, wost, *2d pers. sing.* — **Were**, wēr, *pl.* of WAS, *and imp. subj. sing. and pl.* — **Wert**, wērt, *2d pers. sing. of* WERE, *used as subj. imperf.*

Wash, wosh, *v. t.* [WASHED (wosht), WASHING.] To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water; to scrub with water, etc.; to cover with water, wet; to overflow or dash against; to waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; to remove by washing, take away by the action of water; to tint lightly and thinly; to overlay with a thin coat of metal. — *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution; to perform the business of cleansing clothes in water; to bear the operation of being washed; to be wasted or worn away by the action of water. — *n.* Act of washing, or ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water; flow or sweep of a body of water; a dashing against, as of tide or waves; the quantity of clothes washed at once; a piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; the shallowest part of a river or arm of the sea; a bog; marsh; fen; substances collected and de-

posited by the action of water; waste liquor, the refuse of food, etc., from a kitchen. (*Distilling.*) The fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, coated, etc., upon the surface; a cosmetic for the complexion; a liquid dentifrice; a preparation for the hair; a lotion; a thin coat of color, spread over spaces of a picture; a thin coat of metal, laid on anything for beauty or preservation. (*Naut.*) The blade of an oar.—**Wash'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, washes; a ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for other purposes. — **Wash'ing**, *n.* Act of one who washes; ablution; clothes washed, esp. those washed at one time; wash. — **Wash'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Watery; damp; soft; lacking substance or solidity; watery; weak; thin. — **Wash'-ball**, *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face. — **-board**, *n.* A board with a fluted or ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed; a board running round the walls of a room, next to the floor; mop-board. (*Naut.*) A broad, thin plank, fixed on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. — **-leath'er**, *n.* Split sheep-skin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois; buff leather for regimental bĕlts. — **-pot**, *n.* A pot or vessel in which anything is washed. — **Wash'er-wom'an**, *n.; pl.* -WOM'EN, -wim'en. A woman who washes clothes for others, or for hire.



Washer.

Wasp, wosp, *n.* A slender hymenopterous insect, of many species, building nests of paper (as the hornet), mud, etc.: the female is armed with a venomous sting.—**Wasp'ish**, *a.* Having a slender waist, like a wasp; quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; petulant; irascible; captious.

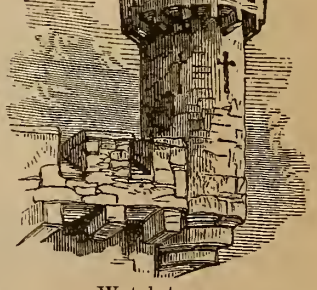
Wasp.

Wassail, wos'sil, *n.* An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. in drinking to one; a festive season; roistering festivity; intemperate indulgence; a liquor composed of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and roasted apple; a song or glee sung at a festive gathering. — *v. i.* [WASSAILED (-sild), -SAILING.] To hold a festivity; esp., one with much drinking of healths; to carouse. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or used for, wassail.—**Was'sailer**, -sil-ĕr, *n.* One who drinks wassail; a reveler.

Wast. See under WAS.

Waste, wāst, *v. t.* To bring to ruin, devastate, destroy; to wear away by degrees, impair gradually; to spread unnecessarily or carelessly, employ prodigally, lavish vainly. (*Law.*) To damage, impair, or injure (an estate) voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, etc., to go to decay; to squander, dissipate, lavish, desolate. — *v. i.* To be diminished, grow less, be consumed by any cause, dwindle. — *a.* Desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; dreary; dismal; lying unused; of no worth; valueless; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; unproductive; wild; uncultivated. — *n.* Act of wasting, devastating, desolating, squandering, lavishing, expending unnecessarily, carelessly, etc.; that which is wasted or desolate; devastated, uncultivated, or wild country; unoccupied or unemployed space; desert; that which is of no value; worthless remnant; refuse. (*Law.*) Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant. — **Wast'er**, *n.* One who wastes, lays waste, or devastates; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use. — **Waste'ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of waste; destructive to property; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.— **Waste'-book**, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal. — **-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, etc.

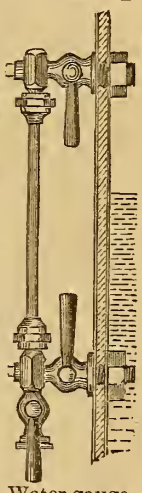
Watch, woch, *n.* Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; vigil; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance; formerly, a watching or guarding by night; opp. to "ward" (watching or guarding by day); one who watches, or those who watch; a sentry; guard; post or office of a watchman; place where he is posted; the period of the night in which one person, or one set of persons, stand as sentinels; a division of the night; a small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket. (*Naut.*) An allotted portion of time, usually 4 hours, for watching, or being on duty; that part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. — *v. i.* To be awake, be or continue without sleep, keep vigil; to be attentive or vigilant, be on the lookout, keep guard; to be expectant, wait, seek opportunity; to remain awake with any one as nurse or attendant. (*Naut.*) To float on the surface of the water, as a buoy. — *v. t.* [WATCHED (wocht), WATCHING.] To give heed to, keep in view, not lose from sight and observation; to tend, guard, have in keeping.— *Watch and watch.* An arrangement by which the watches are alternated every 4 hours. — *Dog'-watch.* (*Naut.*) A watch of 2 hours, of which there are 2, one fr. 4 to 6, the other fr. 6 to 8 P. M. — **Watch'er**, *n.* One who watches; esp., one who attends upon the sick during the night. — **Watch'ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of watch; careful to observe; vigilant; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful; heedful. — **Watch'fulness**, *n.* State or quality of being watchful; indisposition to sleep; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct. — **Watch'man**, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One set to watch; a sentinel; one who guards the streets of a city or a building by night. — **-dog**, *n.* A dog kept to guard premises or property, and to give notice of the approach of intruders. — **-house**, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed; a police station; a place where persons under temporary arrest by the police of a city are kept; a lock-up.— **-light**, -līt, *n.* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night; esp., a candle formerly used for this purpose, having a rush wick. — **-night**, *n.* The last night of the year, — observed by Wesleyans, Moravians, and others, who observe it by holding religious meetings to watch till the end of the old year.— **-tow'er**, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger. — **-word**, *n.* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; password.

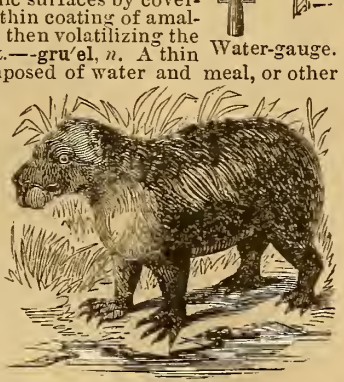


Watch-tower.

Water, waw'tĕr, *n.* The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc.; a body of water, standing or flowing; one of various liquid secretions, humors, etc., — so named from their resemblance to water; esp., urine; the color or luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* [WATERED (-tĕrd), -TERING.] To wet or overflow with water, irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to wet and calender (cloth), so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; to increase in apparent bulk, without adding to the real value, — as, to *water* stock, to issue new stock on pretense that the profits warrant such increase.— *v. i.* To fill with or shed water or liquid matter; to get or take in water; to grow moist when something excites the appetite — said of the mouth. — *To make water.* To pass urine. (*Naut.*) To admit water, leak. — *To make the mouth water.* A phrase denoting that something produces a longing desire, the sight or odor of food

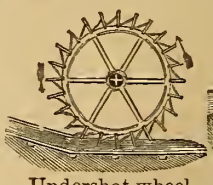
often causing an increased flow of saliva. — **Wa′terer,** *n.* One who waters. — **Wa′terman,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who manages water-craft; a boatman; ferryman. — **Wa′tery,** -tĕr-ĭ, *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid; abounding with water, wet; of, pert. to, or consisting of, water; aqueous; humid; damp. — **Wa′terish,** *a.* Resembling water; thin; watery; somewhat watery; moist. — **Wa′ter-back,** *n.* An iron chamber or a coil of pipes at the back of a cooking stove or range, through which water, when heated, is passed into the reservoir. — **-bail′iff,** -ba′lif, *n.* An officer of the customs, in Eng. for searching ships. — **-bear′er,** *n.* (*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac, and the constellation from which it is named; Aquarius. — **-brash,** *n.* (*Pathol.*) A disease characterized by burning pain in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid fluid; pyrosis. — **-cart,** *n.* A cart bearing water; esp., one by means of which water is sprinkled, as in the streets, etc. — **-cement,** -sem′ent *or* -se-ment′, *n.* Hydraulic cement. — **-clos′et,** *n.* A privy; esp., a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it. — **-col′or,** *n.* (*Paint.*) A color ground with water and gum or size; a color the vehicle of which is water. — **-course,** *n.* A stream of water; a river or brook; a channel or canal for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands. — **-cress,** *n.* A hardy, pungent, aquatic perennial plant of the nasturtium family, of several species, growing in running streams, etc., and used as a salad plant and an antiscorbutic. — **-cure,** *n.* (*Med.*) Mode or system of treating diseases with water; hydropathy, — applied also to an establishment where such treatment is employed. — **-dog,** *n.* A dog accustomed to the water; esp., a variety of the common dog, generally of a black color, with some white, remarkable for its aquatic habits, which render it valuable to sportsmen; a small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain; a sailor. — **-fall,** *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; cataract; a kind of female head-dress or arrangement of the long hair at the back of the head. — **-fowl,** *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. — **-gauge, -gage,** -gāj, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine. — **-gild′ing,** *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat. — **-gru′el,** *n.* A thin liquid food, composed of water and meal, or other farinaceous substance boiled. — **-hog,** *n.* A large, rodent, fish and vegetable eating, aquatic quadruped of S. Amer., allied to the guinea pig; the cabiai; capybara. — **-ice,** *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen, like ice-cream; a sherbet. — **-lev′el,** *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water; a leveling instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line. — **-lil′y,** *n.* An aquatic plant, of several genera and species, most of which have beautiful, and usually very fragrant, flowers, and large, floating leaves. — **-line,** *n.* (*Naut.*) A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water. — **-logged,** -logd, *a.* (*Naut.*) Reudered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water. — **-mark,** *n.* A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood; the usual limit of high or low water; a letter, device, etc., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture. — **-mel′on,** *n.* A cucurbitaceous plant of many varieties, and its pulpy fruit, which abounds with a sweetish watery juice. — **-mill,** *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water. — **-ou′sel, -ōō′zl,** *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the dipper. See OUSEL. — **-pot,** *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, etc. — **-pow′er,** *n.* The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; a source of power from water; a place where water may be readily used to drive machinery. — **-priv′ilege,** *n.* The right to use water for mills, or to drive machinery; a stream of water capable of being employed to drive machinery, as for a mill. — **-proof,** *a.* Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water. — **-proof′ing,** *n.* A substance or preparation for rendering anything, as cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water. — **-proof,** *n.* Cloth rendered water-proof; an outer garment made of rubber or water-proof cloth. — **-ram,** *n.* A machine by means of which water is raised by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised; a hydraulic ram. See HYDRAULIC RAM. — **-rot,** *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water. — **-shed,** *n.* A crest of land between 2 river-basins, etc., marking the limit from which water flows in opposite directions; the country or basin drained by any stream of water and its tributaries. — **-soak,** *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water. — **-spout,** *n.* A meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirlwind, usually observed over the sea. — **-tight,** *a.* So tight as not to admit water or to suffer it to escape; not leaky. — **-wheel,** *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water; — called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot-wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast-wheel* when at an intermediate point, and a *turbine-wheel*, when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time: see TURBINE. — **-work,** *n.* A hydraulic machine; a work, or collection of works, by which a supply of water is furnished, — chiefly in pl. — **Wa′tering-place,** *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship; a place to which people resort for mineral water, or for bathing, boating, etc.

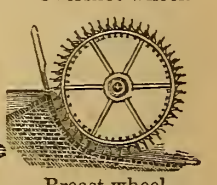

Water-gauge.


Water-hog.

Water-spout.

Overshot-wheel.


Undershot-wheel.


Breast-wheel.

Watt, wŏt, *n.* (*Elec.*) The electrical unit of power. One horse power is nearly equal to 746 watts.

Wattle, wot′tl, *n.* A twig or flexible rod; a hurdle made of such rods; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch; the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish. — *v. t.* [WATTLED (-tld), -TLING.] To bind with twigs; to twist or interweave, to plat.

Waul, wawl, *v. i.* To cry as a cat; to squall.

Wave, wāv, *n.* An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid; an undulation; billow; surge; breaker. (*Physics.*) A state of vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound. Water; anything resembling a wave in character, action, or appearance; inequality of surface; the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered; a waving or undulating motion; inequality; unevenness. — *v. i.* [WAVED (wāvd), WAVING.] To move loosely one way and the other; to undulate, fluctuate, flutter; to be moved, as a signal. — *v. t.* To raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other, brandish; to signal by a waving motion, beckon. — **Wav′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; playing to and fro; undulating. — **Wave′less**, *a.* Free from waves; unagitated. — **Wave′let**, *n.* A little wave; ripple. — **Wave′-of′fering**, *n.* An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward the 4 cardinal points. — **Wa′ver**, *v. i.* [-VERED (-vērd), -VERING.] To play or move to and fro; to be unsettled in opinion; to fluctuate, reel, vacillate.

Wave, wāv, *v. t.* To put off, cast off, cast away, reject, relinquish (a right, claim, or privilege).

Wax, waks, *n.* A solid, tenacious, easily molded substance, produced by bees for making the cells of their "comb;" any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance; as, a thick, tenacious substance, secreted in the ear; a wax-like composition used for uniting surfaces, or for excluding air, etc.; a composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. (*Bot.*) A wax-like product secreted by certain plants. (*Min.*) A substance, found in connection with certain deposits of rock-salt and coal. — *v. t.* [*imp.* WAXED (wakst); *p. p.* WAXED or WAXEN; WAXING.] To smear, rub, or treat with wax. — **Wax′en**, waks′n, *a.* Made of, or like, wax; soft; yielding; covered with wax. — **Wax′iness**, *n.* — **Wax′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; yielding; pliable. — **Wax′-can′dle**, *n.* A candle made of wax. — **-wing**, *n.* A bird, about 6 or 8 inches long: there are several species, most of which have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax. — **-work**, *n.* Work made of wax; esp., a figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings. — **Waxed′-end**, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, etc.

Wax-wing.

Wax, waks, *v. i.* To increase in size, grow, become larger or fuller; to pass from one state to another, become.

Way, wa, *n.* A moving; passage; progression; that by which one passes or progresses; road or path of any kind; length of space; distance; interval; course, or direction of motion or progress; means by which anything is reached or accomplished; scheme; device; manner; method; mode; fashion; regular course; habitual method of life or action; determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct. (*Naut.*) Progress; motion. *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched. — *By the way.* In passing; apropos; aside, as a thing apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject. — *By w. of.* As for the purpose of; as being; in character of. — *In the family w.* Pregnant; with child. — *In the w.* In a position, or of a character to obstruct, hinder, etc. — *In the w. of.* In a favorable position for doing, getting, meeting, etc. — *Out of the w.* So as not to fall in with, obstruct, or hinder; apart; aside; astray; not in the proper place or course; away from the usual or regular course or beaten track; odd; unusual; wrong. — *Right of w.* (*Law.*) A right of private passage over another's ground. — *To be under w., to have w.* (*Naut.*) To be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. — *To give w.* To recede, make room, yield, concede the place or opinion to another. (*Naut.*) To row or ply the oars vigorously. — *To make one's w.* To advance in life by efforts, advance successfully. — *To make w.* To give room for passing, or to make a vacancy. — **Way′-bill**, *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or amount of goods transported by it. — **-mark**, *n.* A mark to guide in traveling. — **-side**, *n.* The edge or border of a road or path. — **-sta′tion**, *n.* An intermediate station on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. — **Way′farer**, -fâr-ẽr, *n.* A traveler; passenger. — **Way′faring**, *a.* Traveling; passing; being on a journey. — **Way′lay**, *v. t.* [-LAID (-lād), -LAYING.] To lie in wait for; to watch insidiously in the way of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay. — **Way′ward**, *a.* Liking one's own way; full of humors; froward; perverse; willful.

Waywode, wa′wōd, *n.* A military commander in various Slavonic countries, — afterward applied to governors of towns or provinces; in Russia a high military title.

We, we, *pron.*; *pl.* of *I.* [*poss.* OUR or OURS; *obj.* US.] I and others; a number in whom I am included.

Weak, wēk, *a.* Wanting physical strength; as, feeble, infirm, sickly, exhausted; not able to sustain a great weight; easily broken or separated into pieces; not compact; not stiff; pliant; frail; soft; easily subduced or overcome; lacking force of utterance or sound; low; small; feeble; of less than the usual strength or spirit; or, lacking ability for an appropriate function or office; not possessing or manifesting intellectual, logical, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc., as, feeble of mind; spiritless; unwise; injudicious; foolish; not having full confidence or conviction; not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc.; not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth; wanting in point or vigor of expression; not prevalent or effective, or not felt to be prevalent; feeble; not wielding or having authority or energy; deficient in the resources essential to a ruler or nation. (*Stock Exchange.*) Tending towards lower prices, — as, a *weak* market. — **Weak′ling**, *n.* A weak or feeble creature. — **Weak′ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly; with little strength. — *a.* [-LIER; -LIEST.] Not strong of constitution; infirm. — **Weak′ness**, *n.* State or quality of being weak; want of physical strength; want of sprightliness or force, of steadiness or resolution, of moral force or effect upon the mind, or of judgment; weak trait or characteristic; defect; failing; fault; feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness. — **Weak′en**, wēk′n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make weak, lessen the strength of, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate; to reduce in strength or spirit.

Weal, wēl, *n.* A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness.

Wealden, wēld′n, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, or pert. to, the upper part of the oölitic series.

Wealth, welth, *n.* Large possession of money, goods, or land: riches; affluence; opulence; abundance. — **Wealth′y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Having wealth, or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent; rich. — *The wealthy.* Persons of the richer class.

Wean, wēn, *v. t.* [WEANED (wēnd), WEANING.] To accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast or the mother's milk; to detach or alienate (the affections) from any object of desire.

Weapon, wep′un, *n.* An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with; that with which one contends against another.

Wear, wâr, *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN; WEARING.] To carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, etc.; to have on; to have or exhibit an appearance of; to con-

sume by use, use up; to impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, etc.; to cause or occasion by friction or wasting; to affect by degrees. — *v. i.* To endure or suffer use; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition; to suffer injury by use or time; to be consumed by slow degrees. — *n.* Act of wearing, or state of being worn; consumptiou by use; thing worn; style of dress; the fashiou. — *Wear and tear.* The loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury to which anything is subject by use, accident, etc. — **Wear'able**, *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, worn. — **Wear'er**, *n.* One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; that which wastes or diminishes.

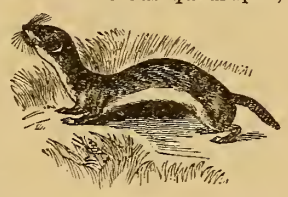
Wear, wâr, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To put (a ship) on another tack by turning her round, with the stern toward the wind; to veer.

Wear, wēr, *n.* A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, etc.; a fence set in a stream for catching fish.

Weary, we'rĭ, *a.* [-RIER; -RIEST.] Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion; tired; fatigued; causing wcariness; tiresome; irksome; wearisome. — *v. t.* [WEARIED (-rid), -RYING.] To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to make impatient by continuance; to harass by anything irksome; to jade, tire, fatigue, dispirit. — *v. i.* To grow tired, become exhausted or impatient. — **Wea'riless**, *a.* Incapable of being wearied. — **Wea'rily**, -rĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a weary manner. — **Wea'risome**, -rĭ-sum, *a.* Causing weariness; irksome; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying; vexatious.

Weasand, we'zand, *n.* The windpipe; canal through which air passes to and from the lungs; throttle.

Weasel, we'zl, *n.* A small carnivorous quadruped, about 6 inches in length, with a tail about 2 inches long: it is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements.



Weasel.

Weather, weth'ẽr, *n.* The state or condition of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or other meteorological conditions. — *v. t.* [WEATHERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To expose to the air; to air, season by exposure to air. (*Naut.*) To sail to the windward of; to pass between the wind and. To sustain the trying effect of; to endure, resist. — **Weath'ered**, -ẽrd, *a.* (*Arch.*) Made sloping, so as to throw off water. (*Geol.*) Having the surface altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements. — **Weath'er-beat'en**, -bēt'n, *a.* Beaten or harassed by, or worn by exposure to, the weather. — **-board**, *n.* (*Naut.*) That side of a ship which is toward the wind. (*Arch.*) A board used in weather-boarding houses, etc. — *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, etc. — **-bound**, *a.* Delayed by bad weather. — **-breed'er**, *n.* A fine day which is supposed to presage foul weather. — **-cock**, *n.* A vane, or weather-vane, — orig. often in the figure of a cock; any thing or person that turns easily and frequently. — **-gage**, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage or superiority. — **-glass**, *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of atmospheric pressure, and of the weather. — **-mold'ing**, **-mould'ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A canopy or cornice over doors or windows, to throw off the rain. — **-proof**, *a.* Proof against rough weather. — **-report'**, *n.* In the U. S., the daily report of meteorological observations, and of probable changes in the weather, published by the government. — **-strip**, *n.* A strip of wood, rubber, etc., covering the crack between an outer door or window and the threshold or casing, to exclude cold air, rain, snow, etc. — **-wise**, *a.* Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

Weave, wēv, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WOVEN or WOVE; WEAVING.] To unite (threads of any kind) in such a manner as to form a texture; to unitc intimately, or by close connection or intermixture; to form (cloth) by interlacing threads; to form into a fabric, compose. — *v. i.* To practice weaving, work with a loom; to become woven or interwoveu. — **Weav'er**, *n.* One who weaves. (*Ornith.*) A passerine bird of Africa and the E. Indies, which constructs nests, often pensile, by inter-weaving twigs and fibers. (*Entom.*) Au aquatic insect, the whirligig, q. v.

Weaver, Bird and Nest.

Weazen, we'zn, *a.* Thin; sharp: withered; wizened.

Web, web, *n.* That which is woven; a whole piece or bolt of cloth; the warp in a loom; texture; textile fabric; a network of very fine thread spun by a spider; a cobweb; anything resembling a web of cloth or a cobweb; an opaque film covering the cornea of the eye. (*Ornith.*) The membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls. — *v. t.* [WEBBED (webd), WEBBING.] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web: to envelop, entangle. — **Webbed**, webd, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane, or web. — **Web'bing**, *n.* A strong and narrow fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, etc., and for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, etc. — **Web'-foot**, *n.*; *pl.* -FEET. A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane. — **-foot'ed**, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

Wed, wed, *v. t.* To take for husband or for wife; to marry; to join in marriage, give in wedlock; to unite closely in affection, connect indissolubly or strongly. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony, marry. — **Wed'ded**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, wedlock or marriage. — **Wed'ding**, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials. — *Diamond wedding.* The 60th anniversary of a marriage, when husband and wife are both living, when presents of diamonds are made. — *Golden w.* The 50th anniversary. — *Silver w.* The 25th anniversary. — *China w.* The 20th anniversary. — *Crystal w.* The 15th anniversary. — *Tin w.* The 10th anniversary. — *Wooden w.* The 5th anniversary. — **Wed'lock**, *n.* Marriage; matrimony.

Wedge, wej, *n.* A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., — one of the *mechanical powers*, q. v.; anything in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn up in such a form. — *v. t.* [WEDGED (wejd), WEDGING.] To cleave or separate with a wedge; to rive; to force or drive as a wedge is driven; to force, as a wedge forces its way; to fix in the manner of a wedge; to fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

Wedge.

Wedlock. See under WED.

Wednesday, wenz'dĭ, *n.* The 4th day of the week.

Weed, wēd, *n.* Any plant that is useless, troublesome, noxious, or grows where it is not wanted; whatever is unprofitable or troublesome; anything useless; tobacco (with the definite article). — *v. t.* To free from weeds or noxious plants; to take away (noxious plants); to free from anything hurtful or offensive. — **Weed'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Relating to, consisting of, or abounding with, weeds; scraggy, ill-shaped, ungainly — said of horses, also of persons.

Weed, wēd, *n.* A garment; clothing; esp., an upper or outer garment; an article of dress worn in token of grief; esp., in pl., mourning garb.

Week, wēk, *n.* A period of 7 days, usually that reckoned from one Sunday to the next. — **Week'-day**, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday. — **Week'ly**, *a.* Pert. to a week, or to week days; happening, or done, once a week; hebdomadary. — *n.* A publica-

tion issued once a week. — *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

Ween, wēn, *v. i.* To think, imagine, fancy.

Weep, wēp, *v. i.* [WEPT, WEEPING.] To show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears, cry; to lament, complain; to flow or run in drops; to drop water, drip, be very wet; to hang the branches, as if in sorrow; to droop. — *v. t.* To lament, bewail, bemoan; to shed or pour forth (tears); to shed drop by drop, as if tears; to spend or consume in tears or weeping. — **Weep'er**, *n.* One who weeps; a white cuff on a black dress. — **Weep'ing wil'low**, *n.* A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

Weeping-willow.

Weevil, we'vl, *n.* A small coleopterous snout-bearing insect of 355 genera and nearly 4,000 species; these little beetles are very injurious to vegetation and vegetable products.

Weft, weft, *n.* The woof of cloth: the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage; a thing woven.

Weigh, wa, *v. t.* [WEIGHED (wād), WEIGHING.] To bear up, raise, lift (esp. an anchor) so that it hangs in the air; to examine by the balance, ascertain the weight of; to be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to ponder in the mind, estimate deliberately and maturely. — *v. i.* To have weight, be heavy; to be considered as important; to bear heavily, press hard. — *n.* A certain quantity estimated by weight; an Eng. measure of weight. — **Weigh'able**, *a.* Capable of being weighed. — **Weigh'er**, *n.* One who weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities. — **Weight**, wāt, *n.* The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth; measure of the force of gravity for a substance or body; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance; amount which anything weighs; pressure; burden; importance; influence; consequence; a scale or graduated standard of heaviness; a ponderous mass; something heavy; a definite mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies, moving machinery, etc. (*Mech.*) The resistance against which a machine acts, as opposed to the power which moves it. — *v. t.* To load with a weight or weights, load down, attach weights to. — **Weight'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Having weight; heavy; important; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious. — **Weight'ily**, -ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a weighty manner; ponderously; with force or impressiveness. — **Weight'iness**, *n.* State or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness; solidity; impressiveness; importance. — **Weight'less**, *a.* Having no weight; imponderable; light.

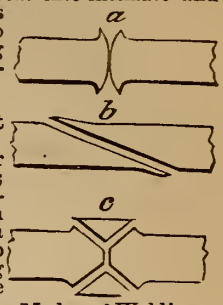
Weir, wēr, *n.* A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, etc.; a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish; a wear.

Weird, wērd, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; supernatural; unearthly; suggesting the unearthly; wild.

Welcome, wel'kum, *a.* Received with gladness; admitted willingly; producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy gratuitously. — *n.* Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a guest or new comer. — *v. t.* [WELCOMED (-kumd), -COMING.] To salute with kindness, as a new comer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

Weld, weld, *n.* A plant of the mignonette family growing in Eng. and various European countries; dyer's weed; also called wild woad, — used by dyers to give a yellow color; the color or coloring matter extracted from this plant.

Weld, weld, *v. t.* To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as 2 pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion. — *n.* State of being welded; joint made by welding.



Modes of Welding.

a, butt-weld, or jump-weld; *b*, scarf-weld; *c*, V-weld.

Welfare. See under WELL, *a.*

Welkin, wel'kin, *n.* The vault of heaven; the sky.

Well, wel, *n.* An issue of water from the earth; a spring; fountain; a source; a cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water: any deep hollow space, as for winding stairs. (*Naut.*) An inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage, etc.; an apartment in the hold of a fishing-vessel, having holes in the bottom to admit water for the preservation of fish. (*Mil.*) A hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. — *v. i.* [WELLED (weld), WELLING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow, spring. — **Well'-head**, *n.* A source, spring, or fountain. — **-hole**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The open space in the middle of a staircase, beyond the ends of the stairs. — **-spring**, *n.* A fountain; spring; source of continual supply. — **-sweep**, *n.* A long pole balanced upon a high post and used in drawing water by means of a bucket from a well.

Well, wel, *a.* [*compar.* and *superl.* wanting, but supplied by *better* and *best*, q. v.] Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense; being in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick; being in favor; favored; fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. — *adv.* In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly; suitably to one's condition, to the occasion, or to a proposed end or use; abundantly; fully; adequately; thoroughly; in such manner as is desirable; favorably; advantageously; conveniently; considerably; not a little; far. — *Well off.* In good condition, esp., as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — *W. to do.* Well off; prosperous, — used also adjectively. — **Wel'fare**, -fâr, *n.* Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness. — **Well'-be'ing**, *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity. — **-born**, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family. — **-bred**, *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined. — **-do'ing**, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties. — **-fa'vored**, -vērd, *a.* Handsome; well formed; pleasing to the eye. — **-man'nered**, -nērd, *a.* Polite; well-bred; complaisant. — **-mean'ing**, *a.* Having a good intention. — **-meant**, -ment, *a.* Rightly intended; kind; friendly. — **-nigh**, -nī, *adv.* Almost; nearly. — **-spoken**, -spōk'n, *a.* Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly; spoken with propriety. — **-wish'er**, *n.* One who wishes another well; a person benevolently inclined.

Welladay, wel'a-da, *interj.* Alas!

Welsh, welsh, *a.* Pert. or relating to Wales, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing.* or *pl. sing.* The language of Wales, or of the Welsh. *pl.* (*Geog.*) The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welt, welt, *n.* That which, being folded or brought round, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn something; a small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down; a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole. — *v. t.* To sew a welt on.

Welter, wel'tēr, *v. i.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow, tumble

about, esp. in anything foul or defiling; to rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.

Wen, wen, *n.* (*Med.*) A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin. Also, goitre.

Wench, wench, *n.* A young woman; esp. a low, vicious, coarse young woman; a drab; strumpet; (*Southern U. S.*) a black woman; colored female servant; negress. — *v. i.* [WENCHED (weucht), WENCHING.] To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

Wend, wend, *n.* One of a Sclavic race of Prussia and Saxony. — **Wend'ic**, *n.* The language of, etc.; Sorbian; Lusatian.

Wend, wend, *v. i.* To go, pass, betake one's self. — *v. t.* To direct, betake. — **Went**, *imp.* of *wend*, — now used as the preterit of *go*.

Wept. See WEEP.

Were, **Wert**. See under WAS.

Werst, wĕrst, *n.* A Russian measure of length; a verst. See VERST.

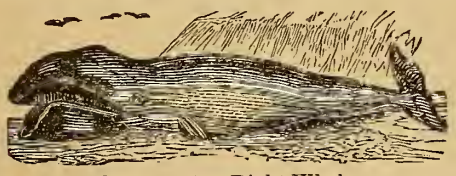
Wesand. See WEASAND.

West, west, *n.* The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point, direction, or region opposed to east: see COMPASS; a country situated in a region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another. — *a.* Situated toward the west, or in the direction of the setting sun; relating to the west; coming or moving from the west, or western region. — *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward. — **West'ering**, *a.* Passing to the west. — **West'erly**, *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; moving from the westward. — *adv.* Tending, going, or moving, toward the west. — **West'ern**, *a.* Situated in the west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; moving toward the west. — **West'ward**, *adv.* Toward the west. — **West'wardly**, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

Wet, wet, *a.* [WETTER; WETTEST.] Containing, consisting of, soaked or drenched with, or having the surface moistened with water or other liquid; full of moisture; very damp; rainy; nasty; humid; moist. — *n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; rainy, foggy, or misty weather. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WET (rarely WET'TED); WETTING.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquid. — **Wet'ness**, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere. — **Wet'nurse**, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, esp. the child of another woman. — **-shod**, *a.* Having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

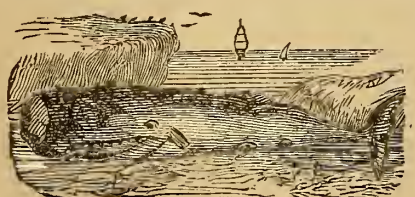
Wether, weth'ĕr, *n.* A castrated ram.

Whack, hwak, *v. t.* To strike, give a heavy or resounding blow to. — *v. i.* To strike anything with a smart blow. — *n.* A resounding blow.



Greenland or Right Whale.

Whale, hwāl, *n.* A very large fish-shaped air-breathing marine cetaceous mammal of several species: the Greenland or right whale, the fin-backed whale, and some other species feed upon minute mollusks, etc.,



Sperm Whale.

live principally in northern seas, and yield train oil and whalebone; the *right whale*, when fully grown, is fr. 50 to 65 or 70 feet in length, and fr. 30 to 40 in circumference: the *fin-backed whale*, called also *razor-backed whale and great northern rorqual*, is prob. the longest animal in creation, sometimes exceeding 100 ft. in length: the *sperm whale* or *cachalot*, found esp. in the southern seas, feeds upon cuttlefish, etc., yields spermaceti and sperm oil (but not whalebone), and is about 80 feet long. — **Whale'bone**, *n.* A firm, elastic substance resembling horn, taken from the upper jaw of the right whale, etc., used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, etc.; baleen. — **Whale'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man employed in the whale-fishery. — **Whal'er**, *n.* A ship or person employed in the whale-fishery.

Whap, hwop, *n.* A blow, or quick, smart stroke.

Whapper, hwop'ĕr, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind, — applied esp. to a bold lie.

Wharf, hwôrf, *n.*; *pl.* prop. WHARFS (hwôrfs), but WHARVES (hwôrvz) is often used, esp. in the U. S. A pier, mole, quay, or other structure of wood or masonry, beside or exteuding into the water of a harbor, river, etc., forming a landing-place where vessels may discharge or receive passengers or freight, etc. — **Wharf'age**, -ej, *n.* The fee paid for the privilege of using a wharf; a wharf, or wharves in general; wharfing. — **Wharf'inger**, -in-jĕr, *n.* One who has the care of a wharf; proprietor of a wharf.

What, hwot, *pron.* An interrogative pronoun, used (both substantively and adjectively) in asking questions as to things, events, ideas, circumstances, relations, etc., as *who* is used for persons; also, used as an exclamatory word, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*, or *is it possible that?* also, used independently, and meaning generally, *how strange a thing!* a compound relative, equivalent, substantively, to *that which;* adjectively, to *the . . . which;* the sort or kind of *the . . . which;* and, rarely, to *the . . . on* or *at which;* whatever, whatsoever, — used indefinitely; in part; partly, — with repetition, and followed by *with*. [Neut. of *who*, q. v.] — **Whatev'er**, **-soev'er**, *pron.* Anything soever which; being this or that; all that; no matter what. — **What'not**, *n.* A piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc. [Fr. the abbr. phrase *what not*, often used at the close of an enumeration of particulars, used substantively, to denote a *miscellany*, a variety.]

Common Wheat.

Wheal, hwēl, *n.* A mark raised by a stroke; a wale, q. v.

Wheat, hwēt, *n.* An annual herbaceous cereal grass, of many species; its seed, which furnishes a white flour for bread. — **Wheat'en**, *a.* Made of wheat. — **Wheat'-ear**, *n.* An ear of wheat. (*Ornith.*) A small migratory insectivorous bird common in Europe, and found in Greenland; the fallow-chat; fallow-finch.

Wheat-ear.

Wheedle, hwe'dl, *v. t.* [-DLED (-dld), -DLING.] To entice by soft words: to gain or get away by flattery; to coax, cajole.

Wheel, hwēl, *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis: esp. one with hub or nave, spokes, fellies, and tire, for supporting a vehicle, etc.; a rotating disk; any instrument of a similar form, or chiefly consisting

of a wheel, as a spinning-wheel; an instrument for punishing criminals; a rolling or revolving body; a disk; orb; a turn or revolution; rotation; compass. (*Naut.*) a circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship; (*Pottery.*) a round, wooden disk revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped. — *v. t.* [WHEELED (hwēld), WHEELING.] To convey on wheels, in a vehicle with wheels, or in a wheelbarrow; to put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn or revolve. — *v. i.* To turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve, rotate; to go round in a circuit; make a spiral flight; to roll forward. — **Wheel'ing**, *n.* Act of conveying on wheels; condition of a road with regard to passage of wheel-carriages; convenience for passing on wheels. — **Wheel'wright**, -rīt, *n.* A man who makes wheels and wheel-carriages. — **Wheel'barrow**, *n.* A light frame or box with 2 handles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person. — **Wheel'-car'riage**, -kar'rej, *n.* A carriage moved on wheels. — **-house**, *n.*; *pl.* -HOUSES. (*Naut.*) A small house or shelter on deck, which contains the steering-wheel; the paddle-box of steam-vessels. — **-work**, *n.* A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.

Ship's Wheel.

Wheeze, hwēz, *v. i.* [WHEEZED (hwēzd), WHEEZING.] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

Whelk, hwelk, *n.* A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a stripe or mark; streak. (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a one-valved, spiral, and gibbous shell, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.

Whelm, hwelm, *v. t.* [WHELMED (hwelmd), WHELMING.] To cover with water or other fluid; to cover completely, immerse deeply, overburden.

Whelp, hwelp, *n.* The young of the caniue species, and of beasts of prey; a puppy; cub; a child; youth, — jocosely or contemptuously so called. — *v. i.* [WHELPED (hwelpt), WHELPING.] To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some beasts of prey. — *Whelps of a windlass, capstan*, etc. (*Naut.*) Short, upright pieces of wood, etc., placed round the barrel, to prevent its being chafed.

When, hwen, *adv.* At what time, — used interrogatively; at what time; at the time that, — used relatively; while, whereas, — used in the manner of a conjunction; which time, then, — elliptically and inaccurately used as a substantive. — **Whencev'er, When'soev'er**, -so-ev'ĕr, *relative adv.* or *conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever. — **Whence**, hwens, *adv.* From what place; from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, etc.; how, — used interrogatively; from what or which place, source, etc.; the place, source, etc., from which, — used relatively. — **Whence'soev'er**, *relative adv.* or *conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

Where, hwâr, *adv.* At what place; in what situation, position, or circumstances, — used interrogatively; at which place; at the place in which, — used relatively; to what or which place; whither, — used interrog. and rel. — **Where'about'**, **-abouts'**, -a-bowts', *adv.* About where; near what or which place, — used interrogatively and relatively; concerning which; about which. [*Whereabout*, or *whereabouts*, is often used colloquially as a noun.] — **Whereas'**, -az', *conj.* Considering that, since, — used to introduce a preamble; when in fact, the case being in truth that, — implying opposition to something that precedes, or implying a recognition of facts. — **Whereat'**, *adv.* At which, — used relatively; at what, — interrogatively. — **Whereby'**, *adv.* By which, — used relatively; by what, — interrogatively. — **Where'fore**, -fōr, *adv.* For which reason, — relatively; for what reason, why, — interrogatively. — **Wherein'**, *adv.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, etc., — used relatively; in what, — interrogatively. — **Where'into'**, *adv.* Into which, — used relatively; into what, — interrogatively. — **Whereof'**, -of' *or* -ov', *adv.* Of which, — used relatively; of what, — indefinitely; of what, — interrogatively. — **Whereon'**, *adv.* On which, — relatively. — **Where'soev'er**, *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; wherever. — **Whereto'**, *adv.* To which, — used relatively; to what, to what end, — interrogatively. — **Where'upon'**, *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which. — **Wherev'er**, *adv.* [From *where* and *ever*.] At whatever place. — **Wherewith**, -with' *or* -with', *adv.* With which, — used relatively; with what, — interrogatively. — **Where'withal'**, -with-awl', *adv.* Same as WHEREWITH. — *n.* Means wherewith to accomplish any purpose.

Wherry, hwĕr'rĭ, *n.* A shallow, light boat, built long and narrow, and sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing.

Whet, hwet, *v. t.* To rub with a stone, etc., for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate; to stir up, excite, provoke. — *n.* Act of sharpening by friction; something that provokes or stimulates the appetite. — **Whet'stone**, -stōn, *n.* A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Whether, hweth'ĕr, *pron.* Which of 2; which one of 2, — used interrogatively and relatively. — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of 2 or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*, or by *or whether*; it also frequently introduces each one, except the last, of several alternatives; sometimes, when the 2d of 2 objective alternatives is the simple negative of the 1st, the 2d is omitted, and *whether* stands singly, with no correlative.

Whew, hwu, *n.* or *interj.* A sound like that of a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, incredulity, scorn, or dislike.

Whey, hwa, *n.* The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, esp. in the process of making cheese. — **Whey'ey**, -ĭ, **Whey'ish**, *a.* Having the qualities of, or resembling, whey.

Which, hwich, *pron.* An interrogative pronoun, used both substantively and adjectively, to ask for an individual person or thing among several of a class, — in this use signifying *who*, or *what one* of a number, sort, kind, etc.; a relative, used generally substantively, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, and for all objects excepting persons; a compound relative, standing for *that which, those which, the . . . which*, etc. — **Whichev'er, Which'soev'er**, *pron.* Whether one or the other; which; that one (of 2 or more) which.

Whiff, hwif, *n.* A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, etc., from the mouth; a puff; a gust of air, esp. when conveying some smell. — *v. t.* [WHIFFED (hwift), WHIFFING.] To throw out in whiffs, consume in whiffs, puff; to convey by a puff; to blow. — *v. i.* To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff, smoke. — **Whif'fle**, -fl, *v. i.* [-FLED (-fld), -FLING.] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to be fickle and unsteady; to shift, evade, shuffle, prevaricate. — **Whif'fler**, *n.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course. — **Whif'fletree**, *n.* The swinging bar of a vehicle, etc., to which the traces of a harness are fastened for draught; a whippletree; swingletree.

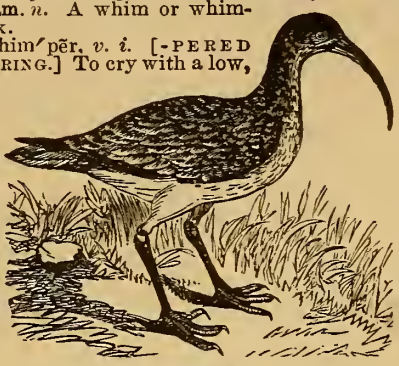
Whig, hwig, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a political party which originated in Eng. in the 17th century, advocated popular rights, and opposed the tories: those who supported the king in his high claims were called *Tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *Whigs*. (*Amer. Hist.*) A friend and supporter of the Amer. Revolution and the war ensuing, — opp. to *tory* and *royalist*; one of a political party in the U. S. from about 1829 to 1853, opp. in politics to the so-called Democrats. — *a.* Pert. to, or composed of, Whigs; adhering to the principles of the Whigs. — **Whig'gery**, -gĕr-ĭ, *n.* The principles of a Whig. — **Whig'gish**, *a.* Pert. to, or partaking of

the principles of, Whigs.—**Whig'gism**, -gizm, *n.* The principles of a Whig.

While, hwīl, *n.* Space of time, or continued duration; time.—*adv.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that; under which circumstances; in which case.—*Worth while.* Worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains, or the expense.—*v. t.* [WHILED (hwīld), WHILING.] To cause to pass away without irksomeness or disgust; to spend or pass.—**Whiles**, hwīlz, *adv.* While.—**Whi'lom**, -lum, *adv.* Formerly; once; of old.—**Whilst**, hwīlst, *adv.* Same as WHILE.

Whim, hwim, *n.* A sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy; capricious notion; humor; freak.—**Whim'sey**, -zĭ, *n.* A whim; freak; capricious notion.—**Whim'sical**, *a.* Full of whims or whimseys; having odd fancies; curious; odd; freakish; capricious; fantastical.—**Whim'sical'ity**, -kal'ĭ-tĭ, **-sicalness**, *n.* State or quality of being, etc.—**Whim'sically**, *adv.*—**Whim'wham**, *n.* A whim or whimsey; a freak.

Whimper, whim'pẽr, *v. i.* [-PERED (-pẽrd), -PERING.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.—*v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone.—**Whim'perer**, *n.*—**Whim'brel**, *n.* A grallatorial bird allied to the curlew, but much smaller in size.



Whimbrel.

Whin, hwin, *n.* Gorse; furze; also a leguminous plant, having yellow flowers.—**Whin'ny**, -nĭ, *a.* Abounding in, etc.

Whine, hwīn, *v. i.* [WHINED (hwīnd), WHINING.] To utter a plaintive cry, complain in a shrill, long-drawn tone, complain in a mean, unmanly way.—*n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Whinny, hwin'nĭ, *v. i.* [-NIED (-nid), -NYING.] To utter the cry of a horse; to neigh.—*n.* The cry of a horse; a neigh.

Whinny, *a.* See under WHIN.

Whin-stone, hwin'stōn, *n.* (*Geol.*) Trap or greenstone,—a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock.

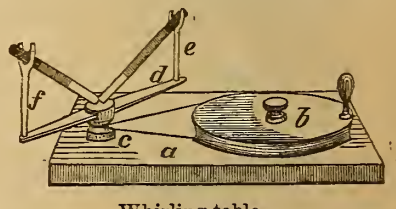
Whip, hwip, *v. t.* [WHIPPED (hwipt), -PING.] To strike with a lash, cord, rod, or anything lithe; to lash, beat; to drive with lashes; to punish with the whip, flog; to lash (with sarcasm, abuse, etc.); to strike, thrash, beat out (grain) by striking; to beat (cream, etc.) into froth; to sew lightly, form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread; to overlay (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords; to wrap, inwrap; to take or move by a sudden motion, jerk, snatch. (*Naut.*) To hoist or purchase by means of a whip; to secure the end of from untwisting by overcasting it with yarn.—*v. i.* To move nimbly, start suddenly and do anything.—*n.* An instrument (as a thing or lash attached to a handle) for driving horses or other animals, or for correction; a coachman, or driver of a carriage. (*Mach.*) One of the arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. (*Naut.*) A small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies. (*Eng. politics.*) A member of Parliament who acts as executive secretary for his political party, in effecting the attendance of its members when their votes are needed; a whipper-in.—**Whip'graft**, *v. t.* To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.—**Whip'per**, *n.* One who whips; esp., an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping; one who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.—**Whip'saw**, *n.* A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by 2 persons.—**Whip'ster**, *n.* A nimble little fellow.—**Whip'-cord**, *n.* A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making lashes.—**-lash**, *n.* The lash of a whip.—**-staff**, *n.*; *pl.* -STAFFS. (*Naut.*) A bar by which the rudder is turned; a tiller.—**-stock**, *n.* The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened; sometimes, the whole whip.—**Whip'per-in'**, *n.* A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase; one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions.—**-snap'per**, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person.—**Whip'ping-post**, *n.* A post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.—**Whip'pletree**, hwip'pl-tre, *n.* The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened; whiffletree; swingletree.

Whip'-poor-will, hwip'-pōōr-wil, *n.* An Amer. nocturnal insectivorous bird of the goat-sucker family, allied to the night-hawk, so called from its note.

Whip-poor-will.

Whir, hwẽr, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise; to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound.—*n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by the rapid or whirling motion of anything.—**Whirl**, hwẽrl, *v. t.* [WHIRLED (hwẽrld), WHIRLING.] To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with velocity; to remove quickly with a revolving motion.—*v. i.* To be turned round rapidly, move round with velocity, gyrate; to move hastily.—*n.* A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation; anything that moves or is turned with velocity, esp. on an axis or pivot; a revolving hook used in twisting. (*Bot.* & *Conch.*) A whorl.—**Whirl'pool**, *n.* An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.—**Whirl'wind**, *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis, and having a progressive motion.—**Whirl'bat**, *n.* Anything moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it: the cestus of ancient boxers.—**-bone**, *n.* The patella; cap of the knee; knee-pan.—**Whirl'igig**, -ĭ-gig, *n.* A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top. (*Entom.*) An aquatic beetle having a metallic luster, which lives on the surface of water, and moves rapidly in a gyrating manner; whirlwig; water flea.—**Whirl'ing-ta'ble**, *n.* An apparatus consisting of revolving disks, with weights, pulleys, etc., to illustrate the laws of centrifugal forces, etc.

Whirligig.



Whirling-table.

a, foot-board; *b*, wheel; *c*, pulley; *d*, arm; *e*, *f*, uprights.

Whisk, hwisk, *n.* Act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a small bunch of grass, straw, hair, etc., used for a brush; a brush; a small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, etc.; part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.—*v. t.* [WHISKED (hwiskt), WHISKING.] To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion, as the dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth; to move with a quick, sweeping motion.—*v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.—**Whisk'er**, *n.* He

who, or that which, whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion; that part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face, or the cheeks; formerly, the hair of the upper lip, or mustache; the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat, etc. — **Whisk'ered**, -ērd, *a.* Formed into, furnished with, or having, whiskers.

Whisky, -key, hwis'kĭ, *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

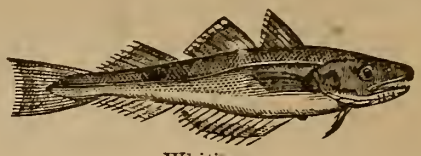
Whisper, hwis'pēr, *v. i.* [-PERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words without sonant breath; to make a low, sibilant sound or noise; to speak with suspicion, or timorous caution; to plot secretly, devise mischief. — *v. t.* To utter in a low, and not vocal, tone; to address in a whisper, or low voice. — *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; words uttered with such a voice; a cautious or timorous speech; something communicated in secret. — **Whis'perer**, *n.* One who whispers; one who tells secrets; one who slanders secretly; a tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

Whist, hwist, *a.* Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still. — *n.* A game at cards, — so called because it requires silence or close attention. — *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush.

Whistle, hwis'sl, *v. i.* [WHISTLED (-sld), WHISTLING.] To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to make a shrill sound with a wind instrument, or with a steam whistle; to blow a sharp, shrill tone; to sound shrill, or like a pipe. — *v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; to send, direct, signal, or call by a whistle. — *n.* A sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a similar sound; the sound used by a sportsman in calling his dogs; the shrill note of a bird; the shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices; shrill noise of steam or gas escaping through a small orifice or impinging against the edge of a brass cup; an instrument producing a sound like that made by the passage of breath through the compressed lips; the mouth, as the organ of whistling.

Whit, hwit, *n.* The smallest part or particle imaginable: a bit; jot, — used adverbially.

White, hwīt, *a.* Having the color of pure snow; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; destitute of color, as in the cheeks; pale; pure; clean; free from spot or blemish; gray, as the effect of age; having colorless hair; free from that which defiles, disturbs, etc.; innocent; fortunate; happy; favorable. — *n.* The color of pure snow; one of the natural colors of bodies, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors; something having the color of snow, or reflecting to the eye the rays of light unseparated; the center of a mark at which an arrow or other missile is shot, — formerly painted white; one of the white race of men. — *v. t.* To make white, whiten, whitewash. — *White feather.* A mark of cowardice. — *W. friar.* A mendicant monk of the Carmelite Order, — so called from the white cloaks worn by members of the order; any monk dressed in white. — *W. heat.* The temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and appear white from the bright light which they emit. — *W. lead.* A carbonate of lead, used in painting and for other purposes; ceruse. (*Min.*) A native carbonate of lead. — *W. lie.* A comparatively venial falsehood. — *W. squall.* (*Naut.*) A sudden gust of wind which comes up without being marked in its approach by the clouds, and is attended with white, broken water, on the surface of the sea. — *W. swelling.* (*Med.*) A scrofulous or rheumatic swelling of the knee, or of the ankle, wrist, or elbow, with acute or chronic disease of the synovial membrane, cartilage, and bone; a lingering, chronic tumor, of almost any kind. — *W. wine.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, etc., — opp. to wine of a deep-red color, as Port. — **Whites**, hwīts, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, from the vagina; leucorrhea; fluor albus. — **Whit'en**, hwīt'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make white, bleach, blanch. — *v. i.* To grow white, turn or become white, or whiter. — **Whit'ener**, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white. — **White'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being white; paleness; freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness. — **Whit'ish**, *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. (*Bot.*) Having a color like white somewhat soiled; covered with an opaque white powder. — **Whit'ishness**, *n.* — **Whit'ing**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, allied to the cod, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food. Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter, used for polishing metal, etc. — **White'wash**, -wosh, *n.* A wash or liquid composition for whitening something, making the skin fair, etc.; a composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, etc. — *v. t.* [WHITEWASHED (-wosht), -WASHING.] To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.; to make white, give a fair external appearance; to clear (an insolvent or bankrupt) of debts he owes; to clear an accused person of charges brought against him, — esp. by suppression of facts. — **White'-bait**, *n.* A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind. — **-liv'ered**, -ērd, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly. — **-meat**, *n.* Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, etc.; young or delicate flesh or food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, etc.; breast, etc., of chickens and turkeys. — **-smith**, *n.* One who works in tinned iron, or white iron; a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, disting. from one who forges it. — **-weed**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum;* the ox-eye daisy, — so called from the color of its flowers. — **Whit'leather**, hwĭt'leth̄er, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, etc., remarkable for its pliability and toughness; a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head; paxwax. — **Whit'sun**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or observed at Whitsuntide. — **Whit'sunday**, -sn-dĭ, **-suntide**, -sn-tīd, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The 7th Sunday after Easter, a festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, — so called, because, in the primitive church, those newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.



Whiting.

White-bait.

Whither, hwith'ēr, *adv.* To what place, — used interrogatively; to what or which place, — relatively, to what; to what point or degree; whereunto; whereto. — **Whith'ersoev'er**, *adv.* To whatever place. — **Whith'erward**, *adv.* In what direction; toward what place.

Whiting, Whitleather, Whitsunday, etc. See WHITE.

Whitlow, hwit'lo, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of a finger or toe, terminating usually in suppuration; a felon; paronychia.

Whittle, hwit'tl, *n.* A knife; a pocket, sheath, or clasp-knife. — *v. t.* [WHITTLED (-tld), -TLING.] To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife. — *v. i.* To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife.

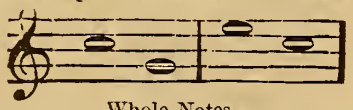
Whiz, hwiz, *v. i.* [WHIZZED (hwizd), -ZING.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air. — *n.* A hissing sound.

Who, hōō, *pron.* [*possess.* WHOSE; *object.* WHOM.] A relative or interrogative pronoun, used always substantively, and either as sing. or pl.; what or which person or persons. [*Who* and *whom*, as relative pronouns, are used of persons only, corresponding to *which*, as applied to things. *Who*, *whose*, and *whom*, as compound relatives, are also used of persons only, meaning the person that; the persons that: the one that.] — **Whoev'er**, *pron.* Whatever person; any one without exception; any person whatever. —

Whom, hōōm, *pron.* Objective of WHO.—**Whom'soev'er**, *pron.* Obj. of WHOSOEVER.—**Whose**, hōōz, *pron.* Poss. of WHO or WHICH.—**Who'soev'er**, *pron.* Whatever person; any person whatever that.—**Whose'soever**, *pron.* Possess. of WHOSOEVER.

Whoa, hwo, *interj.* See HO.

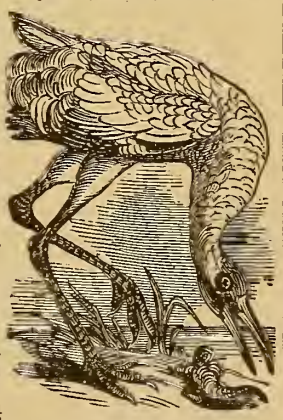
Whole, hōl, *a.* Containing the total amount, number, etc.; not defective or imperfect; unimpaired; uninjured; possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; all; complete; entire; integral; undivided; unbroken; sound; well.—*n.* The entire thing; entire assemblage of parts; totality; a regular combination of parts; a system; amount; aggregate; gross.—*Whole blood.* (*Law of Descent.*) Blood compounded wholly of the same ingredients; blood derived from the same couple of ancestors.—*W. Notes.* (*Mus.*) The note which represents a tone of longest duration in common use; a semibreve.—*Upon the w.* Considering all things, or the whole; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.—**Whole'ness**, *n.*—**Whole'sale**, -sāl, *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as disting. from *retail.*—*a.* Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; of, or pert. to, the trade by the piece or quantity; in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate.—*By wholesale.* In the mass; in large quantities without distinction or discrimination.—**Whole'some**, -sum, *a.* Tending to promote health; favoring health; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion or prosperity; salubrious; sound; salutary; useful; kindly.—**Whol'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly; to the exclusion of other things; totally.



Whole Notes.

Whom, Whomsoever. See under WHO.

Whoop, Hoop, hōōp, *n.* A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a sonorous inspiration; a hoot, as of an owl.—*v. i.* [WHOOPED (hōōpt), WHOOPING.] To utter a loud cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to utter a loud, shrill, prolonged sound, cough with a sonorous inspiration; to cry out, shout, hoot, as an owl.—**Whoop'ing-cough**, kawf, *n.* (*Med.*) A violent, convulsive cough, consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop; chin-cough; hooping-cough.—**-crane**, *n.* A crane having a long neck and bill,—named fr. its note.—**Whop'per**, *n.* Anything uncommonly large, applied esp. to a monstrous lie.



Whooping-crane.

Whop, hwop, *v. t.* To beat severely; to turn over suddenly.—*n.* A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.—**Whop'per**, *n.*

Whore, hōr, *n.* A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce with men, esp. one who does it for hire; harlot; courtesan; prostitute; strumpet; wench; concubine.—*v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce.—**Whor'ish**, *a.* Resembling a whore in character or conduct; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.—**Whore'dom**, -dum, *n.* Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; fornication; lewdness. (*Script.*) Idolatry.—**Whore'master**, *n.* A man who practices lewdness; a lecher; one who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; procurer.—**Whore'monger**, -mung-gĕr, *n.* A whoremaster; lecher; a man who frequents the society of whores.

Whorl, hwĕrl *or* hwôrl, *n.* (*Bot.*) An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs, around a stem, in the same plane with each other. (*Conch.*) A wreath or turn of the spire of a univalve.

Whorls. (*Bot.*)

Whortleberry, hwĕr't'l-bĕr'rĭ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub, and its small, round, edible berry; the huckleberry.

Whose, Whosoever, etc. See under WHO.

Whur, hwĕr, *v. i.* To make a rough humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force; to snarl or growl, as a dog.—*n.* A humming sound like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; whir.

Why, hwi, *adv.* For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account,—used interrogatively: for which reason or cause, on what account, for what,—relatively: the reason or cause for which,—used as a compound relative. [*Why* is used sometimes emphatically, or as an expletive.]

Wick, wik, *n.* A loosely twisted or woven cord or narrow fabric which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of oil, melted tallow, etc., to feed the flame of a lamp or candle.—**Wick'ing**, *n.* The material of which wicks are made.

Wicked, wik'ed, *a.* Evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral law; addicted to vice; iniquitous; sinful; criminal; guilty; immoral; unrighteous; unholy; irreligious; ungodly; profane; atrocious; nefarious; heinous; flagrant; profligate; flagitious; abandoned.—**Wick'edness**, *n.* State or quality of being wicked; a wicked thing or act; sin; sinfulness; guilt; iniquity; immorality; vice; baseness; villainy; irreligion; impiety; ungodliness; atrocity; flagitiousness.

Wicker, wik'ĕr, *a.* Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.—*n.* A small twig or osier; a rod for making basket-work, etc.

Wicket, wik'et, *n.* A small gate or door, esp. one forming part of a larger door or gate; a small framework of rods, used in playing cricket, orig. formed like a gate.

Wide, wīd, *a.* Having a great extent every way; spacious; vast; having considerable distance or extent between the sides; not narrow; of a certain measure between the sides; remote; distant; broad; extensive; large; liberal; comprehensive.—*adv.* To a distance; far; far from; widely.—**Wide'ly**, -lĭ, *adv.* In a wide manner; to a wide degree: far; extensively; very much; to a great degree.—**Wid'en**, wīd'n, *v. t.* [-ENED (-nd), -ENING.] To make wide or wider.—*v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge.—**Wide'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being wide: breadth; width; large extent in all directions.—**Width**, *n.* Quality of being wide; extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

Wide'-a-wake', *a.* On the alert; ready; knowing; earnest.—*n.* A broad-brimmed, low-crowned, felt hat.

Widgeon, wij'un, *n.* A handsome migratory herbivorous aquatic bird, allied to the ducks.

Widgeon.

Widow, wid'o, *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again.—*v. t.* [WIDOWED (-ōd), -OWING.] To bereave of a husband; to deprive of one who is loved, make desolate or bare, bereave.—**Wid'ower**, -o-ĕr, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.—**Wid'owhood**, *n.* State of being a widow; also, rarely, state of being a widower.

Width. See under WIDE.

Wield, wēld, *v. t.* To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to use or employ, control; to swing, sway, manage, handle.

Wife, wīf, *n.*; *pl.* WIVES, wīvz. A woman, adult female,—used only in certain compounds and phrases; the lawful consort of a man; a woman united to a man in wedlock.—**Wife'hood**, -hŏŏd, *n.* State and character of a wife.—**Wife'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Becoming or like, pert. or suitable to, a wife.—**Wive**, wīv, *v. i.* [WIVED (wīvd), WIVING.] To marry,—said of a man.—*v. t.* To match to, provide with, or take for, a wife; to wed (a wife).

Wig, wig, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.—**Wigged**, wigd, *a.* Wearing a wig.

Wigan, wig'an, *n.* A canvas-like cotton fabric, used to stiffen and protect the lower part of pantaloons and of the skirts of ladies' dresses, etc.

Wiggle, wig'gl, *v. t.* or *i.* To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion; to squirm, wriggle.

Wight, wīt, *n.* A being; person,—used chiefly in irony or burlesque, or in humorous language.

Wigwam, wig'wom, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut of a conical shape, made of bark or mats.

Wigwam.

Wild, wīld, *a.* Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated; growing or produced without culture; native; desert; not inhabited; not refined by culture; ferocious; rude; not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation; turbulent; violent; inordinate; fanciful; visionary; crazy; exposed to wind and sea; unsheltered; indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment.—*n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; wilderness.—*Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them fr. such as are cultivated in gardens.—*W. boar.* An animal of the hog kind from which the domesticated swine is descended.—*W. cat.* An animal of the cat family, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat, destructive to small domestic animals.—*W. goose chase.* The pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose.—*To sow one's w. oats.* To pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation, as in youth.—**Wild'ing**, *n.* A wild crab-apple; a young tree growing without cultivation.—**Wild'ly**, *adv.* In a wild condition or manner; heedlessly; irrationally; fiercely; irregularly; licentiously.—**Wild'ness**, *n.*—**Wild'-fire**, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench; Greek fire.—**Wil'der**, wĭl'dẽr, *v. t.* [-DERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder.—**Wil'derness**, *n.* A tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a wild; waste; desert; part of a garden, etc., where there is unchecked overgrowth or confusing superabundance.

Wild Cat.

Wile, wīl, *n.* A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception.—**Wil'y**, wī'lĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Full of, etc.; cunning; artful; tricky; sly.—**Wi'lily**, -lĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem.—**Wi'liness**, *n.* State or quality of being wily; guile.

Wilful. See WILLFUL, under WILL.

Wilk, wilk, *n.* A species of mollusk. [See WHELK.]

Will, wil, *n.* The faculty or power of mind by which we decide to do or not to do; power of choosing; faculty of preferring or selecting 1 of 2 or more objects; choice made; volition; choice or determination of one who has authority; a decree; command; strong wish or inclination; that which is strongly desired. (*Law.*) The legal declaration of a person's mind, as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament; devise.—*v. t.* [*imp.* WILLED (wĭld) and WOULD (wŏŏd); *p. p.* WILLED; WILLING.] This verb has both an irregular and a regular form: 1. Irregular. (I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; imp. *would*; *p. p.* wanting.) To wish, desire; as an auxiliary, used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb: thus, in the 1st person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise, and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose: in the 2d and 3d persons, the idea of simple future certainty is expressed: see SHALL.—2. Regular. (I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*; imp. & p. p. *willed*.) To determine by an act of choice, ordain, decree; to give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath, devise.—*v. i.* To exercise an act of volition; to be inclined or disposed; to desire, choose; to decide, determine, decree; to order or direct by testament.—*Good will.* Favor; kindness; right intention.—*Ill w.* Enmity; unfriendliness.—**Will'ful**, -ful, *a.* Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; refractory.—**Will'ing**, *a.* Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; ready; fain; received of choice, or without reluctance; chosen; desired.—**Will'ingly**, *adv.* In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.

Willow, wil'lo, *n.* A tree or bush of many species, most of which have slender, pliant branches. (*Cotton and Woolen Manuf.*) A machine in which flax, wool, or cotton is opened and cleansed,—prob. so called fr. having been orig. a cylindrical cage made of willow rods, or perh. fr. *winnow*, as denoting the winnowing or cleansing action of the machine; a willy; a willower.—*v. t.* To open and cleanse (cotton or wool) by means of a willow.—*To wear the willow.* To lose, or be forsaken by, one's lover.—*Weeping w.* See under WEEP.—**Wil'lowy**, -lo-ĭ, *a.* Abounding with willows; resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; pendent; drooping.—**Wil'ly**, -lĭ, *n.* (*Cotton and Woolen Manuf.*) A willow.

Wilt. See WILL.

Wilt, wilt, *v. i.* To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat or drought or when separated from its root; to droop, wither.—*v. t.* To make flaccid; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.

Wily. See under WILE.

Wimble, wim'bl, *n.* An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; a gimlet.—*v. t.* [WIMBLED (-bld), -BLING.] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

Wimple, wim'pl, *n.* A covering of silk, linen, etc., laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women, and still retained in the conventual dress of nuns.—*v. t.* [WIMPLED (-pld), -PLING.] To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover as with a veil; to hoodwink; to cause to appear as if laid in folds or plaits; to make to ripple.—*v. t.* To ripple, undulate.

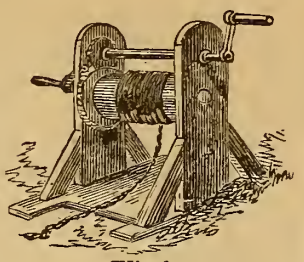
Wimple.

Win, win, *v. t.* [WON (WAN, *obs.*); WINNING.] To gain by success in competition or contest; to allure to kindness, bring to compliance; to gain over to one's side or party, get, obtain, procure, earn.—*v. i.* To gain the victory, be successful.—**Win'ning**, *p. a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.—*n.* Money, etc., won by success in competition, gambling, etc., usually in pl.—**Win'some**, -sum, *a.* Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted.

Wince, wins, *v. i.* [WINCED (winst), WINCING.] To shrink (from a blow, or from pain); to flinch, start back; to kick or flounce when unsteady, or impatient of a rider.

Winch, winch, *n.* A lever having a projecting handle at one end, and the other end fixed to an axle of a machine; a crank-handle; an axle turned by a

crank-handle, for raising weights; a windlass.

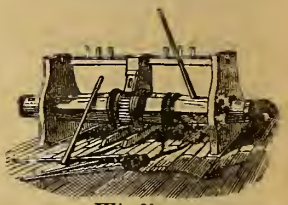


Winch.

Wind, wind, *in poetry often* wĭnd, *n.* Air in perceptible motion; a current of air (natural or artificial) with any degree of velocity; breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument; power of respiration; breath; gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence; air impregnated with an odor or scent; a direction in which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points; anything insignificant or light as wind; mere breath or talk.—*v. t.* [WINDED, WINDING.] To expose to the wind, winnow, ventilate; to perceive or follow by the scent; to nose; to put (a horse, etc.) out of breath by over-exertion; to allow (a horse, etc.) to rest, to recover breath.—*Between wind and water.* (*Naut.*) In that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.—*Down the w.* In the direction of, and moving with, the wind.—*In the w.'s eye.* (*Naut.*) Toward the direct point from which the wind blows.—*To carry the w.* To toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse.—*To raise the w.* To procure money.—*To take w.* or *get w.* To be divulged, become public.—**Wind**, wĭnd, *v. t.* [Orig. WINDED (wīnded), *but now* WOUND (wownd); WINDING.] To blow, sound by blowing; esp., to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved.—**Wind'age**, wĭnd'ej, *n.* (*Gun.*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.—**Wind'bound**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.—**Wind'fall**, -fawl, *n.* Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself; an unexpected legacy, or other gain.—**Wind'less**, *a.* Having no wind; out of breath.—**Wind'mill**, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.—**Win'dow**, -dō, *n.* An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by glazed sashes, capable of being opened and shut; the door or sash that closes the aperture; a lattice or casement.—**Win'dow-seat**, *n.* A seat in and under a window.—**Wind'pipe**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea, q. v., in illust. of LUNG.—**Wind'row**, win'ro, *n.* A row or line of hay raked together, to be rolled into cocks or heaps.—**Wind'ward**, *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows.—*a.* Situated toward the point from which the wind blows.—*adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.—*To lay an anchor to windward.* To adopt previous or anticipatory measures for success or security.—**Wind'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Consisting of, accompanied or characterized by, or exposed to, wind; next the wind; windward; tempestuous; boisterous; serving to occasion wind or gas in the intestines; flatulent; attended, or caused, by wind or gas in the intestines; empty; airy.—**Wind'iness**, *n.*—**Wind'-brok'en**, -brōk'n, *a.* Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of some of the air-cells, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two.—**-egg**, *n.* An imperfect, unimpregnated, or addled egg.—**-flow'er**, *n.* The anemone,—formerly supposed to open only when the wind was blowing.—**-gall**, *n.* (*Far.*) A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse,—formerly supposed to contain air.—**-gun**, *n.* A gun discharged by the force of compressed air; an air gun.—**-hov'er**, -huv'ĕr, *n.* A species of hawk, which hovers in the air, while watching for its prey; the kestrel.

Windmill.

Wind, wīnd, *v. t.* [WOUND (wownd), rarely WINDED; WINDING.] To turn completely, or with repeated turns; esp., to turn about something fixed; to coil, twine, twist; to infold, encircle; to turn and bend at one's pleasure, regulate, govern; to introduce by insinuation, insinuate; to cover or surround with something coiled about.—*v. i.* To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about anything; to have a circular course or direction; to go to the one side or the other; to meander.—*To wind up.* To coil or wind into a ball or a small compass, as a skein of thread; to coil closely or completely; to bring to a conclusion or settlement; to put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; to prepare for continued movement or action; to put in order anew.—**Wind'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, winds; a creeping or winding plant; a reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, etc., on; one of the steps of a winding staircase.—**Wind'ing**, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; a call by the boatswain's whistle.—**Wind'ing-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.—**Wind'lass**, wĭnd'las, *n.* A horizontal axle or roller set in standards or bitts, for raising a weight or obtaining a purchase by means of a rope or chain, when rotated by handspikes, levers, or a crank.



Windlass.

Windage, **Window**, **Windy**, etc. See under WIND, *n.*

Wine, wīn, *n.* The expressed juice of grapes, esp. when fermented; a fermented liquor prepared from any fruit by a process similar to that for grape wine; intoxication.—**Win'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.—*Spirit of wine.* Alcohol.—**Wine'-bib'ber**, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.—**-glass**, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drank.—**-meas'ure**, *n.* The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

Wing, wing, *n.* One of 2 anterior limbs of a bird, corresponding to the arms of a man, and by most birds used for flying; any similar member or instrument used for flying; passage by flying; flight; motive or instrument of flight; that which agitates the air as a wing does, as a fan or vane for winnowing grain; a side-piece, one of 2 corresponding appendages attached to the sides of anything; or a single appendage so attached. (*Arch.*) A side projection from a building. (*Bot.*) A membranous expansion of a plant. (*Fort.*) The longer side of crown-works, horn-works, etc., connecting them with the main work. (*Mil.*) The right or left division of an army, regiment, etc. (*Naut.*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel nearest the sides,—in a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the 2 sides of a triangle. (*Theatrical.*) One of the sides of the stage.—*v. t.* [WINGED (wingd), WINGING.] To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move, with celerity; to supply with wings or side-pieces; to transport by flight; to cut off the wings of, wound in the wing, disable a wing of.—*On the wing.* Flying; on the road; moving from one place to another.—*On the wings of the wind.* With the utmost velocity.—*Under the wing*, or *wings of.* Under the care or protection of.—*Wing-and-wing.* (*Naut.*) The situation of a fore-and-aft vessel when she is going dead before the wind, with her foresail hauled over on one side and her mainsail on the other.—**Winged**, *p. a.* Furnished with wings, or wing-like expansions; swift; rapid; wounded or hurt in the wing.—**Wing'less**, *a.* Having no wings; not able to fly.—**Wing'-shell**, *n.* (*Entom.*) The case or shell which covers the wing of a coleopterous insect, as a beetle.

Wink, wink, *v. i.* [WINKED (wĭnkt), WINKING.] To close one or both eyelids with a quick motion; to blink; to

give a hint by a motion of the eyelids; to shut the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing anything, or as if not seeing; to connive at anything, avoid taking notice. — *n.* Act of closing the eyelids quickly; a hint given by shutting the eye significantly.

Winner, Winning, Winsome. See under WIN.

Winnow, win′nō, *v. t.* [-NOWED (-nōd), -NOWING.] To drive off the chaff from by means of wind; to sift falsehood from truth; to fan.

Winter, win′tẽr, *n.* The cold season of the year; in common usage, in the northern hemisphere, the period fr. December 1st to March 1st; in astronomical usage, the period from the solstice in December (about the 21st day) to the vernal equinox in March (about the 21st day); a year.—*v. i.* [WINTERED (-tẽrd), -TERING.] To pass the winter.—*v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.—**Win′tery,** -tẽr-ĭ, **-try,** -trĭ, *a.* Suitable to or resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; cold; stormy; brumal; hyemal; snowy; frosty; icy. — **Win′ter-green,** *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic, creeping evergreen, having bright red berries; checkerberry; partridge-berry. —**-kill,** *v. t.* [-KILLED (-kild), -KILLING.] To kill by the cold or exposure of winter. —**-wheat,** *n.* Wheat sown in autumn, to ripen in the following summer.

Winy. See under WINE.

Wipe, wīp, *v. t.* [WIPED (wīpt), WIPING.] To rub with something soft for cleaning or drying, clean by rubbing; to strike off gently, remove by rubbing, rub off, clear, cleanse, efface. — *n.* Act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning or drying; a blow. — **Wip′er,** *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping.

Wire, wīr, *n.* An even or slender rod of drawn metal; *pl.* the telegraph. — *v. t.* [WIRED (wīrd), WIRING.] To bind with wire, apply wire to; to put upon a wire; to snare by means of a wire or wires; to send (a message) by telegraph. — **Wire′less,** wīr′lĕs, *a.* Having no wire; using no wire; specif. (*Elec.*) dispensing with the use of wires or other conductors as transmitters of electricity. — **Wire′less teleg′raphy.** (*Elec.*) A system of telegraphy in which communication through space is accomplished by electric waves without wires or other conductors. See MARCONI SYSTEM. — **Wir′y,** -ĭ, *a.* Made of, like, or drawn out like, wire; capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. — **Wir′iness,** *n.* —**Wire′-bridge,** *n.* A bridge suspended on wires or cables made of wires. —**-draw,** *v. t.* [*imp.* WIRE-DREW; *p. p.* -DRAWN; -DRAWING.] To form (a piece of metal) into wire, by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel; to draw by art or violence; to draw or spin out to great length or tenuity. —**-draw′er,** *n.* One who draws metal into wire. —**-edge,** -ej, *n.* The thin, wire-like thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a tool by the stone in sharpening it.—**-pull′er,** *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. —**-worm,** *n.* The larve of various species of beetles, — so called from its slenderness and uncommon hardness.

Wis, wis, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIST.] To know, be aware; to think, suppose, imagine.

Wise, wīz, *a.* Having knowledge; enlightened; erudite; learned; making due use of knowledge; discerning and judging correctly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; versed in art or science; skilled in divination; godly; pious; dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious. — **Wise′ling,** *n.* One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre. — **Wise′ly,** *adv.* In a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom.—**Wis′dom,** wiz′dum, *n.* Quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity; scientific or practical truth; acquired knowledge; erudition. (*Script.*) Godliness; piety; religion.—**Wis′dom-tooth,** *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH. A large, back double tooth, — appearing comparatively late, as it were after the person has arrived at the age of wisdom.

Wise, wīz, *n.* Way of being or acting; manner; mode.

Wiseacre, wīz′a-kẽr, *n.* One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; a simpleton; dunce.

Wish, wish, *v. i.* [WISHED (wisht), WISHING.] To have a desire, long, hanker; to be disposed or inclined; to entertain hope or fear in respect to anything. — *v. t.* To desire, long for; to frame or express desires concerning; to invoke in favor of or against any one; to imprecate. — *n.* Desire; longing; expression of desire; request; petition; invocation or imprecation; a thing desired; object of desire. — **Wish′ful,** -fụl, *a.* Having desire, or ardent desire; showing desire. — **Wist′ful,** -fụl, *a.* Eagerly attentive; engrossed; with desire or longing; wishful. — **Wish′-bone,** *n.* The forked bone in front of the breast-bone in birds, corresponding to 2 clavicles confluent at their lower ends; merry-thought.

Wishy-washy, wish′ĭ-wosh′ĭ, *a.* Thin and weak; diluted, — said of liquids. Weak; unsubstantial.

Wisp, wisp, *n.* A small bundle of straw or other like substance; a whisk, or small broom.

Wist. See WIS.

Wistful, etc. See under WISH.

Wit, wit, *v. i.* To know; to be, or become, aware, — used chiefly in the infinitive, *to wit*, which is employed, esp. in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely, that is to say.* — *n.* Mind; intellect; understanding; sense; a mental faculty or power of the mind: felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise; power of readily combining objects in such a manner; a person of eminent sense or knowledge; a man of genius, fancy, or humor; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, etc.; ingenuity; humor; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque. —**Wit′ty,** -tĭ, *a.* [-TIER; -TIEST.] Possessing wit or humor; good at repartee; acute; smart; sharp; arch; keen; facetious; satirical; ironical; taunting. — **Wit′ticism,** -tĭ-sizm, *n.* A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; an attempt at wit; a conceit. — **Wit′tingly,** *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge. — **Wit′less,** *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment. — **Wit′ling,** *n.* One who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.— **Wit′ness,** *n.* Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; that which furnishes evidence or proof; one who beholds or has personal knowledge of anything. (*Law.*) One who gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony; one who gives testimony. — *v. t.* [WITNESSED (-nest), -NESSING.] To see or know by personal presence, have direct cognizance of; to give testimony to, testify to something; to see the execution of (an instrument) and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity. — *v. i.* To bear testimony, give evidence, testify.—**Wit′nesser,** *n.* One who witnesses.—**Wit′tol,** *n.* A man who knows his wife's infidelity, and submits or consents to it; a cuckold.

Witch, wich, *n.* One, esp. a woman, given to necromancy; one practicing magical arts and claiming power to summon spirits from the other world; a sorcerer or sorceress; formerly, esp. in Eng. and Amer., one accused of obtaining by compact with the Devil, power to torment others; an ugly old woman; a hag; a charming person, — said of a woman or child. — *v. t.* [WITCHED (wicht), WITCHING.] To bewitch, fascinate, enchant.—**Witch′ery,** -ẽr-ĭ, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft; fascination; entrancing influence. — **Witch′ing,** *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft.—**Wiz′ard,** *n.* One devoted to necromancy; a magician; conjurer; sorcerer. — *a.* Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards. — **Witch′craft,** *n.* Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; power more than natural.

Witch-elm, wich′elm, *n.* A kind of elm.

With, with, *prep.* *With* denotes or expresses — nearness, proximity, association, connection, partnership, intercourse; situation or estimation among, treatment or regard by; friendship or support, assistance; countenance; accompanying cause or occasion, instrument, means; correspondence, comparison; close succession, immediate subsequence.— **Withal′,** -awl′, *adv.* With the rest; likewise; at the same time.—*prep.* With, — so used when combined with a verb, and following the object of the verb.— **Withdraw′,** *v. t.* [*imp.* -DREW; *p. p.* -DRAWN; -DRAWING.] To take away (what has been enjoyed); to draw back, cause to go away or retire;

to take back, recall, or retract. — *v. i.* To quit a company or place, go away, retire, retreat, recede, retrograde, go back. — **Withdraw'al**, *n.* Act of, etc. — **Withdraw'ing-room**, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room. — **Withdraw'ment**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc. — **Withhold'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* -HELD; *p. p.* -HELD or -HOLDEN; WITHHOLDING.] To hold back, restrain, keep from action; to retain, keep back; not to grant. — **Within'**, *prep.* In the inner or interior part of; inside of; in the limits or compass of; not further in length than; inside the limits, reach, or influence of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, etc. — *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally; in the house; in doors. — **Without'**, *prep.* On or at the outside of; out of; out of the limits of; out of reach of; beyond; not with; otherwise than with; in absence of, separation from, or destitution of; independently of; exclusively of; unless, except, — introducing a clause, and having the force of a conjunction (now rarely used by good writers or speakers). — *adv.* Not on the inside; not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally. — *Without day* (L. *sine die*). Without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again; finally dismissed. — **Withstand'**, *v. t.* [-STOOD, -STANDING.] To oppose, resist, either with physical or moral force.

Withe, with, *n.* A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow twig; withy; a band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted. (*Naut.*) An iron instrument fitted on one end of a mast or boom, with a ring to it, through which another mast or boom is rigged out and secured. — *v. t.* [WITHED (witht), WITHING.] To bind or fasten with withes or twigs. — **Withy**, wĭth'ĭ, *n.* A large species of willow; a withe. — *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

Wither, with'ẽr, *v. i.* [-ERED (-ẽrd), -ERING.] To lose the sap or juice, fade, lose freshness, shrivel, dry; to lose or want animal moisture; to pine away, as animal bodies; to languish, perish, pass away. — *v. t.* To cause to fade and become dry; to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for want of sap or of animal moisture; to cause to languish, perish, or pass away.

Withers, with'ẽrz, *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the base of the neck. See HORSE. — **With'er-wrung** -rung, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

Withhold, Within, Without, Withstand. See WITH.

Withy. See under WITHE.

Witless, Witness, Witty, Wittol, etc. See under WIT.

Wive. See under WIFE.

Wiver *or* **Wyver**, wi'vẽr, **Wi'-** *or* **Wy'vern**, *n.* (*Her.*) A kind of heraldic dragon or serpent.

Wizard. See under WITCH.

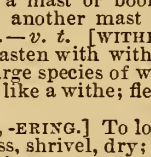
Wizen, wiz'n, *a.* Thin; dried up; weazen.

Woad, wōd, *n.* A cruciferous plant formerly cultivated for the blue coloring matter derived from its fermented leaves; the coloring matter, or color derived from the plant, now superseded by indigo.

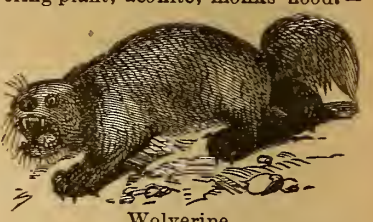
Woe, Wo, wo, *n.* Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity; a curse; malediction. — **Wo'-** *or* **Woe'ful**, *a.* Full of woe; sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; unhappy; sad; bringing calamity, distress, or affliction; wretched, paltry, miserable. — **Wo'-** *or* **Woe'fully**, *adv.* In a woeful manner; sorrowfully; wretchedly; miserably. — **Wo'-** *or* **Woe'fulness**, *n.* — **Woe'-begone'**, *a.* Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

Wold, wōld, *n.* A wood; forest; a plain, or open country; a country without wood, whether hilly or not; a down.

Wolf, wulf, *n.* A swift, crafty, rapacious carnivorous animal of several species, allied to the dog, and esp. destructive to sheep; any person or thing very ravenous, dangerous, or destructive. — *To keep the wolf from the door.* To keep away poverty, prevent starvation. — **Wolf'ish**, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf. — **Wolf'-dog**, *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. — **-fish**, *n.* A voracious fish of the northern seas; the sea-wolf. — **Wolf's'-bane**, *n.* A poisonous flowering plant; aconite; monks' hood. —


Wolf.

Wolverine', **-ene'**, -vẽr-ẽn', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal; the glutton. An inhabitant of Michigan. [*Amer. slang.*] — **Wolfram**, wŏl'-fram, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of tungsten; a tungstate of iron, or of iron and manganese.


Wolverine.

Woman, wo͝om'an, *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN, wim'en. The female of the human race, esp. when grown to adult years; a female attendant or servant. — **Wom'anly**, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine. — *adv.* In the manner of a woman. — **Wom'anhood**, -ho͝od, *n.* State, character, or collective qualities of a woman; women collectively. — **Wom'anish**, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man. — **Wom'ankind**, *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

Womb, wo͝om, *n.* (*Anat.*) The uterus of a female; The part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth. The place where anything is generated or produced; any cavity containing and enveloping anything.

Wombat, wom'bat, *n.* A clumsy, burrowing, root-eating Australian marsupiate mammal.

Wombat.

Women. See WOMAN.

Won. See WIN.

Wonder, wun'-dẽr, *n.* The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, and not well understood; surprise; astonishment; cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a prodigy: miracle. — *v. i.* [WONDERED (-dẽrd), -DERING.] To be affected by surprise or admiration, be struck with astonishment, marvel; to feel doubt and curiosity. — **Won'derful**, -ful, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; surprising. — **Won'derment**, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; wonder. — **Won'drous**, -drus, *a.* Such as may excite surprise and astonishment; wonderful; strange; prodigious; marvelous; admirable. — *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; wondrously.

Won't, wōnt. Contr. of *will not*, ME. *woll not.*

Wont, wunt, *a.* Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated. — *n.* Custom; habit; use. — *v. i.* [*imp.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT or WONTED; WONTING.] To be accustomed or habituated; to be used. — **Wont'ed**, *a.* Accustomed; customary; used.

Woo, wo͞o, *v. t.* [WOOED (wo͞od), WOOING.] To solicit in love, court; to invite with importunity. — *v. i.* To court, make love. — **Woo'er**, *n.*

Wood, wo͝od, *n.* A large and thick collection of trees; a forest; the hard substance of trees; timber; trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses. (*Bot.*) The material of succulent plants and parts of shrubs not hardened and ligneous, as well as of trees. — *v. t.* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for. — *v. i.* To take in, or supply with, wood. — **Wood'ed**, *a.* Supplied or covered with trees or wood. — **Wood'en**, wo͝od'n, *a.* Made, or consisting, of wood; impassive; clumsy; awkward. — **Wood'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Abounding with, consisting of, or containing wood or woody fiber; ligneous. — **Wood'iness**, *n.* — **Wood'bine**, -bīn, *n.* A climbing plant having fragrant flowers; honeysuckle; eglantine. — **Wood'chuck**, *n.* A hybernating Amer. rodent mammal, a species of marmot, which burrows in the ground, and is troublesome in clover fields, etc. — **Wood'-cock**, *n.* A migratory game bird, allied to the snipe, and frequent-

ing the thickest underwood, esp. in the autumn. — **Wood'land**, *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow either for fuel or timber. — **Wood'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. In Eng., a forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. A sportsman; hunter; one who cuts down trees; a wood-cutter. — **Wood'nymph**, -nimf, *n.* A nymph inhabiting the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad. — **Wood'pecker**, *n.* A scansorial bird of many species: it has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects. — **Wood'craft**, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods. — **-cut**, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving. — **-cut'ter**, *n.* One who cuts wood; one who makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood. — **-fret'ter**, *n.* An insect or worm that eats wood. — **-house**, *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. — **-lark**, *n.* A species of lark. — **-pigeon**, -pij'un, *n.* The ring-dove. — **-reeve**, -rēv, *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood. — **-screw**, *n.* A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood. — **-ward**, *n.* An officer of the forest, who guards the woods. — **-work**, *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

Woodcock.

Canadian Woodpecker.

Wooer. See under WOO.

Woof, wōōf, *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture; cloth.

Wool, wōōl, *n.* That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals; short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. — **Wool'en**, *a.* Made of, consisting of, or pert. to, wool. — *n.* Cloth made of wool; woolen cloth. — **Wool'en-dra'per**, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods. — **Wool'fell**, *n.* A skin with the wool. — **Wool'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, of the nature of, or clothed with, wool. (*Bot.*) Clothed with a pubescence resembling wool. — **Wool'iness**, *n.* — **Wool'comb'er**, -kōm'ĕr, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool. — **-gath'ering**, *n.* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary. — **-grow'er**, *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **-pack**, *n.* A pack or bag of wool weighing 240 pounds; anything bulky without weight. — **-sack**, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; esp., the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. — **-sta'pler**, *n.* One who deals in wool; one who sorts wool according to its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes.

Woold, wōōld, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wind; esp., to wind a rope round (a mast or yard, when made of 2 or more pieces, at the place where they have been fished or scarfed, to confine and support them).

Wootz, wōōts, *n.* A species of steel fr. the E. Indies, valued as material of edge-tools; India steel.

Word, wĕrd, *n.* The spoken sign of a conception or idea; a single component part of human speech or language; a term; vocable; the written or printed character, or characters, expressing such a term; talk; discourse; oral expression; account; tidings; message; signal; order; command; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise; verbal contention; dispute; a brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence; the Scriptures, considered as the revelation of God to man. — *v. t.* To express in words. — *By word of mouth.* Orally; by speaking. — *Good w.* Commendation; favorable account. — *In a w.* Briefly; to sum up. — *The Word.* (*Theol.*) The 2d person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation: by those who reject a Trinity of persons, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. — *To eat one's words.* To retract what has been said. — *Word for w.* In the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly. — **Word'ing**, *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression. — **Word'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Using many words; verbose; containing many words. — **Word'iness**, *n.* — **Word'-book**, *n.* A collection of words; a vocabulary; dictionary; lexicon. — **-square**, *n.* A series of words arranged to be read vertically and horizontally with like results.

HEART
EMBER
ABUSE
RESIN
TRENT

Word-square.

Wore. See under WEAR.

Work, wĕrk, *v. i.* [WORKED (wĕrkt) or WROUGHT (rawt), WORKING.] To exert one's self for a purpose; to labor, be engaged in the performance of a task, duty, etc.; to operate, act, perform; to be effective, have effect or influence; to carry on business, be customarily engaged or employed, toil; to be in a state of severe exertion, or as if in such a state; to move heavily, strain, labor; to make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort; to ferment, as a liquid; to act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic. — *v. t.* To labor or operate upon; to prepare for use, or utilize by labor; to produce or form by labor; to accomplish, effect; to produce by slow degrees, or as if laboriously; to influence by acting upon; to manage, lead; to form with a needle and thread or yarn; esp., to embroider; to set in motion or action; to direct the action of, govern, manage; to cause to ferment, as liquor. — *n.* Exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; in man, manual labor; the matter on which one is at work; material for working upon; subject of exertion; that which is produced as the result of labor; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; act, deed, effect, result, feat; that which is produced by mental labor, a composition, book; embroidery. *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, treuches, etc.; structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment. (*Theol.*) Moral duties, or external performances, as a ground of pardon or justification. — **Work'able**, *a.* Capable of being worked, as a metal; worth working. — **Work'er**, *n.* — **Work'ing-day**, *n.* A day on which work is performed, — disting. fr. the Sabbath, festivals, etc.; the portion of a day regularly devoted to work. — *a.* Plodding; hard-working; every-day; pert. to or used on working days. — **Work'man**, *n.* A man employed in labor; a worker; a skillful artificer or laborer. — **Work'man-like**, **-manly**, *a.* Becoming a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well performed. — **Work'manship**, *n.* Skill of a workman; execution or manner of making anything; that which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; esp., something made by manual labor. — **Work'shop**, *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on. — **Work'woman**, *n.* A woman who performs work; esp., a woman skilled in needlework. — **Work'-bag**, **-box**, *n.* A bag or box for holding instruments or materials for work; esp., for holding needlework. — **-day**, *n.* and *a.* Same as WORKING-DAY. — **-fel'low**, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. — **-folk**, **-folks**, *n. pl.* Persons that labor. — **-house**, *n.* A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor; a house where the town poor are maintained at public expense, and provided with labor; a poor-house. — **-ta'ble**, *n.* A table for holding work, esp. needlework, and materials and implements for it.

World, wĕrld, *n.* The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns; a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants; human affairs as seen from a given point of view; state of existence; scene of life and action; the earth and surrounding heavens; the creation; universe; any planet or heavenly body, considered as inhabited; customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; human society; individual experience of, or concern with, life; course

of life; the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; mankind; the earth and its affairs as disting. fr. heaven; worldly corruption; the ungodly or wicked part of mankind; a great multitude or quantity; a large number. — *World's end.* The end or most distant part of the world; the remotest regions. — *World without end.* Eternally; everlastingly. — **World'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Relating to the world; human; common; pert. to this world or life, disting. from the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments. — *adv.* In a worldly manuer. — **World'ly-minded**, *a.* Devoted to worldly interests. — **World'liness**, *n.* Quality of being worldly; a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life. — **World'ling**, *n.* Oue devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

Worm, wĕrm, *n.* Orig., any creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, etc.; any small creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones. *pl.* Animals which live and breed in the intestines of other animals. Figuratively, something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience; anything spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; the thread of a screw, a spiral instrument for drawing cartridges from fire-arms; a small, worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue; a spiral metallic pipe through which vapor passes in distillation. (*Mach.*) A short, revolving screw, the threads of which drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth. — *v. i.* [WORMED (wĕrmd), WORMING.] To work slowly, gradually, and secretly. — *v. t.* To effect, remove, drive, etc., by slow and secret means; to draw a wad and cartridge from (a fire-arm); to cut the ligament, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of (a dog, etc.), to check a disposition to gnaw; to wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round; to wind with spun-yarn. — *To worm one's self into.* To enter gradually by arts and insinuations. — **Worm'y**, -ĭ, *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Containing a worm; abounding with worms; like a worm; earthy; groveling. — **Worm'-eat'en**, -ēt'n, *a.* Gnawed by worms. — **-fence**, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other. — **-seed**, *n.* A plant whose seed has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines.

Wormwood, wĕrm'wo͝od, *n.* A plant of several species having a bitter nauseous taste.

Worn. See WEAR.

Worry, wur'rĭ, *v. t.* [WORRIED (-rid), -RYING.] To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to torment, trouble; to harass with labor, fatigue; to harass by pursuit and barking; to tear or mangle, with the teeth. — *v. i.* To feel or express undue solicitude and anxiety. — *n.* A state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble. — **Wor'riment**, *n.* Trouble; anxiety. — **Wor'risome**, *a.* In a condition to be troubled; causing worry or annoyance.

Worse, wĕrs, *a.* Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree; in poorer health; more sick, — used both in a physical and moral sense. — *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad. — *The worse.* Loss; disadvantage; something less good. — **Wors'en**, -n, *v. t.* To make worse, deteriorate, impair. — **Wors'er**, *a.* Worse. — **Worst**, wĕrst, *a.; superl.* of *worse.* Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree. — *v. t.* To gain advantage over in contest, get the better of, defeat, overthrow

Worship, etc. See under WORTH, *n.*

Worst. See under WORSE.

Worsted, wus't'ed, *n.* A kind of yarn, spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel.

Wort, wĕrt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, herb, — used chiefly in compounds; esp., a plant of the cabbage kind. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth, wĕrth, *v. i.* To be, become, betide, — now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, etc., in which the noun is in the dative case.

Worth, wĕrth, *n.* That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; value as expressed in a standard, as money; price; rate; value in respect of moral or personal qualities; virtue; eminence; usefulness; desert; merit; excellence; comparative importance. — *a.* Equal in value to; deserving of; having wealth or estate to the value of. — **Worth'less**, *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, etc.; undeserving; useless; vile; bare; mean. — **Wor'thy**, -thĭ, *a.* [-THIER; -THIEST.] Having worth or excellence; possessing merit; having suitable, adapted, or equivalent qualities or value; equal in excellence, value, or dignity to; entitled to; deserving; meritorious; virtuous; estimable; suitable. — *n.* A man of eminent worth or value; a person of conspicuous desert. — **Wor'thily**, -thĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; suitably; becomingly. — **Wor'thiness**, *n.* — **Wor'ship**, wĕr'ship, *n.* Orig., honor; respect; a title of houor, used in addresses to certain magistrates, etc.; religious reverence and homage; adoration paid to God, or to a being viewed as God; act of performing devotional services and religious exercises in honor of God or of some person or thing in the place of God: idolatry of lovers; adoration; devotion; veneration. — *v. t.* [WORSHIPED (-shipt), -SHIPING.] To respect, honor, revere, reverence; to pay divine honors to, adore, perform religious exercises in honor of; to honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover; to idolize. — *v. i.* To perform acts of adoration, or religious service. — **Wor'shiper**, *n.* — **Wor'shipful**, -ful, *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; worthy of honor.

Wot, wot, *v. i.* To know, be aware.

Would. See WILL.

Wound, wo͞ond *or* wownd, *n.* A cut, stab, or other violent rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal or the substance of a plant; injury; hurt; damage; detriment. — *v. t.* To hurt by violence, injure, damage; to hurt the feelings of.

Wound, wownd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of WIND, q. v.

Wove, Woven. See WEAVE.

Wrack, rak, *n.* A marine plant of several species, esp. when cast on shore and used for manure or for making kelp; a thin, flying cloud; rack; shipwreck; ruin. — **Wreak**, rēk, *v. t.* [WREAKED (rēkt), WREAKING.] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive. — **Wreck**, rek, *n.* Destruction; ruin; desolation; the destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves; the ruins of a ship stranded or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture; the remains of anything ruined. (*Law.*) Goods, etc., cast upon the land by the sea, after a ship-wreck. — *v. t.* [WRECKED (rekt), WRECKING.] To destroy, disable, or seriously damage (a vessel) by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to founder, etc.; to bring wreck or ruin upon, destroy. — **Wreck'age**, -ej, *n.* Act of wrecking; that which has been wrecked. — **Wreck'er**, *n.* One who causes a wreck, as by false lights, for purposes of plunder; one who searches for the cargoes of wrecked vessels, for plunder, or to save property for owners or underwriters; a vessel employed by wreckers. — **Wreck'-mas'ter**, *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., thrown on shore after a shipwreck. — **Wretch**, rech, *n.* A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy; oue sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person; villain; profligate; scoundrel; rascal. — **Wretch'ed**, *a.* Very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress, from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous; worthless; paltry; very poor or mean. — **Wretch'edly**, *adv.* In a wretched manner; miserably; unhappily; meanly; despicably. — **Wretch'edness**, *n.*

Wraith, rāth, *n.* An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; a specter; vision; unreal image.

Wrangle, ran'gl, *v. i.* [-GLED (-gld), -GLING.] To dispute angrily, quarrel peevishly and noisily, brawl, altercate. — *n.* An angry dispute; noisy quarrel; bickering; jar; jangle; contest; controversy; squabble. — **Wran'gler**, *n.* — *Senior wrangler.* (*Cambridge Univ. Eng.*) The student who passes the best examination in mathematics in the senate-house.

Wrap, rap, *v. t.* [WRAPPED (rapt), WRAPPING.] To wind or fold together; to cover by winding or folding, envelop completely, infold; to conceal by enveloping or infolding, hide, involve as an effect or con-

sequence.—**Wrap'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed: envelope; covering; esp., a loose outer garment.—**Wrap'rascal**, *n.* A coarse upper coat.

Wrasse, ras, *n.* A prickly-spined, hard-boned fish of

Red or Three-spotted Wrasse.

several species, with vivid colors and thick lips, found in the Mediterranean and on the Eng. coasts.

Wrath, räth, *n.* Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; ire; the effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime.—**Wrath'ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; springing from, or expressing, wrath; furious; ireful; raging; indignant; resentful: passionate.—**Wrath'fully**, *adv.*—**Wrath'less**, *a.* Free from anger.—**Wrath'y**, -ĭ, *a.* Very angry.

Wreak. See under WRACK.

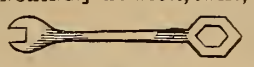
Wreath, rēth, *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS, rēthz. Something twisted or curled; a garland; chaplet; esp., one given to a victor.—**Wreathe**, rēth, *v. t.* [WREATHED (rēthd), WREATHING.] To twist, convolve, wind one about another, entwine; to surround with anything twisted or convolved; to encircle, infold; to twine or twist about, encircle.—*v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.—**Wreath'y**, rēth'ĭ, *a.* Twisted; curled: spiral.

Wren.

Wreck, Wreckage, etc. See under WRACK.

Wren, ren, *n.* A small insessorial bird, of several species, which feeds on insects, etc., and is often very familiar with man.

Wrench, rench, *v. t.* [WRENCHED (rencht), WRENCHING.] To wrest, twist, or force by violence; to strain, sprain, distort.—*n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, etc.



Wrench.

Wrest, rest, *v. t.* To turn, twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by violent wringing or twisting: to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to wring, pervert, distort.—*n.* Violent pulling and twisting; distortion.—**Wrest'er**, *n.*—**Wres'tle**, res'l, *v. i.* [-TLED (-ld), -TLING.] To contend, as 2 persons, by grappling together, and each striving to throw the other down; to struggle, strive, contend.—*n.* A struggle between 2 to see which will throw the other down; a struggle.

Wretch, Wretched, etc. See under WRACK.

Wriggle, rig'gl, *v. i.* [WRIGGLED (-gld), -GLING.] To move the body to and fro with short writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm.—*v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by twisting and squirming.

Wright, rīt, *n.* One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; workman,—chiefly used in compounds.

Wring, ring, *v. t.* [WRUNG, WRINGING.] To twist and compress, pinch, turn and strain with violence; to pain, distress, torment; to pervert; to extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to extort. (*Naut.*) To bend or strain out of its position.—**Wring'-bolt**, *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.—**Wring'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, wrings; an extortioner; an instrument for forcing water out of anything, esp. from clothes after they have been washed.

Wrinkle, rink'l, *n.* A small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance: a crease; roughness; unevenness.—*v. t.* [WRINKLED (-ld), -LING.] To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; to make rough or uneven—*v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.—**Wrink'ly**, -lĭ, *a.* Full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled; corrugated.

Wrinkle, rink'l, *n.* A notion or fancy: a whim.

Wrist, rist, *n.* (*Anat.*) The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.—**Wrist'band**, *n.* That part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

Write, rīt, *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRIT (*obs.*) or WRITTEN; WRITING.] To set down (legible characters); to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument; to express in legible or intelligible characters, inscribe; to set down in an epistle, communicate by letter; to compose or produce, as an author; to impress durably; to make known by writing, record, copy, transcribe, compose, recite.—*v. i.* To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas; to be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words; to recite or relate in books, compose.—**Writ'er**, *n.* One who writes, or has written; a scribe; clerk; an author.—**Writ'ing**, *n.* Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material; anything written or expressed in letters; as, a legal instrument, a pamphlet, book, inscription.—**Writ'ing-mas'ter**, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.—**-pa'per**, *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, sized, and fitted for writing upon.—**Writ**, rĭt, *n.* That which is written; writing,—applied esp. to the Scriptures; Bible. (*Law.*) An instrument in writing, under seal, in an epistolary form, issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act by the person to whom it is directed.

Writhe, rīth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRITHED (WRITHEN, *obs. or poet.*), WRITHING.] To twist with violence, distort, wring; to wrest, pervert.—*v. i.* To twist the body about, be distorted, as in pain.

Wrong, rong, *a.* Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not appropriate for use; not according to rule, standard, requirement, or intent; not correct; not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right; not according to truth; unjust; faulty; detrimental; erroneous; unfit; improper; mistaken.—*n.* That which is not right; whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; iniquity; perversity; injustice; injury.—*adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.—*v. t.* [WRONGED (rongd), WRONGING.] To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure; to impute evil to unjustly.—**Wrong'-do'er**, *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.—**Wrong'er**, *n.* One who wrongs or injures another.—**Wrong'ful**, -ful, *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair.—**Wrong'headed**, *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

Wrote. See WRITE.

Wroth, rawth, *a.* Full of wrath; angry; incensed.

Wrought. See WORK. **Wrung.** See WRING.

Wry, rī, *a.* Turned to one side; twisted; distorted; deviating from the right direction.—*Wry face.* A distortion of the countenance indicating impatience, disgust, or discomfort; a grimace.—**Wry'neck**, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck. (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the eastern continent, allied to the woodpecker,—so called from the manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulder.

Wych'-elm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the elm, a native of Great Britain; witch-elm, q. v.

Wye, wī, *n.*; *pl.* WYES, wīz. One of the 2 forked pieces or bearings resembling the letter Y in shape, in the opening or notch of which rest the ends of the telescope axis in a theodolite or level, the pivots in a transit instrument, etc. [Written also *Y*; pl. *Y's*.]

Wyvern. See WIVER.

X.

X, eks, the 24th letter of the Eng. alphabet, is borrowed, as to form, from the Greek Χ: at the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax:* in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or sometimes of *gz*, as in *example:* at the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *z*.

Xanthic, zan′thik, *a.* Tending toward a yellow color, or to one of those colors, green excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, etc. (*Chem.*) Of, or pert. to, an oxide, called also *uric oxide*, obtained fr. a rare variety of urinary calculus, and from similar concretions; also to a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid. — **Xan′thine**, -thin, *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow, insoluble coloring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers. — **Xan′thite**, -thīt, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rounded grains and foliated masses, of a yellow color, and translucent. — **Xan′tho**, *n.* A small short-tailed crustacean, of many species, found in most seas. — **Xan′thophyll**, -tho-fil, *n.* (*Chem.*) Yellow coloring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn. — **Xan′thorthite**, -thor-thīt, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a yellowish color, containing much water.

Xantho floridus.

Xebec, ze′bek, *n.* A small, 3-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea: it carries 2 large, square sails, or, when close hauled, large lateen sails. See cut in next column.

Xenotime, zen′o-tīm, *n.* A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown color.

Xerasia, ze-ra′zhĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, in which it becomes dry, ceases to grow, and resembles down covered with dust. — **Xe′rocollyr′ium**, -kol-lĭr′ĭ-um, *n.* (*Med.*) A dry collyrium or eye-salve. — **Xero′des**, -dēz, *n.* (*Med.*) Any tumor attended with dryness. — **Xeromy′rum**, *n.* A dry ointment. — **Xeroph′agy**, -rof′a-jĭ, *n.* The eating of dry meats, — a sort of fast among the primitive Christians. — **Xeroph′thalmy**, -rof′thal-mĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

Xebec.

Xero′tes, -tēz, *n.* (*Med.*) A dry habit or disposition of body.

Xiphoid, zif′oid, *a.* (*Anat.*) Resembling a sword; ensiform. — *Xiphoid cartilage.* A cartilage at the lower end of the sternum.

X ray. The Roentgen ray, q. v.; — so called by its discoverer because of its enigmatical character, *x* being an algebraic symbol for an unknown quantity.

Xylite, zi′līt, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown color, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and water. (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable liquid which exists in crude or impure pyroligneous acid. — **Xy′lograph**, -lo-graf, *n.* An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving. — **Xylog′rapher**, -ra-fẽr, *n.* One who practices xylography. — **Xylograph′ic**, -ical, -graf′ik-al, *a.* Pert. to wood-engraving. — **Xylog′raphy**, -fĭ, *n.* Act or art of cutting figures in wood, representing natural objects. — **Xy′lene**, -lēn, -lole, -lōl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, homologous with benzine, prepared from coal naptha. — **Xyloph′agous**, -a-gus, *a.* Eating wood.

Xyster, zis′tẽr, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, wi, the 25th letter of the Eng. alphabet, derives its form from the Greek Υ: at the beginning of words or syllables, when followed by a vowel, except when used as a prefix, it is a consonant element: in other situations it is a vowel, having the same sounds as *i*. [*Y* is used by ancient writers, esp. Spenser, as a prefix of the past participle, used or omitted at will, and is sometimes employed by modern writers in burlesque, or in imitation of the antique, — as *y-clad*, clad, clothed; *y-cleped*, called; *y-fed*, fed, refreshed.]

Y, wi, *n.*; *pl.* Y's, wĭz. Anything having the shape of Y, esp. one of the forked pieces which support the pivots of a transit instrument, of the telescope of a theodolite, etc.; a wye, — so called from its form. (*Railroads.*) A portion of track consisting of 2 converging tracks connected by a cross-track.

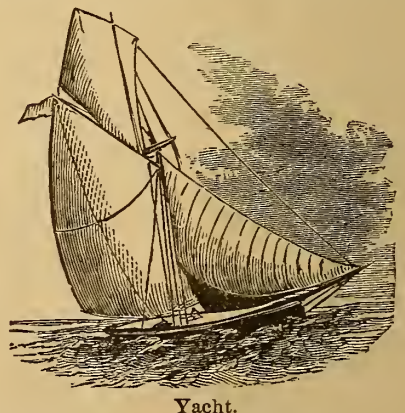
Yacht, yot, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light sea-going vessel used for pleasure trips, racing, etc. — **Yacht′ing**, *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. — **Yager**, yaw′gẽr, *n.* (*Mil.*) One belonging to a body of German light infantry armed with rifles.

Yam, yam, *n.* A large, esculent tuber or root of several species of tropical climbing plants, allied to and often confounded with the sweet potato.

Yankee, yăŋk′e, *n.* A citizen of N. England, or of the Northern States, — applied by foreigners to all inhabitants of the U. S.

Yap, yap, *v. i.* To bark, yelp. — *n.* A cry of a dog.

Yard, yärd, *n.* A measure of length, 3 feet, or 36 inches, being the standard of Eng. and Amer. meas-



Yacht.

ure; a rod 3 feet long; a yardstick; the male member or organ; penis. (*Naut.*) A long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended crosswise upon the mast, by which a sail is extended: see SHIP. —**Yard′-arm**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end. [Ships are said to be *yard-arm and yard-arm* when so near as to touch or interlock their yards.] —**-stick**, **-wand**, *n.* A stick 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.

Yard, yärd, *n.* A small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.

Yare, yâr, *a.* Ready; dexterous; eager; lively; quick.

Yarn, yärn, *n.* A continuous strand of wool, cotton, flax, or other fiber, for use in weaving, knitting, thread and cordage making, etc. (*Rope-making.*) One of the strands of which a rope is composed. A story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions.

Yarrow, yar′ro, *n.* A composite plant, having a strong odor and pungent taste; milfoil.

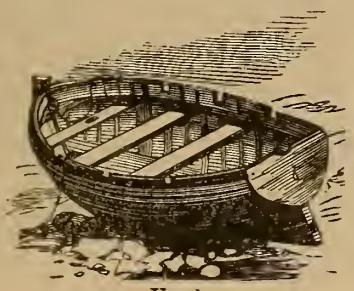
Yataghan, yat′a-gan, *n.* A long double-curved Turkish dagger or saber, without a cross-guard; ataghan.

Yaulp, yawlp, **Yaup**, yawp, *v. i.* To cry out like a child; to yelp. —*n.* A cry of distress, rage, etc.

Yaw, yaw, *v. i.* [YAWED (yawd), YAWING.] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

Yaw, yaw, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship. —*n.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course.

Yawl, yawl, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by 4 or 6 oars.



Yawl.

Yawn, yawn, *v. i.* [YAWNED (yawnd), YAWNING.] To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape; to gape or open wide as if to allow the entrance or exit of anything; to be eager; to desire to swallow anything. —*n.* A deep and involuntary inspiration, with a pretty wide opening of the mouth, followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration; a gaping; an opening wide; a gape.

Yaws, yawz, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by contagious tumors which, in shape and appearance, resemble raspberries.

Ycleped, ȳ-klept′, *p.p.* Called; named. [See under Y.]

Ye, ye, *pron.* The nominative pl. of the 2d person, —sometimes inaccurately used as the objective, now used only in sacred or solemn style.—**You**, yōō, *pron.* [*possess.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS, *obj.* YOU.] The pronoun of the 2d person, in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed. [*You* is properly the pl. of the 2d personal pronoun, but is in ordinary discourse used in addressing a single person, yet always properly combined with a plural verb: *you* and *your* are sometimes used indefinitely instead of *one*, *any*, *a*, etc.; of the two forms of the possessive, *your* and *yours*, the first is used when attributive and followed by the noun to which it belongs; the second when attributive, but having the noun understood.] —**Your**, yōōr, *possessive pron.* Belonging, pert., or relating to, you; of you, — possessive of *you*. — **Yourself′**, *pron.*; *pl.* **-SELVES**, -selvz′. Your own person or self, — used as the object, direct or indirect, of a reflexive verb, in the second person.

Yea, ya, *adv.* Yes; ay. [*Yea* sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of *indeed*, *verily*, *truly*, *it is so*: it is also used substantively to denote an affirmative vote, or the ones who cast such a vote; as, the *yeas* have it.]

Yean, yēn, *v. t.* & *i.* [YEANED (yēnd), YEANING.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to ean. —**Yean′ling**, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb.

Year, yēr, *n.* Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this, adopted by various nations as a measure of time; in common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun. *pl.* Age, or old age.—**Year′ling**, *n.* A young animal one year old.—*a.* Being a year old. —**Year′ly**, *a.* Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; lasting a year; accomplished in a year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to year. — **Year′-book**, *n.* A reference book of facts and statistics published yearly. (*Eng. Law.*) A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

Yearn, yērn, *v. i.* [YEARNED (yērnd), YEARNING.] To be filled with longing desire or with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long, be eager.

Yeast, yēst, *n.* The foam or froth or sediment of beer or other liquor in fermentation, containing a minute fungus, or yeast-plant, the multiplication of which produces fermentation in any saccharine or farinaceous liquid or moist substance to which the yeast is added; a preparation used for raising dough; barm. —**Yeast′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yelk, yelk, *n.* The yellow part of an egg.

Yell, yel, *v. i.* [YELLED (yeld), YELLING.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror. —*v. t.* To utter with a yell. —*n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yellow, yel′lo, *a.* Being of a bright saffron-like color; of the color of gold or brass or of the pigment called chrome yellow. —*n.* A bright golden color; one of the simple or primitive colors: see LIGHT. —*Yellow-bird.* A small seed-eating bird of the finch family, with bright-yellow (male) or olive-green (female) plumage, common in the U. S. — *Y. fever.* (*Med.*) A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, often attended with yellowness of the skin. — *Y. hammer.* A European singing bird, called also *yellow-bunting*: its principal colors are shades of gamboge yellow and brown; a large Amer. species of woodpecker. — *Y. metal.* An alloy composed of 2-3ds copper and ⅓ zinc, for sheathing vessels. — **Yel′lowish**, *a.* Somewhat yellow. — **Yel′lowishness**, **Yel′lowness**, *n.* — **Yel′lows**, -lōz, *n.* (*Far.*) A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes; jaundice; a disease of peach-trees in the U. S., causing them to produce abortive yellow sprouts on the trunks and limbs.

Yellow-hammer

Yelp, yelp, *v. i.* [YELPED (yelpt), YELPING.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog when hurt or in fear; to bark shrilly, with eagerness, pain, or fear.

Yeoman, yō′man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN**. A common man or plebeian, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a farmer; man free born; in Eng., an officer in the king's household. (*Naut.*) An inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores. —**Yeo′manry**, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders; a British volunteer cavalry force.

Yerk, yērk, *v. t.* To kick or strike suddenly; to jerk —*v. i.* To throw out the heels, kick; to move with a quick, jerking motion. —*n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

Yes, yes, *adv.* Ay; yea, — a word expressing affirmation or consent, — opp. to *no*.

Yest, yest, *n.* Yeast; barm; froth; spume; foam.

Yester, yes′tēr, *a.* Of, or pert. to, yesterday; last; next before the present. —**Yes′terday**, *n.* The day last past; the day next before the present. — *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day. —**Yes′tereve′**, **-eve′ning**, *n.* The evening of yes-

terday; the evening last past. —**-morn′**, **-morn′ing**, *n.* The morning of yesterday. —**-night**, *n.* Last night; the night last past. —*adv.* On the last night. —**-noon**, *n.* The noon of yesterday.

Yet, yet, *adv.* In addition; further; besides; over and above; at the same time; still; up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; at or in the present time; even; at least; at all. —*conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yew, yōō, *n.* A low, spreading, evergreen, European tree, valued for its hard, durable wood or timber. —**Yew′en**, *a.* Made of yew.

Yew.

Yex, yeks, *v. i.* To hiccough.

Yield, yēld, *v. t.* To furnish, afford, render, give forth; to give in return for what is expended or invested; to give up (something claimed or demanded); to make over to one who has a claim or right; to admit to be true, concede; to permit, grant, allow, resign, emit, surrender. —*v. i.* To give up the contest, submit; to comply; to give way; not to oppose; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. —*n.* Amount yielded; product, —applied esp. to products resulting from growth or cultivation. —**Yield′ing**, *p. a.* Inclined to give way or comply; obsequious; attentive; flexible; compliant; accommodating.

Yoke, yōk, *n.* That which connects or binds; bond of connection; the frame of wood by which 2 oxen are fastened together for drawing; a frame worn on the neck like an ox-yoke, or shaped like one; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, etc., suspended on each side; frame worn on the neck (of a cow, pig, goose, etc.), to prevent passage through a fence; a frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. (*Naut.*) A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage; service; two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together. —*v. t.* [YOKED (yōkt), YOKING.] To put a yoke on, join in a yoke; to couple, join with another; to enslave, bring into bondage, confine. —*v. i.* To be joined or associated, be intimately connected, consort closely. —**Yoke′-fel′low**, **Yoke′mate**, *n.* An associate or companion; a mate; fellow; esp., a partner in marriage.

Yolk, yōlk *or* yōk, *n.* The yelk or yellow part of an egg; an unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yon, yon, *a.* At a distance within view; yonder. —*adv.* Yonder. —**Yon′der**, *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there. —*adv.* At a distance within view.

Yore, yōr, *adv.* In time past; in old time; long since.

You. See under YE.

Young, yung, *a.* [YOUNGER (yun′gĕr), YOUNGEST.] Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile; youthful; having the appearance, freshness, or vigor of youth; being in the first part of growth; pert. or relating to youth; having little experience; inexperienced; ignorant. —*n.* The offspring of an animal, either single or collectively. —*With young.* With child; pregnant. —**Young′ish**, *a.* Somewhat young. —**Young′ling**, *n.* A young person; youth; any animal in the first part of life. —**Young′ster**, *n.* A young person; a lad. —**Younk′er**, *n.* A young person; stripling.

Your, etc. See under YE.

Youth, yōōth, *n.; pl.* YOUTHS or YOUTH. State, condition, or quality of being young; juvenility; the part of life that succeeds to childhood; early part of life, from childhood, or sometimes from infancy, to manhood; a young person; esp., a young man; young persons collectively. —**Youth′ful**, **-ful**, *a.* Not yet mature or aged; young; of, or pert. to, the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous, as in youth; puerile; juvenile.

Yttria, it′trĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fine white powder or earth, without taste or smell and insoluble in water; an oxide of yttrium. —**Yt′trium**, *n.* A very rare metal of a scaly texture and grayish-black color.

Yule, yōōl, *n.* Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior, — applied also, sometimes, to the festival of Lammas.

Ywis. See under WIS.

Z.

Z, ze, *in Eng.* **zed.** The 26th and last letter of the Eng. alphabet, and the last letter in the alphabets of most modern languages: it is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal *s*.

Zaccho, zak′ko, **Zoc′co**, **-colo**, **Zo′cle**, -kl, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

Zaffer, zaf′fĕr, *n.* (*Chem.*) Impure oxide of cobalt, obtained by the calcination of cobalt: it produces when fused (as in enameling and porcelain making) an intensely blue color.

Zambo, zam′bo, *n.; pl.* **-BOS**, -bōz. The child of a mulatto and a negro; also, of an Indian and a negro.

Zamia, za′mĭ-a, *n.* A plant of many species, allied to the ferns and palms, and bearing strobiles.

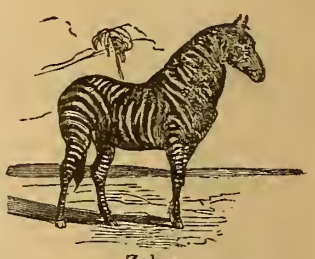
Zanana, **Zenana**, ze-nä′nȧ, *n.* The part of a house appropriated to women in India.

Zany, za′nĭ, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon. —**Za′nyism**, **-izm**, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

Zarnich, zär′nik, *n.* Native sulphuret of arsenic; sandarach or realgar; orpiment.

Zax, zaks, *n.* A slater's hatchet for cutting, dressing, and perforating slate.

Zeal, zēl, *n.* Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; eager interest or endeavor in favor of, or in opposition to, a person or cause. —**Zeal′ot**, zĕl′ot, *n.* One who is zealous; esp., one over-zealous, or carried away by his zeal; an enthusiast; fanatic. —**Zeal′otry**, **-ot-rĭ**, *n.* The character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion to a cause. —**Zeal′ous**, -us, *a.* Filled with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object; eager; earnest; fervent; hearty; strenuous; warm; passionate; enthusiastic.



Zebra.

Zebra, ze′brȧ, *n.* A wild, intractable, gregarious quadruped of S. Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band.

Zebu, ze′bu, *n.* A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, having long, pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence on the shoulders, valued for food; the Indian bull, ox, or cow.

Zebu.

Zechin, ze′kin, *n.* An Italian gold coin; sequin.

Zed, zed, *n.* The letter Z, —called also *izzard*.

Zedoary, zed′o-a-rĭ, *n.* (*Med.*) The root-stock of certain East Indian plants, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used in medicine as a stimulant.

Zemindar, zem-in-där′, *n.* In India, a feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land, and certain other privileges.— **Zem′indary**, -da-rĭ, *n.* Jurisdiction of a zemindar.

Zenana. See ZANANA.

Zend, zend, *n.* Prop., the translation into the Huzvaresh, or Pehlevi language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian scriptures; as commonly used, the language, an ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written.— **Zend′aves′ta**, -ves′tȧ, *n.* The Scriptures of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zoroaster, but of a later date.

Zenith, ze′nith, *n.* That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; the point of culmination; greatest height; height of success or prosperity.

Zeolite, ze′o-līt, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated double silicate of aluminum, calcium, or some other base, found esp. in cavities of igneous rocks.

Zephyr, zef′ẽr, *n.* The west wind; any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zero, ze′ro, *n.* A cipher; nothing; naught; the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

Zest, zest, *n.* A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; an appetizer; keen enjoyment; relish.—*v. t.* To cut into thin slips (the peel of an orange, lemon, etc.); to squeeze, as peel over the surface of anything; to give a flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of.

Zetetic, ze-tet′ik, *a.* Proceeding by inquiry.— **Zetet′ics**, *n. sing.* (*Math.*) A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities.

Zeugma, zūg′mȧ, *n.* (*Gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

Zibet, zib′et, *n.* A small carnivorous quadruped of India and Africa, somewhat resembling the weasel: it secretes an odoriferous civet-like substance and is often domesticated.

Zif, zif, *n.* The 2d month of the Jewish sacred, and 8th of the civil, year,—parts of April and May.

Zigzag, zig′zag, *a.* Having short, sharp turns.—*n.* Something that has angles.—*v. t.* [ZIGZAGGED (-zagd), -GING.] To form with short turns.

Zinc, zingk, *n.* A metal of a bluish white color, with a strong luster; spelter: it is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin.—*v. t.* [ZINCKED (zingkt), ZINCKING.] To cover or coat with zinc. — **Zincif′erous**, zin-sif′ẽr-us. **Zinkif′erous**, *a.* Containing or affording zinc.— **Zinc′ite**, zingk′īt, *n.* A brittle, translucent mineral, of a deep red color, and consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc.— **Zincog′rapher**, *n.* An engraver on zinc.— **Zincograph′ic**, -ical, *a.* Of, or pert. to zincography.— **Zincog′raphy**, *n.* Engraving on zinc in the style of woodcuts.— **Zinc′ous**, -us, **Zink′y**, -ĭ, *a.* Of, or pert. to, zinc; pert. to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.— **Zinc′-white**, *n.* The oxide of zinc, a pigment largely used in the place of white lead.

Zion, zī′on, *n.* A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors; the theocracy or church of God.

Zircon, zẽr′kon, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of Ceylon, etc., a silicate of zirconium, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent.— **Zirco′nia**, -nĭ-ȧ, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of zirconium: it is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid.— **Zirco′nium**, *n.* A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth: it is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder.

Zocle. See under ZACCHO.

Zodiac, zo′dĭ-ak, *n.* (*Astron.*) An imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path: it comprises the 12 constellations, which once constituted, and from which are named, the 12 signs of the zodiac.— **Zodi′acal**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or within the zodiac.— *Zodiacal light.* (*Astron.*) A luminous track, of an elongated triangular figure,

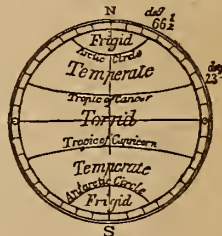
Zodiac.

lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon: it is to be seen only in the evening, after twilight, and in the morning, before dawn.

Zoilean, zo-il′e-an, *a.* Having the characteristics of Zoïlus, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zollverein, zol′vẽr-īn, *n.* The customs union of the German States, for the collection of a uniform rate of custom-house duties.

Zone, zōn, *n.* A girdle. (*Geog.*) One of the 5 great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature. (*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere, included between 2 parallel planes. (*Nat. Hist.*) A band or stripe running round any object. A band or area encircling anything; circuit; circumference.— **Zoned**, zōnd, *a.* Wearing a zone or zones; having zones, or concentric bands.



Zones.

Zoögraphy, zo-og′ra-fĭ, *n.* A description of animals, their forms and habits.— **Zoög′rapher**, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms, and habits.— **Zoögraph′ic**, -ical, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the description of animals.— **Zoöl′atry**, *n.* Worship of animals.— **Zo′olite**, -o-līt, *n.* An animal substance petrified or fossil.— **Zoöl′ogy**, -ol′o-jĭ, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and distribution of animals.— **Zoölog′ical**, -loj′ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, zoölogy, or the science of animals.— **Zoöl′ogist**, *n.* One versed in, etc.; one who describes animals.— **Zoön′ic**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, animals; obtained from animal substances.— **Zoön′omy**, -on′o-mĭ, *n.* The laws of

Zoöphytes.

animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. — **Zoöph'agous**, -of'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on animals. — **Zo'ophyte**, -o-fīt, *n.* An animal resembling a plant, — a general term, loosely applied to simple or compound polyps, corals, sponges, and other phytozoa. — **Zoöphyt'ic, -ical**, -fit'ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, zoöphytes. — **Zoöph'ytol'ogy**, -of'ĭ-tol'o-jĭ, *n.* The natural history of zoöphytes. — **Zoöt'omy**, -ot'o-mĭ, *n.* The anatomy of animals; comparative anatomy. — **Zoötom'ical**, *a.* Of, or pert. to, zoötomy. — **Zoöt'omist**, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

Zouave, zwäv *or* zōō-äv', *n.* One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, orig. Arabs; one of a body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

Zounds, zowndz, *interj.* An obsolete exclamation of anger or wonder.

Zuffolo, zuf'fo-lo, **Zufolo**, zōō'fo-lo, *n.* (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, esp. one used to teach birds.

Zumology. See ZYMOLOGY.

Zumometer. See ZYMOMETER.

Zygomatic, zig-o-mat'ik, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the bony arch placed in man upon the side of the head, back of the cheeks, and extending from the prominence of the cheeks to the ear.

Zymology zi-mol'o-jĭ, *n.* A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. — **Zymolog'ical**. -loj'ik-al, *a.* Of, or pert. to, zymology. — **Zymol'ogist**, -o-jist, *n.* One skilled in zymology. — **Zymom'eter, Zymosim'eter**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation. — **Zymot'ic**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, fermentation. — *Zymotic disease.* Any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment.

Zythum, zi'thum, *n.* A kind of malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

APPENDIX.

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PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

This table gives the most approved spelling, pronunciation, and latest population figures for all cities of the United States with 10,000 inhabitants, for all foreign cities with 40,000 inhabitants, and for all the States of the Union and important foreign countries, together with their areas and capitals.

c. = city (or town), commune. col. = colony. dist. = district. kdm. = kingdom.
p. = population. prin. = principality. ✻ = capital. □ = square miles.

☞ **Population figures** are for nearest thousands; thus 70 = between 69,501 and 70,500.

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ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

A.

A., America; American.
a., adjective; acre; answer; accepted; are.
a., *or* @ (*ad*), to *or* at.
A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant General.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied (seaman).
abbr., **abbrev.**, abbreviated; abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M., American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
ab init. (*ab initio*), from the beginning.
abl., ablative.
Abp., Archbishop.
abr., abridged, abridgment.
A. B. S., American Bible Society.
abst., **abstr.**, abstract.
abt., about.
acc., accusative.
acc., **acct.**, account.
A. D. (*anno Domini*), in the year of our Lord.
ad., advertisement.
A. D. C., Aid-de-camp.
ad fin. (*ad finem*), at the end.
ad inf. (*ad infinitum*), to infinity.
ad int. (*ad interim*), in the interim *or* meantime.
adj., adjective.
Adj., **Adjt.**, Adjutant.
ad lib. (*ad libitum*), at pleasure.
Adm., Admiral; Admiralty.
adm., **admr.**, administrator, administratrix.
admrx., **admx.**, administratrix.
adv., advocate; adverb; advent; (*ad valorem*), at the value.
adv., **advt.**, advertisement.
ae., **aet.**, **aetat.** (*aetatis*), of age; aged.
aft., after
Ag. (*argentum*), silver.
agr., **agric.**, agriculture; agricultural.
agt., agent.
A. H. M. S., American Home Missionary Society.
Al., aluminium.
Al., **Ala.**, Alabama.
Alas., Alaska.
Ald., Alderman.
alg., algebra.
alt., altitude; alternate; alto.
A. M. (*Artium Magister*), Master of Arts; (*ante meridiem*), before noon.
Am., **Amer.**, American.
amt., amount.
an. (*anno*), in the year.
anat., anatomical; anatomist; anatomy.
anc., ancient; anciently.
Angl., Anglican.
anon., anonymous.
ans., answer.
ant., **antiq.**, antiquities.
A. O. H., Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Ap., April; Apostle.
Apl., **Apr.**, April.
apo., apogee.
Apoc., Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
App., Apostles. **app.**, appendix.
Apr., April.
ar., argent; arrival; arrive.
A. R. A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
arch., architecture.
arch., **archt.**, architect.
archæol., archæological; archæology.
Archd., Archdeacon.
arith., arithmetic.
Ariz., Arizona.
Ark., Arkansas.
Arm., Armenian.
arr., arrived; arrivals.
As., arsenic.
Asst., Assistant.
A. S. S. U., American Sunday School Union.
astr., **astron.**, astronomer; astronomy.
astrol., astrologer; astrology.
at. wt., atomic weight.
Att., **Atty.**, Attorney.
Att. Gen., Attorney General.
Au., **Aur.** (*aurum*), gold.
A. U. C. (*ab urbe condita*), from the building of the city (*i. e.*, Rome, 753 B. C.).
Aug., August.
Aus., **Aust.**, **Austr.**, Austria; Austrian.
Austral., Australasia; Australia.
Av., Avenue. **av.**, avoirdupois.
A. V., Authorized Version.
avdp., avoirdupois.
Ave., Avenue.
avoir., avoirdupois.

B.

b., bass (*in music*); bay; book; base; born.
Ba., barium.
B. A., British America; Bachelor of Arts.
bal., balance.
Bap., **Bapt.**, Baptist.
bap., baptized.
Bar., Barrister.
Bart., **Bt.**, Baronet.
bat., **batt.**, battery; battalion.
bbl., barrel **bbls.**, barrels.
B. C., before Christ; British Columbia.
B. C. L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D., Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl., bundle.
bds., (bound in) boards.
B. E., Bill of Exchange.
Belg., Belgium; Belgic.
bet., between.
Bi., bismuth.
B. I., British India.
Bib., Bible; Biblical.
biog., biography.
biol., biology; biological.
bk., bank; book.
bl., barrel; bale.
B. L., Bachelor of Laws; Bill of Lading.
bldg., building.
B. L. E., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
bls., bales.
B. M., Bachelor of Medicine.
B. M., **B. Mus.**, Bachelor of Music.
bn., battalion.
b. o., buyer's option
Bor., boron.
bot., botanical; botanist; botany; bought.
Bp., Bishop.
b. p., bill of parcels; bills payable.
bque., barque.
Br., bromine.
B. rec., bills receivable.
Brig., Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen., Brigadier General.
Brit., Britain; British.
bro., brother. **bros.**, brothers.
B. S., Bachelor of Surgery; bill of sale.
B. S., **B. Sc.**, Bachelor of Science.

Bt., Baronet.
B. T. U., British thermal unit; Board of Trade unit.
bu., **bus.**, bushel, bushels.
bus., **bush.**, bushel.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo*), Blessed Virgin.
B. V. M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
bx., box. **bxs.**, boxes.

C.

C., Carbon; Chancellor; Chancery; Consul.
c., central; cubic; chief; court; (*centum*), a hundred; cent; centime; city; centigrade; centimeter; chapter; (*circa*, *circiter*, *circum*), about.
ca. (*circa*), about.
caet. par., *see* cet. par.
Cal., California; Calendar.
Can., Canada.
can., canon; canto.
Cant., Canticles.
Cantab. (*Cantabrigiensis*), of Cambridge.
cap., capital; (*caput*), chapter.
Capt., Captain.
car., carat; carpentry.
Card., Cardinal.
Cash., Cashier.
cat., **catal.**, catalogue.
Cath., Catholic; Cathedral; Catherine; cathode.
Cb., columbium.
C. B., Companion of the Bath.
cc. (*circum*), about.
cc. *or* **c. c.**, cubic centimeter.
c. c. (*compte courante*), account current.
Ce., cerium.
C. E., Civil Engineer.
Cel., Celsius.
cen., central; century.
Cen. Am., Central America.
Cent., Centigrade.
Cf., **cf.** (*confer*), compare.
c. f. i., cost, freight, and insurance.
cg., centigrams.
C. G., Consul General.
C. G. S., Centimeter-gramme-second.
Ch., Church; Charles; Chancellor.
ch., chapter; child; children.
C. H., Courthouse; Customhouse.
chap., chapter.
chem., chemistry.
Ch. J., Chief Justice.
Chr., Christian; Christ.
Chron., Chronicles; Chronology.
cir., **circ.** (*circum*, *circa*), about.
cit., citation; citizen.
Civ., Civil.
C. J., Chief Justice.
Cl., chlorine.
cl., clergyman; clerk; clause; cloth (*binding*).
cl., centiliter.
cld., cleared.
clk., clerk.
cm., centimeter.
C. M., Common Meter; Certificated Master; Corresponding Member; (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master in Surgery.
cml., commercial.
Co., cobalt; company; county.
C. O., c/o, care of.
C. O. D., Cash, *or* Collect, on Delivery.
cog., cognate.
Col., Colonel; Colossians; Colorado.
col., college; collegiate; colloquial; colloquialism; colonial; color; colored; column.
Coll., College; Collector; Colleague.
coll., **colloq.**, colloquial.
collat., collateral; collaterally.
colloq., colloquial; colloquialism.
Colo., Colorado.
Com., Commissioner; Commander; Commodore; Committee; Commerce; common.
Comdt., Commandant.
com. off., commissioned officer.
comp., compare; comparative; compound.
Comr., Commissioner.
con. (*contra*), against; in opposition.
con. cr., contra credit.
Cong., Congress; Congressional; Congregational.
conj., conjunction.
Conn., Connecticut.
Const., Constable, Constitution.
cont., containing; contents; continued; contracted; contraction.
contr., contracted; contraction.
Cor., Corinthians; Coroner.
cor., corner; correspondent; corresponding; correlative.
Cor. Mem., Corresponding Member.
Corn., Cornwall; Cornish.
corol., **coroll.**, corollary.
Cor. Sec., Corresponding Secretary.
cos., cosine.
cosec., cosecant.
cot., cotangent.
cp., compare.
C. P. M., Common Particular Meter.
Cr., Credit; Creditor; chromium.
cres., **cresc.**, crescendo.
crim. con., criminal conversation (adultery).
Cs., Cases; Consul; cæsium.
C. S., Court of Sessions; Civil Service; (*Custos Sigilli*), Keeper of the Seal.
C. S. A., Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C. S. N., Confed. States Navy.
Ct., Connecticut; County; Court.
ct. (*centum*), cent; a hundred.
C. T., Certificated Teacher.
C. T. A. U., Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
ctl., cental.
cts., cents.
Cu. (*cuprum*), copper.
cu., **cub.**, cubic.
cum div., **cum d.**, with dividend.
cur., currency; current.
cur., **curt.**, current.
C. V., Common Version.
C. W. O., cash with order.
cwt., hundredweight; hundredweights.
cyc., **cyclo.**, cyclopædia.

D.

D., Duke; Duchess; Dutch; didymium.
d., day; died; dollar; dime; daughter; deputy; degree; dose; (*denarius*, *denarii*), a penny, or pence.
Da., davyum.
Dak., Dakota.
Dan., Danish; Daniel.
dat., dative.
dau., daughter.
dbk., drawback.
D. C., District of Columbia; Deputy Consul; (*da capo*), from the beginning.
D. C. L., Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. D., Doctor of Divinity.
d. d., days after date.
D. D. S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea., Deacon.
Dec., December.
dec., **decl.**, declination; declension.
decid., deciduous.
decim., decimeter.
def., definition; defendant.
deft., defendant.
deg., degree; degrees.
dekag., dekagram.
dekal., dekaliter.
dekam., dekameter.
Del., Delaware; Delegate.
del. (*delineavit*), He, *or* She, drew it.
Dem., Democrat; Democratic.
Den., Denmark.

dent., dental; dentist; dentistry.
Dep., Deputy; Department; Deponent.
dep., deposed.
Dept., Department; Deponent.
der., **deriv.**, derived; derivative; derivation.
Deut., Deuteronomy.
dft., defendant; draft.
dg., decigram.
D. G. (*Dei gratia*), by the grace of God.
D. H., deadhead.
Di., didymium.
dial., dialectic.
diam., diameter.
dict., dictionary.
diff., difference; different.
dim., **dimin.**, diminutive; diminuendo.
dis., **disct.**, discount.
Disp., Dispensatory.
Dist., District. **dist.**, distant.
Dist. Atty., District Attorney.
div., dividend; division; divide; divided; divisor.
dl., deciliter.
D. Lit., Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O., Dead Letter Office.
dm., decimeter.
D. M., Doctor of Music.
do. (*ditto*), the same.
dols., dollars.
Dom., Dominion.
doz., dozen.
Dr., Debtor; Doctor.
dr., dram.
D. S. (*dal segno*), from the sign; days' sight.
d. s., days' sight; days (after) sight.
D. Sc., Doctor of Science.
d. s. p. (*decessit sine prole*), died without issue.
D. T. (*Doctor Theologiae*), Doctor of Divinity.
d. t., delirium tremens.
dtf., daily till forbidden.
D. V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
D. V. M., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
dwt., pennyweight.
dwtf., daily [and] weekly till forbidden.
dyn., dynamics.

E.

E., East; Earl; English; Eastern (Postal District, London).
e., eagle; eagles.
ea., each.
E. & O. E., errors and omissions excepted.
E. C., Eastern Central (Postal District); Established Church.
Eccl., **Eccles.**, Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical.
eclec., eclectic.
Ecua., Ecuador.
ed., editor; edition.
ed., **edit.**, edited; edition.
Ed., **Edin.**, Edinburgh.
E. E., Errors excepted; Ells English; Electrical Engineer.
E. E. & M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
e. g. (*exempli gratia*), for example.
E. I., East Indies; East India.
elec., electricity.
E. Lon., East Longitude.
E. M., Mining Engineer.
embryol., embryology.
e. m. f., electromotive force.
Emp., Emperor; Empress.
ency., **encyc.**, encyclopedia; encyclopedic.
E. N. E., East-northeast.
Eng., England; English.
eng., engineers; engraving.
engin., engineering.
ent., **entom.**, entomology.
Env. Ext., Envoy Extraordinary.
eod., every other day.
Eph., Ephesians.
Epis., Episcopal.
eq., equal; equivalent.
equiv., equivalent.
Er., erbium.
Esd., Esdras.
E. S. E., East-southeast.
esp., **espec.**, especially.
Esq., **Esqr.**, Esquire.
Est., Esther.
et al. (*et alibi*), and elsewhere; (*et alii*, *aliae*, or *alia*), and others.
etc., **&c.** (*et ceteri*, *ceterae*, or *cetera*), and others; and so forth.
ethnog., ethnographical; ethnography.
ethnol., ethnological; ethnology.
et seq., **et sqq.** (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia*), and the following.
etym., **etymol.**, etymological; etymology.
Ex., Exodus. **ex.**, example.
ex., **exc.**, exception.
Exc., Excellency.
Exch., Exchange; Exchequer.
Ex. Com., Executive Committee.
ex. cp., without coupon.
exd., **ex div.**, without the dividend.
Exec., **Exr.**, Executor.
Execx., Executrix.
Exod., Exodus.
Exr., Executor.
ext., extra; extract.
Exx., Executrix.
Ez., **Ezr.**, Ezra.
Ezek., Ezekiel.

F.

F., France; French; **Fahrenheit**; Fellow; Friday; fluorine.
f., feminine; franc; florin; farthing; foot; folio; forte.
F. A. A., free of all average.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
F. A. M., Free and Accepted Masons.
far., farriery; farthing.
F. A. S., Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
fath., fathom.
F. B. S., Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C., Free Church.
fcp., foolscap.
Fe. (*ferrum*), iron.
Feb., February.
fec. (*fecit*), He, *or* She, made it.
fem., feminine.
ff., folios; following; fortissimo.
f. g. a., free of general average.
F. G. S., Fellow of the Geographical Society.
F. H. S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
fig., figure; figures; figuratively.
Fin., Finland. **Finn.**, Finnish.
fir., firkin.
Fl., Flanders; Flemish.
Fl., **Fla.**, Florida.
fl., florins; flourished.
F. L. S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M., Field Marshal.
fo., **fol.**, folio.
F. O. B., free on board.
fort., fortification; fortified.
F. P. A., free of particular average.
Fr., France; French.
fr., from; franc.
fr., **freq.**, frequent; frequentative.
F. R. A. S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. G. S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri., Friday.
F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. S. A., Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

ft., foot, feet ; fort.
fth., fathom.
fur., furlong.
fut., future.
F. W. B., Free Will Baptist.
F. Z. S., Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G.

G., German.
g., guineas ; genitive ; gram.
Ga., Georgia ; gallium.
Gal., Galatians.
gal., gallon ; gallons.
G. A. R., Grand Army of the Republic.
Gaz., Gazette ; Gazetteer.
G. B., Great Britain.
G. C., Grand Chapter.
G. C. B., Grand Cross of the Bath.
g. c. d., greatest common divisor.
g. c. m., greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G., Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I., Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D., Grand Duke ; Grand Duchess.
Gen., General ; Genesis. **gen.**, genitive ; generally ; genus.
Gent., Gentleman.
geog., geographer ; geographical ; geography.
geol., geological ; geologist ; geology.
geom., geometry ; geometrical.
Ger., **Germ.**, German.
ger., gerund.
Gl., glucinum.
G. L., Grand Lodge.
gm., gram.
G. M., Grand Master.
G. O., General Order.
G. O. P., Grand Old Party (Republican).
Gov., Governor.
G. P. (*Gloria Patri*), Glory to the Father.
G. P. O., General Post Office.
Gr., Great ; Greek.
G. R., Grand Recorder.
gr., grain ; grains ; grammar ; great ; gross.
gs., guineas.
G. S., Grand Secretary ; Grand Scribe.
G. T., Good Templars.
gtt. (*guttae*), drops.

H.

H., hydrogen.
h., high ; height ; harbor ; husband.
ha., hectare.
Hab., Habakkuk.
Hag., Haggai.
H. B. M., His, *or* Her, Britannic Majesty.
H. C., House of Commons.
H. C. M., His, *or* Her, Catholic Majesty.
hdkf., handkerchief.
H. E., His Eminence ; His Excellency.
Heb., **Hebr.**, Hebrew ; Hebrews.
hectol., hectoliter.
her., heraldic ; heraldry.
hf.-bd., half-bound.
Hg. (*hydrargyrum*), mercury.
hg., hektogram.
H. G., Horse Guards.
H. H., His (*or* Her) Highness ; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd., hogshead.
H. I., Hawaiian Islands.
H. I. H., His, *or* Her, Imperial Highness.
Hind., Hindu ; Hindustan ; Hindustanee.
hist., history.
h. j. (*hic jacet*), here lies.
hl., hektoliter.
H. L., House of Lords.
hm., hektometer.
H. M., His, *or* Her, Majesty.
H. M. S., His, *or* Her, Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Hon., Honorable.
hor., horizon ; horology.
hort., horticulture.
Hos., Hosea.
H. P., Horse Power ; Half Pay ; High Priest.
hr., hour.
H. R., House of Representatives.
H. R. E., Holy Roman Empire, *or* Emperor.
H. R. H., His, *or* Her, Royal Highness.
H. S. S. (*Historiae Societatis Socius*), Fellow of the Historical Society.
ht., height.
Hun., **Hung.**, Hungarian ; Hungary.
hund., hundred.
hyd., **hydros.**, hydrostatics.
hyd., **hydraul.**, hydraulics.
hypoth., hypothesis ; hypothetical.

I.

I., Islands ; Idaho ; iodine ; (*Imperator*), Emperor.
Ia., Iowa.
ib., **ibid.** (*ibidem*), in the same place.
I. C. (*Jesus Christus*), Jesus Christ.
Id., Idaho. **id.** (*idem*), the same.
Ida., Idaho.
i. e. (*id est*), that is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus Savior of Men.
Ill., Illinois.
ill., **illus.**, illustrated ; illustration.
Imp., Imperial ; (*Imperator*), Emperor.
imp., imperfect ; imperative.
In., indium.
in., inch ; inches.
inc., **incor.**, **incorp.**, incorporated.
incl., including.
incog. (*incognito*), unknown.
incor., **incorp.**, incorporated.
Ind., Indiana.
ind., indicative.
indef., indefinite.
Ind. T., **Ind. Ter.**, Indian Territory.
inf., infinitive ; infantry.
in loc. (*in loco*), in its place.
in loc. cit. (*in loco citato*), in the place cited.
I. N. R. I. (*Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
ins., **insur.**, insurance.
inst., instant ; institute.
int., interest.
interj., **int.**, interjection.
intr., **intrans.**, intransitive.
in trans. (*in transitu*), on the passage.
inv., invoice.
Io., Iowa.
Ion., Ionic.
I. O. O. F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I O U., I owe you ; — an acknowledgment for money.
i. q. (*idem quod*), the same as.
Ir., Irish ; Ireland ; iridium.
Ire., Ireland.
irreg., irregular ; irregularly.
Is., **Isa.**, Isaiah.
Isl., **isl.**, island.
I. T., Indian Territory.
It., **Ital.**, Italian ; Italic.
itin., itinerary.

J.

J., Judge ; Justice ; Julius ; Junius ; Jupiter.
J. A., Judge Advocate.
J. A. G., Judge Advocate General.
Jam., Jamaica.
Jan., January.
Jap., Japan ; Japanese.
Jas., James.
Jav., Javanese.
J. C., Jesus Christ ; Justice Clerk ; Julius Cæsar ; Jurisconsult.

J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor*), Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
Jer., Jeremiah.
J. G. W., Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. = I. H. S.
Jno., John.
Jo., Joel.
Josh., Joshua.
jour., journeyman; journal.
J. P., Justice of the Peace.
jr., junior.
Jud., Judith.
Judg., Judges.
Jun., June; Junius.
jun., junr., junior.
Jus. P., Justice of the Peace.
Just., Justice; Justinian.
J. W., Junior Warden.

K.

K., King; Kings; Knight; (*kalium*), potassium.
Kal., Kalends.
Kan., Kans., Kas., Kansas.
K. B., Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C., King's Counsel.
K. C. B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. S. I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken., Ky., Kentucky.
kg., kilogram.
K. G., Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C., Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. C. B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
Ki., Kin., Kings.
kilo., kilometer.
kilo., kilog., kilogram.
kl., kiloliter.
km., kilometer.
K. M., Knight of Malta.
Knt., Kt., Knight.
kr., kreutzer.
Ks., Kansas.
Kt., Knight.
K. T., Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle.
Ky., Kentucky.

L.

L., Lady; Latin; Lord; Low; Law; lithium.
l., lake; latitude; league; line; liter; long; (*libra*), a pound.
La., Louisiana; lanthanum.
Lam., Lamentations.
Lat., Latin.
lat., latitude.
lb. (*libra*), a pound (in weight).
L. C., Lord Chancellor; Lord Chamberlain.
l. c., lower case; (*loco citato*), in the place cited.
L. C. J., Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m., least common multiple.
Ld., Lord.
lea., league.
Leg., Legis., Legislature.
Lev., Leviticus.
lex., lexicon.
l. h., left hand.
L. H. D. (*Literarum Humanorum Doctor*), Doctor of Humanities.
L. I., Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li., L., lithium.
lib. (*liber*), book; library; (*libra*), pound.
Lieut., Lt., Lieutenant.
lin., lineal; linear.
Linn., Linnæus; Linnæan.
liq., liquor.
lit., liter; literally.
Lit. D., Litt. D., Doctor of Literature.
Lith., Lithuanian.
liv., livre.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
L. M., Long Meter.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), in the place cited.
log., logarithm.
lon., long., longitude.
loq. (*loquitur*), he speaks.
L. P. M., Long Particular Meter.
L. S., Linnæan Society; (*Locus Sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
l. s. d. (*libra, solidi, denarii*), pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt., Lieut., Lieutenant.
l. t., long ton.
Ltd., Limited.
lv., livres.

M.

M., Marquis; Monday; Monsieur; (*Meridies*), Meridian; Noon; (*Mille*), thousand.
m., masculine; married; moon; month; months; minute; minutes; minim; morning; mile, miles; meter; (*mille*), thousand; mill, mills.
M. A., Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mac., Macc., Maccabees.
Maced., Macedonia.
Mach., Machinery.
Mad., Madm., Madam.
mag., magazine.
Maj., Major.
Maj. Gen., Major General.
Mal., Malachi.
man., manège; manual.
manuf., manufacturing.
Mar., March; Maritime.
March., Marchioness.
Marq., Marquis.
mas., masc., masculine.
Mass., Massachusetts.
math., mathematics.
Matt., Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinae Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Medicine; (*Musicae Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Music.
M. C., Member of Congress.
Mch., March.
Md., Maryland.
M. D. (*Medicinae Doctor*), Doctor of Medicine.
m. d., months after date.
Mdlle., Mlle., Mademoiselle.
Mdm., Madam.
mdse., merchandise.
Me., Maine.
M. E., Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, *or* Mechanical, Engineer.
mech., mechanical; mechanics.
med., medical; medicine; medieval.
mem., memorandum.
M. E. S., Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs., MM. (*Messieurs*), Gentlemen; Sirs.
met., metaph., metaphysics; metaphysical.
Met., Metrop., Metropolitan.
metal., metall., metallurgy.
meteor., meteorological; meteorology.
Meth., Methodist.
Mex., Mexican; Mexico.
mf. (*mezzo forte*), moderately loud.
mfd., manufactured.
mfg., manufacturing.
mfrs., manufacturers.
mfs., manufactures.
m. ft. (*mistura fiat*), let a mixture be made.
Mg., magnesium.
mg., miligram.
Mgr., Monseigneur; Monsignore.
Mi., Mississippi. **mi.**, mile.
Mic., Micah.
Mich., Michigan.
Mid., Midshipman.
mil., military.
min., minute; minutes.
min., mineral., mineralogy.
Minn., Minnesota.
Min. Plen., Minister Plenipotentiary.
misc., miscellaneous; miscellany.
Miss., Mississippi.
ml., milliliter.
Mlle., Mdlle., Mademoiselle.

MM., Their Majesties; (*Messieurs*), Gentlemen.
mm., millimeter.
Mme., Madame.
Mn., manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo., Missouri; Monday; molybdenum.
mo. (*moderato*), moderately; month.
mod., modern.
mol. wt., molecular weight.
Mon., Mond., Monday.
mon. monetary.
Mons., Monsieur (Sir).
Mont., Montana.
mos., months.
M. P., Member of Parliament; Member of Police; Municipal Police.
Mr., Master; Mister.
M. R., Master of the Rolls.
M. R. A. S., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. I., Member of the Royal Institution.
Mrs., Mistress; Missis.
MS., ms., manuscript.
M. S., Master of Sciences; Master of Surgery.
m. s., months after sight.
m. s. l., mean sea level.
MSS., mss., manuscripts.
Mt., Mount; Mountain.
Mus. B., Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., Mus. Doct., Doctor of Music.
M. W., Most Worthy.
M. W. G. M., Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M. W. P., Most Worthy Patriarch.
myg., myriagram.
myl., myrialiter.
mym., myriameter.
myth., mythology.

N.

N., Noon; North; nitrogen; Northern (Postal District).
n., noun; note; name; new; number; neuter; nominative.
Na. (*natrium*), sodium.
N. A., North America.
N. A. D., National Academy of Design.
N. A. S., National Academy of Sciences.
Nat., National.
nat., natural.
Naut., Nautical.
nav., naval.
Nb., niobium.
N. B., New Brunswick; (*Nota bene*), Note well; Take notice.
N. C., North Carolina.
n. d., no date.
N. Dak., N. D., North Dakota.
N. E., Northeast; Northeastern (Postal District); New England.
Neb., Nebraska.
Neh., Nehemiah.
nem. con. (*nemine contradicente*), no one contradicting; unanimously.
nem. diss. (*nemine dissentiente*), no one dissenting.
Neth., Netherlands.
neut., neuter.
Nev., Nevada.
New M., New Mexico.
N. F., Newfoundland.
Ng., norwegium.
N. G., Noble Grand; no good.
N. H., New Hampshire.
Ni., nickel.
N. J., New Jersey.
n. l. (*non liquet*), it appears not; the case is not clear; (*non licet*), it is not permitted.
N. Lat., North Latitude.
N. M., New Mexico.
N. N. E., North-northeast.
N. N. W., North-northwest.
no. (*numero*), number.
nol. pros. (*nolle prosequi*), to be unwilling to prosecute.
nom., nominative.
Non-com., Noncommissioned.
non con., noncontent; *i. e.* dissentient.
non obst. (*non obstante*), notwithstanding.
non pros. (*non prosequitur*), he does not prosecute.
non seq. (*non sequitur*), it does not follow.
Norw., Norway.
nos., numbers.
Nov., November.
N. P., New Providence; Notary Public; nisi prius.
N. P. D., North Polar Distance.
N. R., North River.
N. S., Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. S. W., New South Wales.
N. T., New Testament.
Num., Numb., Numbers.
nux vom., nux vomica.
N. W., Northwest; Northwestern (Postal District).
N. W. P., Northwest Province.
N. W. T., Northwest Territory.
N. Y., New York.
N. Z., New Zealand.

O.

O., Ohio; Oxygen; October; old.
ob. (*obiit*), died.
obdt., obt., obedient.
obj., objective; objection.
obl., oblique; oblong.
obs., observatory; obsolete.
obsoles., obsolescent.
Oct., October.
off., official.
O. K., All Correct.
Okla., Oklahoma.
ol. (*oleum*), oil.
op., opposite; opus; opera.
opp., opposed; opposite.
opt., optics; optative.
Or., Oregon; Oriental.
ord., ordinance; ordinary.
Ore., Oreg., Oregon.
orig., originally.
ornith., ornithology; ornithological.
Os., osmium.
O. S., Old Style (before 1752); Ordinary Seaman; Old Series.
O. T., Old Testament.
Oxf., Oxford.
Oxon. (*Oxoniensis*), Oxonian, *or* of Oxford.
oz., ounce, ounces.

P.

P., phosphorus.
p., page; part; participle; past; penny; pint; (*piano*), soft.
Pa., Pennsylvania.
p. a., participial adjective.
pal., paleontology; paleontological.
pam., pamph., pamphlet.
Pan., Panama.
par., paragraph.
Parl., Parliament.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
path., pathol., pathology.
paym't, pay't, payment.
Pb. (*plumbum*), lead.
P. B. (*Philosophiae Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. C., Privy Councilor; Past Commander.
P. C. P., Past Chief Patriarch.
Pd., palladium. **pd.**, paid.
P. E., Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.
P. E. I., Prince Edward Island.
pen., peninsula.
Penn., Pennsylvania.
Pent., Pentecost.
Per., Persia; Persian.
per an. (*per annum*), by the year.
per cent., per ct. (*per centum*), by the hundred.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., person, personal; personally.
Pers., Persia; Persian.
pert., pertaining.

Pet., Peter.
petrol., petrology.
pf., perfect; preferred.
P. G., Past Grand; Post Graduate.
Pg., Portuguese.
phar., **pharm.**, pharmaceutical; pharmacopœia; pharmacy.
Ph. B., Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiae Doctor*), Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil., Philippians; Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila., Philadelphia.
philol., philological; philologist; philology.
phon., phonetics.
phot., **photog.**, photographic; photography.
pinx., **pxt.** (*pinxit*), He, *or* She, painted it.
P. J., Police Justice; Presiding Justice; Probate Judge.
pk., peck.
pkg., package.
pl., plural.
plf., **plff.**, **pltf.**, **pltff.**, plaintiff.
plu., **plur.**, plural.
plup., **plupf.**, pluperfect.
pm., premium.
P. M., Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman; (*Post Meridiem*), afternoon
P. M. G., Postmaster General.
P. O., Post-Office.
P. O. D., Post-Office Department; Pay on Delivery.
Pol., Poland; Polish.
pol., **polit.**, political; politics.
P. O. O., Post-Office Order.
pop., population.
Port., Portuguese.
pos., **poss.**, possessive.
pp., pages.
pp., **ppp.**, **pppp.**, pianissimo.
p. p., past participle.
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave.
p. pr., present participle.
P. Q., Province of Quebec.
Pr., Priest; Prince; Printer; Provençal; praseodymium.
pr., pair; price; pronoun; proper; present; (*per*), by the.
P. R., Porto Rico.
prec., preceding.
pref., prefix.
prep., preposition.
Pres., President.
Presb., Presbyterian.
pret., preterit.
priv., private; privative.
prob., problem; probably.
Prof., Professor.
prom., promontory.
pron., pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
prop., properly; proposition.
Prot., Protestant.
pro tem. (*pro tempore*), for the time being.
Prov., Proverbs; Provost; Province.
prox. (*proximo*), next.
pr., **prs.**, pair; pairs.
Ps., Psalm; Psalms.
P. S., Privy Seal; (*Post scriptum*), postscript.
pseud., pseudonym.
psych., psychic; psychical.
psychol., psychology.
Pt., Point; Port; platinum.
pt., pint; part; payment.
P. T. O., Please turn over.
Pub., Public; Publisher.
pub., **pubn.**, publication.
Pub. Doc., Public Documents.
pwt., pennyweight.
pxt. (*pinxit*), He, *or* She, painted it.

Q.

Q., Quintus; Quebec.
q., question; (*quadrans*), a farthing.
Q., **Qu.**, Query; Question; Queen.
Q. B., Queen's Bench.
Q. C., Queen's Counsel.
q. d. (*quasi dicat*), as if he should say.
q. e. (*quod est*), which is.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be demonstrated.
ql., quintal.
q. l. (*quantum libet*), as much as you please.
Q. M., Quartermaster.
Q. M. G., Quartermaster General.
q. pl. (*quantum placet*), as much as seems good.
qr., quarter; quire.
q. s. (*quantum sufficit*), a sufficient quantity.
qt., quart; quantity.
ques., question.
q. v. (*quod vide*), which see; *pl.* **qq. v.**; (*quantum vis*), as much as you will.
qy., **qu.**, query.

R.

R. (*Rex*), King; (*Regina*), Queen; Réaumur; rhodium.
r., railway; recipe; river; rod; rupee.
R. A., Royal Academy, *or* Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Artillery; Royal Arch.
R. A. C., Royal Arch Chapter.
rad. (*radix*), root; radical.
rall. (*rallentando*), gradually slower.
R. A. M., Royal Academy of Music.
Rb., rubidium.
R. C., Roman Catholic.
r. c., right center.
R. E., Right Excellent.
Réaum., Réaumur.
Rec., **R.**, Recipe.
recd., received.
Rec. Sec., Recording Secretary.
Rect., Rector.
rec't., **rect.**, receipt.
Ref., Reformed; Reformer; Reformation; Reference.
ref., reference; referred.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
Reg., Register; Registrar.
reg., regular.
Regt., Regiment.
rel., relative; relatively; religion; religious; (*reliquae*), remains, relics.
rem., remark.
Rep., Representative; Republic.
retd., returned.
Rev., Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend; Revise.
Rev. Ver., Revised Version.
R. F. D., Rural Free Delivery.
Rh., rhodium.
R. H. S., Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R. I., Rhode Island.
R. I. P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he, *or* she, rest in peace.
rit., **ritard.** (*ritardando*), gradually slower.
riv., river.
rm., ream.
R. M. S., Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N., Royal Navy.
ro., rood.
Rom., Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.
R. R., Railroad.
Rs., Rupees.
R. S., Recording Secretary.
R. S. D., Royal Society of Dublin.
R. S. E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Reply, if you please.
Rt. Hon., Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Ru., Runic; ruthenium.
Rus., **Russ.**, Russia; Russian.
R. V., Revised Version.
R. W., Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
Rw., **Ry.**, Railway.

S.

S., Sunday; Sabbath; Saturday; Signor; Saint; Sign; South; Sun; Scribe; sulphur.
s., second; section; shilling; substantive.
S. A., South America; South Africa.
Sam., **Saml.**, Samuel.
S. Am., South America; South American.
Sans., **Skr.**, Sanskrit.
Sar., Sardinia; Sardinian.
Sat., Saturday.
Sb. (*stibium*), antimony.
Sc., Scotch; scandium.
sc., scene; (*scilicet*), to wit.
sc., **sculp.** (*sculpsit*), He, *or* She, engraved it.
S. C., South Carolina; Supreme Court.
s. caps., **s. c.**, small capitals.
sch., **schr.**, schooner.
sci., science; scientific.
scil. (*scilicet*), to wit; namely.
Scot., Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scr., scruple.
Script., Scripture.
sculp., **sc.** (*sculpsit*), He, *or* She, engraved it.
s. d., sine die.
S. Dak., **S. D.**, South Dakota.
Se., selenium.
S. E., Southeast; Southeastern (Postal District).
Sec., Secretary.
sec., second; section; secant.
Sec. Leg., Secretary of Legation.
sect., section.
Sen., Senate; Senator; Senior.
sep., separate.
Sep., **Sept.**, September; Septuagint.
Seq., **seq.** (*Sequentes* or *sequentia*), The following.
ser., series.
Serg., **Serj.**, Sergeant.
serv., **servt.**, servant.
S. G., Solicitor General.
s. g., specific gravity.
sh., shilling.
Shak., **Shaks.**, Shakespeare.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiae Socius*), Fellow of the Historical Society.
S. I., Sandwich Islands; Staten Island.
Sib., Siberia; Siberian.
Sic., Sicilian; Sicily.
sin., sine.
sin., **sing.**, singular.
S. J., Society of Jesus.
Skr., Sanskrit.
S. L., Solicitor at Law.
S. Lat., South Latitude.
Slav., Slavic; Slavonian.
sld., sailed.
Sm., samarium.
S. M., Short Meter; Sergeant Major.
sm. c., small capitals.
S. M. E. (*Sancta Mater Ecclesia*), Holy Mother Church.
S. M. M. (*Sancta Mater Maria*), Holy Mother Mary.
Sn. (*stannum*), tin.
So., South.
s. o., seller's option.
Soc., Society.
S. of Sol., Song of Solomon.
S. of T., Sons of Temperance.
Sol., Solution.
Sov., Sovereign.
Sp., **Span.**, Spanish.
sp., spelling.
S. P. (*sine prole*), without issue.
sp. gr., specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani*), Senate and People of Rome.
spt., seaport.
sq., square; the following.
sq. ft., square feet.
sq. in., square inches.
sq. m., square miles.
sqq., the following (plural).
Sr., Sir; strontium.
sr., senior.
ss. (*scilicet*), namely.
S. S., Sunday School; Steamship.
SS. D. (*Sanctissimus Dominus*), Most Holy Lord; —title of Pope.
S. S. E., South-southeast.
S. S. W., South-southwest.
St., Saint; Street; Strait; (*Stet*), Let it stand.
Stat., Statute; Statuary.
S. T. D. (*Sacrae Theologiae Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity.
ster., **stg.**, sterling.
str., steamer.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive; substitute.
suf., **suff.**, suffix.
Sun., **Sund.**, Sunday.
sup., supine; supra; supplement.
Sup., **Supr.**, Supreme.
Sup. C. *or* **Ct.**, Superior Court; Supreme Court.
supp., supplement.
Supt., Superintendent.
surg., surgeon; surgery.
surv., surveying; surveyor.
S. V. (*Sanctitas Vestra*), Your Holiness; (*Sancta Virgo*), Holy Virgin.
s. v. (*sub voce* or *sub verbo*), under the word *or* title.
Sw., Sweden; Swedish.
S. W., Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District); Senior Warden.
Swit., **Switz.**, Switzerland.
syn., synonym.
Syr., Syriac.

T.

T., Territory; Tuesday.
t., tenor; town; township; ton; tome; transitive; (*tutti*), all together; (*tempore*), in time.
Ta., tantalum.
tan., tangent.
Tb., terbium.
Te., tellurium.
tech., technical; technically.
tech., **technol.**, technology.
Tenn., Tennessee.
Ter., **Terr.**, Territory.
Text. Rec. (*Textus Receptus*), Received Text.
tf., till forbidden.
Th., Thursday; thorium.
Th., **Thu.**, **Thur.**, **Thurs.**, Thursday.
theol., theological; theology.
theor., theorem.
Thess., Thessalonians.
Ti., titanium.
tier., tierce.
Tim., Timothy.
Tit., Titus.
Tl., thallium.
T. O., Turn over.
Tob., Tobit.
tom., tome, *or* volume.
tonn., tonnage.
topog., topography; topographical.
tp., township.
Tr., **Treas.**, Treasurer.
tr., transpose; trill.
tr., **trans.**, transitive; translated; translation; translator; transactions.
Tu., thulium.
Tu., **Tues.**, Tuesday.
twp., township.
typ., **typo.**, **typog.**, typographer; typography.

U.

U., uranium.
U. K., United Kingdom.
ult. (*ultimo*), last (*or* of) the last month.
Univ., University.
U. P., United Presbyterian.
Uru., Uruguay.
U. S., United States.
U. S. A., United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M., United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A., United States Military Academy.

U. S. N., United States Navy.
U. S. N. A., United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P., United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. S., United States Ship or Steamer.
usu., usual; usually.
U. S. V., United States Volunteers.
Ut., Utah.
ut dict. (*ut dictum*), as directed.
ux. (*uxor*), wife.

V.

V., Victoria; Viscount; Venerable; vanadium.
v., vector; verb; verse; vocative; volume; volt; (*vide*), see; (*versus*), against.
Va., Virginia.
V. A., Vicar Apostolic.
v. a., verb active.
var., variety, variant.
Vat., Vatican.
vb. n., verbal noun.
V. C., Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross.
V. D. L., Van Diemen's Land.
Ven., Venerable.
Venez., Venezuela.
ves., vessel.
vet., veter., veterinary.
V. G., Vicar General; Vice Grand.
v. g. (*verbi gratia*), for example.
v. i., verb intransitive.
Vice Pres., Vice President.
vid. (*vide*), see.
Vis., Visc., Viscount.
viz. (*videlicet*), namely; to wit.
v. n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.
vocab., vocabulary.
vol., volume.
V. P., Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina*), Queen Victoria.
V. Rev., Very Reverend.
vs. (*versus*), against; in opp. to.
V. S., Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt., Vermont.
v. t., verb transitive.
Vul., Vulgate.

W.

W., Wednesday; Welsh; Western (Postal District); (*wolframium*), tungsten.
w., week; warden; watt; wife.
W. A., West Australia; West Africa.
Wash., Washington.
W. C., Western Central (Postal District).
w. c., water closet.
W. C. T. U., Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed., Wednesday.
Westm., Westminster.
w. f., wrong font.
W. G. C., Worthy Grand Chaplain.
W. G. M., Worthy Grand Master.
whf., wharf.
W. I., West Indies.
Wis., Wisconsin.
wk., week.
W. Lon., West Longitude.
Wm., William.
W. M., Worshipful Master.
W. N. W., West-northwest.
Wp., Worship.
W. S., Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W., West-southwest.
wt., weight.
W. Va., West Virginia.
Wy., Wyo., Wyoming.

X.

X., Xt., Christ.
xcp., without coupon.
xd., xdiv., without dividend.
Xm., Xmas., Christmas.
Xn., Xtian., Christian.
Xnty. Xty., Christianity.

Y.

Y., yttrium; year.
y., yard.
Yb., ytterbium.
Y. B., Yr. B., Yearbook.
yd., yard.
Y M. C. A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. P. S. C. E., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr., your; year.
yrs., yours; years.
Yt., yttrium.
Y. W. C. A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Z.

Zach., Zachary.
Zech., Zechariah.
Zeph., Zephaniah.
Zn., zinc.
zoöl., zoölogy.
Zr., zirconium.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

NOTE. Some very common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary The abbreviations used here are L. Latin ; F. French ; G German ; It. Italian ; Sp Spanish ; Gr. Greek

A.

ab extra [L.], from without.
ab initio [L.], from the beginning.
ab intra [L.], from within.
à bon marché [F.], at a good bargain ; cheap.
absit invidia [L.], let there be no ill will.
ab uno disce omnes [L.], from one learn all.
ab urbe condita [L.], from the founding of the city (of Rome ; reckoned as 753 B. C.)
ad astra [L.], to the stars, or to an exalted state
ad astra per aspera [L.], to the stars through difficulties.
ad finem [L.], to the end.
ad hominem [L.], to the man ; *i. e.*, to his interests and passions.
ad infinitum [L.], to infinity.
ad interim [L.], in the meanwhile.
ad libitum [L.], at pleasure.
ad nauseam [L.], to disgust.
ad rem [L.], to the point ; to the purpose.
ad unguem [L.], to the touch of the nail ; to a fine finish ; exactly.
ad valorem [L.], according to the value.
aequo animo [L.], with an equable mind ; with equanimity.
aere perennius [L.], more enduring than brass.
affaire d'amour [F.], a love affair.
affaire d'honneur [F.], an affair of honor.
affaire du cœur [F.], an affair of the heart.
à fin de [F.], to the end that.
a fortiori [L.], with stronger reason.
agenda [L.], things to be done.
age quod agis [L.], attend to what you do.
Agnus Dei [L.], Lamb of God.
à la bonne heure [F.], in good time ; timely.
à la Française [F.], after the French mode or fashion.
a la mode [F.], in fashion.
alis volat propriis [L.], she flies with her own wings ; — the motto of Oregon.
allons [F.], let us go ; come.
alma mater [L.], fostering mother.
alter ego [L.], another self.
aiter idem [L.], another precisely similar.
amantium irae [L.], lovers' quarrels.
amende honorable [F.], satisfactory apology; reparation.
a mensa et thoro [L.], from bed and board.
amicus usque ad aras [L.], a friend even to the altar.
amor patriae [F.], love of one's own country ; patriotism.
amour propre [F.], self-love ; vanity.
ancien régime [F.], ancient order of things.
animis opibusque parati [L.], prepared in mind and resources ; ready to give life and property ; — a motto of South Carolina.
anno aetatis suae [L.], in the year of his, *or* her, age.
Anno Domini [L.], in the year of our Lord.
anno mundi [L.], in the year of the world.
anno urbis conditae [L.], in the year the city (Rome) was built (B. C. 753).
ante bellum [L.], before the war.
ante meridiem [L.], before noon.
à outrance [F.], to the utmost.
à peu près [F.], nearly.
à pied [F.], on foot.
à plomb [F.], perpendicularly.
a posteriori [L.], from the effect to the cause.
appui [F.], point of support ; rallying point.
a priori [L.], from the cause to the effect.
à propos de rien [F.], apropos of nothing.
aqua vitae [L.], water of life ; brandy ; spirit ; alcohol.
argumentum ad hominem [L.], an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
arrière pensée [F.], a mental reservation.
ars est celare artem [L.], (true) art is to conceal art.
ars longa vita brevis [L.], art is long and life short.
à toute outrance [F.], to the utmost.
au bon droit [F.], to the just right.
au contraire [F.], on the contrary.
au courant [F.], to the present time.
au fait [F.], well instructed ; expert.
au fond [F.], at the bottom ; in the main.
auf wiedersehen [G.], till we meet again ; au revoir.
au pis aller [F.], at the worst.
au reste [F.], as for the rest.
au revoir [F.], adieu until we meet again ; auf wiedersehen.
aut Caesar, aut nullus [L.], either Cæsar or nobody.
avant-coureur [F.], forerunner.
avise la fin [F.], consider the end.

B.

beau monde [F.], the fashionable world.
beaux esprits [F.], gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux [F.], handsome eyes ; *i. e.*, attractive looks.
bel esprit [F.], a brilliant mind ; a wit.
bellum internecinum [L.], a war of extermination.
ben trovato [It.], well found; a happy invention.
bête noir [F.], a black beast ; a bugbear.

bienvenue [F.], welcome.
bis dat qui cito dat [L.], he gives twice who gives promptly.
bona fide [L.], in good faith.
bon ami [F.], good friend.
bon gré, mal gré [F.], willing or unwilling.
bonhomie [F.], good-nature; simplicity.
bon jour [F.], good day; good morning.
bonne bouche [F.], a delicate morsel.
bonne foi [F.], good faith; bona fides.
bon soir [F.], good evening.
bouleversement [F.], overturning; subversion.

C.

cantatrice [It.], a female professional singer.
capitulum [L.], head; section.
carpe diem [L.], enjoy the present day.
casus belli [L.], that which involves or justifies war.
catalogue raisonné [F.], a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
cave canem [L.], beware of the dog; — often worked in mosaic at the outer entrance of Roman houses.
certiorari [L.], to be certified, —a writ calling up the records of an inferior court.
c'est-à-dire [F.], that is to say.
c'est fait de lui [F.], it is all over with him.
c'est une autre chose [F.], that is a different thing.
ceteris paribus [L.], other things being equal.
chacun à son goût [F.], every one to his taste.
Champs Elysées [F.], Elysian Fields.
chanson [F.], a song.
chapeau bras [F.], a military cocked hat.
châteaux en Espagne [F.], castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
chef d'œuvre [F.], a masterpiece.
chemin de fer [F.], iron road; *i. e.*, railroad.
chère amie [F.], a dear friend; a mistress.
circa, *or* **circiter** [L.], about.
citoyen [F.], a citizen; a burgher.
Coena Domini [L.], the Lord's Supper.
cogito, ergo sum [L.], I think, therefore I exist.
comitas inter gentes [L.], politeness between nations.
comme il faut [F.], as it should be.
commune bonum [L.], the common good.
compagnon de voyage [F.], traveling companion.
compos mentis [L.], of a sound mind.
compte rendu [F.], account rendered; report.
con amore [It.], with love; earnestly.
concours [F.], competition.
con dolore [It.], with grief.
conseil d'état [F.], council of state.
contretemps [F.], an awkward mishap or accident.
conversazione [It.], a meeting of company for conversation.
corps diplomatique [F.], a diplomatic body.
corpus delicti [L.], the substance or foundation of the offense.
corrigenda [L.], errors to be corrected.
cor unum, via una [L.], one heart, one way.
couleur de rose [F.], rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
coup de grâce [F.], a stroke of mercy; finishing stroke.
coup de main [F.], a sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de maître [F.], a masterstroke.
coup de soleil [F.], sunstroke.
coup d'essai [F.], a first attempt.
coup d'état [F.], stroke of policy; decisive action in public affairs
coup d'œil [F.], glance of the eye.
coûte qu'il coûte [F.], cost what it may.
crescite, et multiplicamini [L.], grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
crescit eundo [L.], it increases by going; — the territorial motto of New Mexico.
cui bono? [L.], for whose benefit? *colloquially*, of what use?
cuisine [F.], a kitchen; cookery.
cum grano salis [L.], with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
currente calamo [L.], with a running, or rapid, pen.
custos morum [L.], the guardian of morals.
custos rotulorum [L.], keeper of the rolls.

D.

d'accord [F.], agreed; in tune.
dal segno [It.], repeat from the sign.
de auctoritate mihi commissa [L.], by the authority given to me.
de facto [L.], in fact; actually; really.
de gustibus non est disputandum [L.], there is no disputing about tastes.
dehors [F.], without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratia [L.], by the grace of God.
de jure [L.], by virtue of law; by right.
delenda est Carthago [L.], Carthage must be destroyed; *i. e.*, there must be no halfway measures.
de mal en pis [F.], from bad to worse.
demi-jour [F.], partial light.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.], (say) nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit [L.], from nothing, nothing comes.
de novo [L.], anew.
Deo gratias [L.], thanks to God.
Deo volente [L.], God willing.
de profundis [L.], out of the depths.
dernier ressort [F.], a last resource.
de trop [F.], too much, or too many; not wanted.
deus ex machina [L.], a god from the machine, *i. e.*, from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
Deus vobiscum [L.], God be with you.
dies irae [L.], day of wrath.
dies non [L.], a day on which court is not held.
Dieu avec nous [F.], God with us
Dieu défend le droit [F.], God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit [F.], God and my right.
Dieu vous garde [F.], God protect you.
dii penates [L.], household gods.
dîner [F.], dinner.

dirigo [L.], I direct, or guide; — the motto of Maine.
distingué [F.], distinguished; eminent.
distrait [F.], absent in thought.
docendo discimus [L.], we learn by teaching.
dolce [It.], soft; — used in music.
dolce far niente [It.], sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.
double entente [F.], double meaning; a play on words; — often incorrectly written *double entendre*.
douceur [F.], sweetness; a bribe.
dramatis personae [L.], characters in a play.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.], it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero [L.], while I breathe, I hope; — a motto of South Carolina.
dum vivimus, vivamus [L.], while we live, let us live.

E.

eau de Cologne [F.], cologne.
eau de vie [F.], aqua vitæ; brandy.
ecce homo [L.], behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
e contrario [L.], on the contrary.
édition de luxe [F.], a splendid edition.
égalité [F.], equality.
élève [F.], a pupil; a foster child.
éloge [F.], a funeral oration.
empressement [F.], ardor; zeal.
en arrière [F.], in the rear.
en attendant [F.], in the meantime.
en avant! [F.], forward!
en déshabillé [F.], in undress.
en famille [F.], with the family; at home.
enfant gâté [F.], a spoiled child.
enfants perdus [F.], lost children; forlorn hope.
enfant terrible [F.], terrible child; one that annoys by ill-timed remarks.
en fin [F.], at last; finally.
en grande tenue [F.], in full dress.
en masse [F.], in a body.
en passant [F.], in passing.
en plein jour [F.], in broad day.
en rapport [F.], in a condition or relation of sympathy.
en règle [F.], in order; according to rules.
en route [F.], on the way.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem [L.], with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
en suite [F.], in company.
entente cordiale [F.], an understanding of good will and justice towards each other, between the chief persons of two states.
entourage [F.], surroundings.
entremets [F.], side dishes at table.
entre nous [F.], between ourselves; confidentially.
en vérité [F.], in truth; verily.
e pluribus unum [L.], one out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.
eripuit caelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis [L.], he snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin.
errare humanum est [L.], to err is human.
espièglerie [F.], sportive tricks.
esprit de corps [F.], animating spirit of a collective body.
esse quam videri [L.], to be rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus [L.], there is a medium in (all) things.
esto perpetua [L.], let it be perpetual; — the motto of Idaho.
et cum spiritu tuo [L.], and with thy spirit.
et id genus omne [L.], and everything of the sort.
et tu, Brute! [L.], and thou also, Brutus! — implying betrayal by a friend.
eureka [Gr. εὕρηκα], I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ewigkeit [G.], eternity.
ex abrupto [L.], abruptly; suddenly.
ex capite [L.], from the head.
ex cathedra [L.], from the official chair (originally of the Pope); hence, with high authority.
excelsior [L.], higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
exceptio probat regulam [L.], the exception proves the rule.
exceptis excipiendis [L.], the necessary exceptions being made.
excerpta [L.], extracts.
ex curia [L.], out of court.
ex delicto [L.], from an offense; from a wrong not involving a breach of contract.
exempli gratia [L.], by way of example.
exeunt omnes [L.], all go out.
exitus acta probat [L.], the event justifies the deed; — Washington's motto.
ex more [L.], according to custom.
ex nihilo nihil fit [L.], from nothing, nothing comes.
ex officio [L.], by virtue of his office.
ex parte [L.], on one side only.
ex pede Herculem [L.], we recognize a Hercules by the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from a part.
exposé [F.], an exposition.
ex post facto [L.], after the deed is done.
ex tempore [L.], without premeditation.
ex uno disce omnes [L.], from one judge of all.
ex vi termini [L.], by the meaning, or force, of the expression.

F.

facile princeps [L.], easily preëminent; the admitted chief.
facilis est descensus Averni [L.], easy is the descent to Avernus [Hades]; *i. e.*, it is easy to get into difficulty.
faire sans dire [F.], act and say nothing.
faire son devoir [F.], to do his duty.
fait accompli [F.], a thing already done.
falsi crimen [L.], forgery.
Fata obstant [L.], the Fates oppose.
fatti maschii; parole femine [It.], *lit.*, deeds are males; words, females; *i. e.*, when deeds are needed words will not suffice; — a motto of Maryland.
faubourg [F.], a suburb.
fauteuil [F.], an easy chair.
faux pas [F.], a false step; mistake.
femme couverte [F.], a married woman; a woman having a husband.
femme de chambre [F.], a chambermaid.
ferae naturae [L.], of a wild nature.
fermeté [F.], firmness.

festina lente [L.], make haste slowly.
fête champêtre [F.], a rural festival.
feu de joie [F.], a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
feuilleton [F.], bottom part of a French newspaper, separated from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.
fiacre [F.], a kind of hackney coach.
fiat justitia, ruat caelum [L.], let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fiat lux [L.], let there be light.
fidei defensor [L.], defender of the faith.
fideliter [L.], faithfully.
fides Punica [L.], Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates [L.], faithful Achates; *i. e.*, a true friend.
filius nullius [L.], a son of nobody; — a legal term for a bastard.
fille de chambre [F.], a chambermaid.
fille de joie [F.], a prostitute.
fille d'honneur [F.], a maid of honor.
finem respice [L.], look to the end.
finis coronat opus [L.], the end crowns the work.
flagrante bello [L.], during hostilities.
flagrante delicto [L.], in the commission of the offense.
fortiter in re [L.], resolute in deed.
furor loquendi [L.], a rage for speaking.
furor scribendi [L.], a rage for writing.

G.

Gallice [L.], in French.
garçon [F.], a boy, *or* waiter.
garde du corps [F.], a body guard.
gardez bien [F.], take good care.
gardez la foi [F.], keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur [L.], so let us be joyful.
genius loci [L.], the genius of the place.
gens d'armes [F.], armed police.
gitano [It.], a gypsy.
gloria in excelsis [L.], glory (to God) in the highest.
Gloria Patri [L.], glory be to the Father.
γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*gnothi seauton*) [Gr.], know thyself.
goutte à goutte [F.], drop by drop.
grâce à Dieu [F.], thanks be to God.
grande parure [F.], full dress.
gravamen [L.], the ground or essence of a complaint or action.
guerre à mort [F.], war to the death.
guerre à outrance [F.], war to the uttermost.

H.

haec olim meminisse juvabit [L.], it will be pleasant to remember these things some day.
hic et ubique [L.], here and everywhere.
hic jacet [L.], here lies.
hinc illae lacrymae [L.], hence these tears.
hoi polloi [Gr. οἱ πολλοί], the many; the rabble.
hominis est errare [L.], it is common for man to err.
homme d'affaires [F.], a man of affairs; a business man.
homme d'esprit [F.], a man of talent.
honi soit qui mal y pense [F.], may he be shamed who thinks evil of it; — the motto of the Order of the Garter.
hors de combat [F.], out of condition to fight.
hors de la loi [F.], in the condition of an outlaw.
hors de saison [F.], out of season.
hors d'œuvre [F.], out of course.
hôtel de ville [F.], town hall.
humanum est errare [L.], to err is human.

I.

ich dien [G.], I serve.
id est [L.], that is.
id genus omne [L.], all of that sort.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat [L.], ignorance of the law excuses no one.
ignotum per ignotius [L.], that which is unknown by something still more unknown.
imperium in imperio [L.], a government within a government.
imprimatur [L.], let it be printed; — a license to print a book, etc.
in aeternum [L.], forever.
in armis [L.], under arms.
in articulo mortis [L.], at the point of death; in the last struggle.
in caelo quies [L.], there is rest in heaven.
in capite [L.], in chief; *i. e.*, immediately from the king.
in curia [L.], in the court.
index expurgatorius [L.], a list of prohibited books.
in esse [L.], in being.
in extenso [L.], at full length.
in extremis [L.], at the point of death
in flagrante delicto [L.], (taken) in the commission of the offense.
in forma pauperis [L.], as a poor man.
infra dignitatem [L.], below one's dignity.
in futuro [L.], in future; henceforth.
in hoc signo vinces [L.], in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
in loco [L.], in the proper place or circumstances; opportunely.
in loco parentis [L.], in the place of a parent.
in medias res [L.], in the midst of things or affairs.
in medio tutissimus ibis [L.], you will go most safely in the middle.
in memoriam [L.], in memory.
in omnia paratus [L.], prepared for everything.
in perpetuum [L.], forever.
in petto [It.], in the breast.
in posse [L.], in possible existence.
in propria persona [L.], in person; himself *or* herself.
in puris naturalibus [L.], quite naked.
in re [L.], in the matter of.
in rem [L.], against the thing.
in rerum natura [L.], in the nature of things.
in saecula saeculorum [L.], for ages on ages.
insculpsit [L.], he engraved it.
in situ [L.], in its original situation.
insouciance [F.], carelessness; indifference.
in statu quo [L.], in the former state.
in te, Domine, speravi [L.], in thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
inter alia [L.], among other things.
inter arma silent leges [L.], in the midst of arms the laws are silent.

inter nos [L.], between ourselves.
inter se [L.], among themselves.
in toto [L.], in the whole; entirely.
in transitu [L.], on the passage.
in utramque fortunam paratus [L.], prepared for either event.
in utroque fidelis [L.], faithful in both.
in vacuo [L.], in empty space.
in verba magistri jurare [L.], to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
in vino veritas [L.], there is truth in wine; *i. e.*, a drunken person speaks the truth.
invita Minerva [L.], without genius.
ipse dixit [L.], he himself said it.
ipsissima verba [L.], the very words.
ipso facto [L.], in the fact itself.
ipso jure [L.], by the law itself.

J.

januis clausis [L.], with closed doors.
je ne sais quoi [F.], I know not what.
jeu de mots [F.], a play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit [F.], a witticism.
jubilate Deo [L.], rejoice in the Lord.
judicium Dei [L.], the judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans [L.], Jupiter the thunderer.
jus civile [L.], civil law.
jus divinum [L.], divine law.
jus et norma loquendi [L.], the law and rule of speech.
jus gentium [L.], law of nations; international law.
juste milieu [F.], the golden mean.

L.

labor omnia vincit [L.], labor conquers everything.
laissez faire [F.], let alone.
lapsus calami [L.], a slip of the pen.
lapsus linguae [L.], a slip of the tongue.
lares et penates [L.], household gods.
latet anguis in herba [L.], a snake lies hid in the grass.
laudator temporis acti [L.], a praiser of time past.
laus Deo [L.], praise to God.
le beau monde [F.], the fashionable world.
légèreté [F.], lightness; levity.
le roi le veut [L.], the king wills it; — signifying the royal assent to a bill.
lèse majesté [F.], high treason.
les larmes aux yeux [F.], tears in one's eyes.
les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours [F.], the wisest are not always so
l'étoile du nord [F.], the star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
lettre de cachet [F.], a sealed letter; a royal warrant.
lettre de marque [F.], a letter of marque or of reprisal.
lex loci [L.], the law of the place.
lex non scripta [L.], the unwritten, or common, law.
lex scripta [L.], statute law.
lex talionis [L.], law of retaliation.
lex terrae [L.], the law of the land.
l'inconnu [F.], the unknown.
lit de justice [F.], the king's throne in the parliament of Paris.
litera scripta manet [L.], the written letter remains.
loco citato [L.], in the place cited.
locum tenens [L.], a deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus in quo [L.], the place in which.
lucus a non lucendo [L.], a phrase expressing a fanciful derivation of the word *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, from the verb *lucere*, to shine, *a non lucendo*, from its not being light; and hence used in ridicule to characterize anything as plainly illogical or absurd.
lusus naturae [L.], a sport or freak of nature.

M.

ma chère [F.], my dear.
ma foi [F.], upon my faith.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit [L.], truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
magnum opus [L.], a great work.
maison de ville [F.], the town hall.
maître d'hôtel [F.], a house steward.
maladie du pays [F.], homesickness.
mal à propos [F.], ill-timed.
mal de dents [F.], toothache.
mal de mer [F.], seasickness.
mal de tête [F.], headache.
mal entendre [F.], mistake; misunderstanding.
malgré nous [F.], in spite of us.
malum in se [L.], bad or wrong in itself.
malum prohibitum [L.], an evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
mania a potu [L.], madness from drink.
mare clausum [L.], a closed sea; *i. e.*, a sea or bay within the jurisdiction of a nation, and not a part of the high seas.
mariage de convenance [F.], a marriage of convenience.
mauvaise honte [F.], false modesty.
mauvais goût [F.], bad taste.
memento mori [L.], remember death.
mens sana in corpore sano [L.], a sound mind in a sound body.
meo voto [L.], by my desire.
mésalliance [F.], improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
meum et tuum [L.], mine and thine.
mirabile dictu [L.], wonderful to relate.
mirabile visu [L.], wonderful to see.
mise en scène [F.], the putting in preparation for the stage.
modus operandi [L.], manner of operation.
mon ami [F.], my friend.
mon cher [F.], my dear (fellow).
montani semper liberi [L.], mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
monumentum aere perennius [L.], a monument more durable than brass.
more majorum [L.], after the manner of our ancestors.
mors omnibus communis [L.], death is common to all.
multum in parvo [L.], much in little.
mutatis mutandis [L.], the necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine [L.], the name being changed.

N.

necessitas non habet legem [L.], necessity has no law.
née [F.], born; as, Madame de

Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.

nemine contradicente [L.], no one speaking in opposition.

nemine dissentiente [L.], no one dissenting.

nemo me impune lacessit [L.], no one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.

nemo repente fuit turpissimus [L.], no one ever became a villain all at once.

nemo solus sapit [L.], no one is the only wise one.

ne plus ultra [L.], nothing further.

nil admirari [L.], to wonder at nothing.

nil desperandum [L.], never despair.

nil sine numine [L.], nothing without God; — the motto of Colorado.

n'importe [F.], it matters not.

noblesse oblige [F.], rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.

nolens volens [L.], whether he will or not.

noli me tangere [L.], don't touch me.

nolle prosequi [L.], to be unwilling to proceed.

nom de guerre [F.], a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.

nom de plume [F.], a pen name; an assumed title.

non compos mentis [L.], not of sound mind.

non est inventus [L.], he has not been found.

non libet [L.], it does not please me.

non liquet [L.], it is not clear.

non obstante [L.], notwithstanding.

non omnia possumus omnes [L.], we cannot, all of us, do all things.

non omnis moriar [L.], I shall not wholly die.

non quo, sed quomodo [L.], not by whom, but how.

non sequitur [L.], it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

nosce te ipsum [L.], know thyself.

nota bene [L.], mark well.

nous verrons [F.], we shall see.

novus homo [L.], a new man.

nuance [F.], shade; tint.

nudum pactum [L.], a naked contract; *i. e.*, one made without any consideration, and hence void.

nulla dies sine linea [L.], no day without a line; *i. e.*, no day without something done.

nullius filius [L.], nobody's son; *i. e.*, a bastard.

nunc aut nunquam [L.], now or never.

O.

obiit [L.], He, *or* She, died.

obiter dictum [L.], a thing said [by a judge] by the way, or in passing, *i. e.*, on a point not material to the case.

œil de bœuf [F.], a bull's eye.

οἱ πολλοί, *see* hoi polloi.

omne ignotum pro magnifico [L.], whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.

omnia vincit amor [L.], love conquers all things.

omnia vincit labor [L.], labor overcomes all things.

omnis amans, amens [L.], every lover is demented.

on dit [F.], they say; hence, a flying rumor.

onus probandi [L.], the burden of proving.

ora pro nobis [L.], pray for us.

ore rotundo [L.], with round, full voice.

O tempora! O mores! [L.], O the times! O the manners!

otiosa sedulitas [L.], idle industry; trifling laboriousness.

otium cum dignitate [L.], ease with dignity; dignified leisure.

oubliette [F.], dungeon of a castle.

ouï-dire [F.], hearsay.

P.

pacta conventa [L.], the conditions agreed upon.

pallida mors [L.], pale death.

palmam qui meruit ferat [L.], let him who has won it bear the palm.

par excellence [F.], by way of eminence.

pari passu [L.], with equal pace.

parole d'honneur [F.], word of honor.

particeps criminis [L.], an accomplice.

pâté de foie gras [F.], goose-liver pie.

paterfamilias [L.], the father of a family.

pater noster [L.], our Father; the Lord's prayer.

pater patriae [L.], father of his country.

patres conscripti [L.], conscript fathers; the Roman senators.

penetralia [L.], inmost parts; privacy; sanctuary.

pensée [F.], thought.

per annum [L.], by the year.

per aspera ad astra [L.], through trials to the stars, *i. e.*, glory.

per capita [L.], by the head.

per centum [L.], by the hundred.

per contra [L.], contrariwise.

per curiam [L.], by the court.

per diem [L.], by the day.

perdu [F.], lost.

per se [L.], by itself considered.

per viam [L.], by the way of.

petitio principii [L.], a begging of the question.

peu-à-peu [F.], little by little.

peu de chose [F.], a trifle.

pièce de résistance [F.], chief meat dish of a dinner.

pinxit [L.], He, *or* She, painted it.

pis aller [F.], the last shift.

più [It.], more.

pleno jure [L.], with full authority.

poco a poco [It.], little by little.

poeta nascitur, non fit [L.], the poet is born, not made.

point d'appui [F.], point of support; prop.

pons asinorum [L.], asses' bridge; — a phrase applied: (*a*) to a certain problem in geometry; (*b*) to a key to, or translation of, a Latin or Greek book.

possunt quia posse videntur [L.], they can because they think they can.

poste restante [F.], to remain until called for.

post obitum [L.], after death.

potage au gras [F.], meat soup.

pour acquit [F.], paid.

pour faire visite [F.], to pay a visit.

pour passer le temps [F.], to pass away the time.

pour prendre congé [F.], to take leave.

preux chevalier [F], a brave knight.

prima facie [L.], on the first view.

primus inter pares [L.], first among equals.

probatum est [L.], it is proved.

pro bono publico [L.], for the public good.

procès verbal [F.], a written statement.
pro confesso [L.], as if conceded.
procul, O procul este, profani! [L.], far, far hence, O ye profane!
pro et con [L.], for and against.
profanum vulgus [L.], the unholy or uninitiated rabble.
pro forma [L.], for the sake of form.
pro patria [L.], for our country.
pro rata [L.], in proportion.
pro re nata [L.], for a special emergency.
pro tempore [L.], for the time being.
Punica fides [L.], Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

quaere [L.], query; inquiry.
quantum libet [L.], as much as you please.
quantum meruit [L.], as much as he has deserved.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.], how changed from what he was!
quantum sufficit [L.], as much as suffices.
quantum vis [L.], as much as you will.
quelque chose [F.], a trifle; something; anything.
quid faciendum? [L.], what is to be done?
quid nunc? [L.], what now?
qui docet, discit [L.], he who teaches, learns.
quid pro quo [L.], one thing for another; an equivalent.
quien sabe? [Sp.], who knows?
qui facit per alium facit per se [L.], he who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.
qui pense? [F.], who thinks?
qui transtulit, sustinet [L.], he who transplanted still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
qui va là? [F.], who goes there?
qui vive? [F.], who goes there? — **on the qui vive**, on the alert.
quoad hoc [L.], to this extent.
quo animo? [L.], with what mind or intent?
quod avertat Deus! [L.], which may God avert!
quod erat demonstrandum [L.], which was to be demonstrated.
quod erat faciendum [L.], which was to be done.
quod vide [L.], which see.
quo jure? [L.], by what right?
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L.], those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
quot homines, tot sententiae [L.], many men, many minds.

R.

raison d'état [F.], a reason of state.
raison d'être [F.], a reason for being.
rara avis [L.], a rare bird.
réchauffé [F.], warmed over, as food; hence, stale; old; insipid.
reductio ad absurdum [L.], a reducing a position to an absurdity.
regina [L.], queen.
regnant populi [L.], the people rule; — the motto of Arkansas (properly, *regnat populus*).
renommée [F.], renown; fame.
requiescat in pace [L.], may he rest in peace.
res angusta domi [L.], narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
res gestae [L.], things done; transaction; subject matter.
respice finem [L.], look to the end.
respublica [L.], the commonwealth.
resurgam [L.], I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons [F.], let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
robe de chambre [F.], a dressing-gown.
rouleau [F.], a little roll.
ruat caelum [L.], let the heavens fall.
ruit mole sua [L.], it falls of its own weight.
ruse de guerre [F.], a stratagem of war.
rus in urbe [L.], the country in town.

S.

sal Atticum [L.], Attic salt; wit.
salle [F.], a hall.
salus populi suprema est lex [L.], the welfare of the people is the supreme law; — motto of Missouri.
salve! [L.], hail! — motto of Idaho when a territory.
sanctum sanctorum [L.], holy of holies.
sans cérémonie [F.], without ceremony.
sans pareil [F.], without equal.
sans peur et sans reproche [F.], without fear and without reproach.
sans souci [F.], free from care.
sartor resartus [L.], the tailor retailored.
satis verborum [L.], enough of words.
savoir faire, *or* **le savoir faire** [F.], the knowing how to do; ability.
scire facias [L.], cause it to be known.
scripsit [L.], He, *or* She, wrote it.
sculpsit [L.], He, *or* She, sculptured it.
scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nos [L.], with the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us; — a motto of Maryland.
secundum ordinem [L.], in order.
semel et simul [L.], once and together.
semper fidelis [L.], always faithful.
semper idem [L.], always the same.
semper paratus [L.], always ready.
senatus consultum [L.], a decree of the Senate.
se non è vero, è ben trovato [It.], if not true, it is well feigned.
sesquipedalia verba [L.], words a foot and a half long.
sic passim [L.], so everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis [L.], ever so to tyrants; — motto of Virginia.
sic transit gloria mundi [L.], so passes away earthly glory.
sicut ante [L.], as before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis [L.], as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
silent leges inter arma [L.], the laws are silent in time of war.
similia similibus curantur [L.], like things are cured by like.
sine cura [L.], without charge or care.
sine die [L.], without a day appointed.
sine qua non [L.], an indispensable condition.
si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice [L.], if thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look about you; — the motto of Michigan.
si vis pacem, para bellum [L.],

if you wish peace, prepare for war.
sponte sua [L.], of one's own accord.
statu quo ante bellum [L.], in the state which was before the war.
status quo [L.], the state in which.
stet [L.], let it stand.
Sturm und Drang [G.], storm and stress.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.], gentle in manners, resolute in deed.
sub judice [L.], under consideration.
sub rosa [L.], under the rose; privately.
sub specie [L.], under the appearance of.
sub voce [L.], under the voice.
suggestio falsi [L.], suggestion of falsehood.
sui generis [L.], of its own kind.
sui juris [L.], of one's own right; *i. e.*, not under the power of another, as are slaves, minors, etc.
summum bonum [L.], the chief good.
suum cuique [L.], let each have his own.

T.

tabula rasa [L.], a smooth or blank tablet.
tant mieux [F.], so much the better.
tant pis [F.], so much the worse.
tapis [F.], a carpet; also, the cover of a council table; hence, to be on the *tapis*, to be under consideration.
tel maître, tel valet [F.], like master, like man.
tempus edax rerum [L.], time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit [L.], time flies.
terrae filius [L.], a son of the earth; *i. e.*, a human being.
terra firma [L.], solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita [L.], an unknown country.
tertium quid [L.], a third something; a nondescript.
tiers-état [F.], the third estate; commons or commonalty.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes [L.], I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts.
toga virilis [L.], the toga worn by men.
totidem verbis [L.], in just so many words.
toties quoties [L.], as often as.
tour de force [F.], a feat of might or skill.
tous frais faites [F.], all expense defrayed.
tout-à-fait [F.], entirely.
tout-à-l'heure [F.], instantly.
tout au contraire [F.], on the contrary.
tout à vous [F.], wholly yours.
tout de même [F.], precisely the same.
tout de suite [F.], immediately.
tout ensemble [F.], the whole taken together.
tu quoque, Brute! [L.], and thou too, Brutus! — implying betrayal by a friend.

U.

ubi supra [L.], where above mentioned.
ultima Thule [L.], utmost limit.
un fait accompli [F.], an accomplished fact.
uno animo [L.], with one mind; unanimously.
usque ad aras [L.], to the very altars.
usus loquendi [L.], usage of speech.
ut infra [L.], as below.
ut supra [L.], as above.

V.

vade in pace [L.], go in peace.
vade mecum [L.], go with me; a constant companion.
vae victis [L.], woe to the vanquished.
vale [L.], farewell.
valet de chambre [F.], an attendant; a footman.
variae lectiones [L.], various readings.
veni, vidi, vici [L.], I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim [L.], word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [L.], a word is enough for a wise man.
veritas praevalebit [L.], truth will prevail.
vérité sans peur [F.], truth without fear.
vestigia nulla retrorsum [L.], no footsteps backward.
vexata quaestio [L.], a disputed question.
via [L.], by the way of.
via media [L.], a middle course.
via trita, via tuta [L.], the beaten path is the safe path.
vice [L.], in the place of.
vice versa [L.], the terms being exchanged.
videtur [L.], it appears.
vide ut supra [L.], see as stated above.
vi et armis [L.], by force and arms; by main force.
vincit amor patriae [L.], love of country prevails.
vincit omnia veritas [L.], truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii [L.], the bond of marriage.
vis à vis [F.], opposite; facing.
vis inertiae [L.], the power of inertia; resistance of a body at rest.
vis viva [L.], living force; the force of a moving body.
vita brevis, ars longa [L.], life is short, and art long.
vivat rex [L.], long live the king.
viva voce [L.], by the living voice; by oral testimony.
vive la bagatelle [F.], success to trifling.
vive la république [F.], long live the republic.
vive le roi [F.], long live the king.
voilà [F.], behold; there is, *or* there are.
volens et potens [L.], willing and able.
volente Deo [L.], God willing.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vraisemblance [F.], verisimilitude.

Z.

Zeitgeist [G.], the spirit of the times.
zonam perdidit [L.], he has lost his purse (belt).
zonam solvere [L.], to loose the [virgin] zone or girdle; — a part of the Roman marriage ceremony.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.

WEIGHTS IN COMMON USE.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½ grains	= 1 dram, *dr.*	100 lbs. (U. S. A.)	= 1 hundredweight, *cwt.*
16 dr. = 437.5 gr	= 1 ounce, *oz.*	112 lbs. (Gt. Br.)	= 1 hundredweight, *cwt.*
16 oz. = 7000 gr	= 1 pound, *lb.*	20 cwt	= 1 ton.
14 lbs	= 1 stone.	2000 lbs. (U. S. A.)	= 1 short ton.
25 lbs. (U. S. A.)	= 1 quarter, *qr.*	2240 lbs. (Gt. Br.)	= 1 long ton.
28 lbs. (Gt. Br.)	= 1 quarter, *qr.*	175 lbs. troy	= 144 lbs. av.

TROY WEIGHT.

3.2 grains	= 1 carat.	20 dwt	= 1 ounce, *oz.*
24 grains, *gr.*	= 1 pennyweight, *dwt.*	12 oz. = 5760 gr	= 1 pound, *lb.*

Gold, silver, and jewels are weighed by this weight.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains	= 1 scruple, ℈.	8 ℥ = 480 gr	= 1 ounce, ℥.
3 ℈	= 1 dram, ℥.	12 ℥ = 5760 gr	= 1 pound, ℔.

MEASURES IN COMMON USE.

LONG MEASURE.

72 points	= 1 inch, *in.*	4 poles = 66 feet	= 1 chain.
3 barleycorns	= 1 inch.	100 links	= 1 chain.
12 lines	= 1 inch.	10 chains	= 1 furlong, *fur.*
3 inches	= 1 palm.	8 fur.	= 1 mile, *m.*
4 inches	= 1 hand.	1760 yds	= 1 mile.
9 inches	= 1 span.	5280 ft.	= 1 mile.
12 inches	= 1 foot, *ft.*	6080.27 ft	= 1 geog. or naut. mile.
18 inches	= 1 cubit.	3 miles	= 1 league, *lea.*
3 ft. = 36 in	= 1 yard, *yd.*	60 geog m	= 1 degree.
6 feet	= 1 fathom.	69⅓ statute m	= 1 equatorial deg.
16½ feet / 5½ yards	= 1 rod, perch, or pole.		

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ in	= 1 nail, *na.*	5 qr = 45 inches	= 1 ell English.
4 na. = 9 inches	= 1 quarter, *qr.*	6 qr. = 54 inches	= 1 ell French.
4 qr. = 36 inches	= 1 yard, *yd.*	37.2 in	= 1 ell Scotch.
3 qr. = 27 inches	= 1 ell Flemish.		

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 sq. inches	= 1 square foot.	40 sq. rods	= 1 rood.
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard.	4 roods or 160 sq rods / or 10 sq. chains.	= 1 acre (43,560 sq. ft.).
30¼ sq. yards or 272¼ sq. ft.	= 1 square rod, perch, or pole.	640 acres	= 1 sq. mile.
16 sq. rods	= 1 sq. chain.		

CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cu. in.	= 1 cu. ft.	16 cu. ft.	= 1 cord foot.
27 cu. ft.	= 1 cu. yd.	8 cord ft. or 128 cu. ft.	= 1 cord.
40 ft. of round or 50 ft. of hewn timber	= 1 ton or load.		

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills	= 1 pint, *pt.*	63 gallons	= 1 hogshead, *hhd.*
2 pints	= 1 quart, *qt.*	84 gallons	= 1 puncheon.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon, *gal.*	126 gallons	= 1 pipe.
42 gallons	= 1 tierce.	252 gallons	= 1 tun.

The *barrel* is usually taken to be 31½ gallons ; in some States, 32 gallons. The *gallon* (*U. S.*) contains 231 cubic inches; but the *imperial gallon*, 277.274 cubic inches.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 minims (or drops), m. = 1 fluid dram, f ℥.
8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce, f ℥.
16 fluid ounces = 1 pint (*octarius*), *O.*
8 pints = 1 gallon (*congius*).

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart, *qt.*
4 quarts = 1 gallon, *gal.*
2 gallons = 1 peck, *pk.*
4 pecks = 1 bushel, *bu.*
36 bushels = 1 chaldron, *ch.*

4 bushels (in England) = 1 coom.
2 cooms (in England) = 1 quarter.
5 quarters (in England) = 1 wey.
2 weys (in England) = 1 last.

A *gallon*, dry measure, contains 268⅘ cubic inches.

1 U. S. (or Winchester) bushel = 2150.42 cubic inches.

1 imperial bushel = 2218.192 cubic inches.
= 1.0315157 U. S. bu.

1 English quarter = 8 imperial bushels.
= 8¼ U. S. bu. (nearly).
= 17745.54 cubic inches.
= 10.2694 cubic feet.

The weight of a bushel of wheat, as fixed by law, is 60 lbs. avdp.; of rye, 56 lbs.; and of Indian corn, 56 lbs. A bushel of oats varies in weight from 30 to 36 lbs., and of barley from 32 to 50 lbs. The customary legal weight of a bushel of potatoes is 60 lbs., but in Ohio it is 58 lbs., and in Washington 50 lbs.

SHIPPING ADMEASUREMENT.

Register Ton. — For *Register Tonnage*, or for measurement of the entire internal capacity of a vessel: —

100 cubic feet = 1 register ton.

This number is arbitrarily assumed to facilitate computation.

Shipping Ton. — For the measurement of cargo: —

40 cubic feet = 1 shipping ton.
= 31.16 imperial bushels.
= 32.143 bushels.

42 cubic feet = 1 British shipping ton.
= 32.719 imperial bushels.
= 33.75 bushels.

350 cubic feet = 1 keel.

A *ton of wheat* occupies about 40 cubic feet, and is often taken as a standard alike for the volume and weight of cargoes.

TIME.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 hour.
24 hours = 1 day.
7 days = 1 week.
2 weeks = 1 fortnight.

4 weeks = 1 month.
13 months, 1 day, 6 hours, or 365 days, 6 hours = 1 Julian year.
12 calendar months = 1 year.

The length of the *astronomical year* is about 365¼ days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. As the *common year* is 365 days, it becomes necessary once in every four years to add a day to the year, making the *leap year* of 366 days.

Every year whose number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a leap year, excepting the full centuries, which to be leap years must be divisible by 400 without a remainder; 1900, therefore, was not a leap year.

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December contain 31 days.

April, June, September, and November contain 30 days. February contains 28 days, except in leap years, when it contains 29 days.

ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds or 60″ = 1 prime minute.
60 minutes or 60′ = 1 degree, °.

30 degrees = 1 sign, *s.*
12 signs, or 360 degrees = 1 great circle.

NUMBERS.

12 units = 1 dozen.
12 dozen = 1 gross.

12 gross = 1 great gross.
20 units = 1 score.

PAPER.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
10½ quires = 1 token.

20 quires = 1 ream.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

	1 milligram	$= 0^{k}.000001$	= 0.0154323 gr.
10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	$= 0^{k}.00001$	= 0.1543235 gr.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	$= 0^{k}.0001$	= 1.5432349 gr.
10 decigrams	= 1 gram	$= 0^{k}.001$	= 15.4323488 gr.
10 grams	= 1 decagram	$= 0^{k}.01$	= 154.323488 gr. = 0.3527 oz. av.
10 decagrams	= 1 hectogram	$= 0^{k}.1$	= 1543.23488 gr. = 3.5274 oz av.
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram	$= 1^{k}.$	= 15432.3488 gr. = 2.204621 lbs. av.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	$= 10^{k}.$	= 22.04621 lbs. av.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal	$= 100^{k}.$	= 220.4621 lbs. av. = 1.9684 cwt. of 112 lbs.
10 quintals	= 1 millier or tonneau	$= 1000^{k}$	= 2204.621 lbs. av. = 0.9842 long ton of 2240 lbs. = 1.102320 short tons of 2000 lbs.

64.798950 milligrams = 1 grain troy.
453.592651 grams = 1 pound av.
1016.04754 kilograms = 1 long ton, or 2240 lbs. av.
907.18530 kilograms = 1 short ton, or 2000 lbs. av.

The *kilogram* is designed to be the exact weight in a vacuum of a cubic decimeter of distilled water at the temperature of 4° of the centigrade thermometer (39.2° Fahrenheit).

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	1 millimeter	= 0m.001	= 0.0393708 inch.
10 millimeters	= 1 centimeter	= 0m.01	= 0.393708 inch.
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter	= 0m.1	= 3.93708 inches.
10 decimeters	= 1 meter	= 1m.	= 39.3708 inches. = 9.8427 hands. = 3.280899 feet.
10 meters	= 1 decameter	= 10m.	= 32.80899 feet.
10 decameters	= 1 hectometer	= 100m.	= 328.0899 feet.
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer	= 1000m.	= 3280.899 feet. = 1093.633 yards. = 49.7106 chains. = 0.621382 mile.
10 kilometers	= 1 myriameter	= 10000m.	= 6.21382 miles.

25.398 millimeters = 1 inch.
1.0159 decimeters = 1 hand (4 inches).
3.0479 decimeters = 1 foot (3 hands).
9.1438 decimeters = 1 yard (9 hands).
100.58 decimeters = 1 half-chain (99 hands).
20.116 meters = 1 chain.
1.6093 kilometers = 1 mile (80 chains).

The *meter* is designed to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the Earth's meridian.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary Measures. — The squares of the measures of length.

LAND MEASURES

100 centares	= 1 are = 100 square meters	= 1076.4 square feet. = 119.60 square yards.
100 ares	= 1 hectare	= 2.471 acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Ordinary Measures. — The cube of the measures of length.

1 cubic meter	= 61025.2 cubic inches. = 35.316 cubic feet. = 1.3079 cubic yards.

MEASURES FOR WOOD.

1 centistere	= 0.01 stere	= .353 cubic feet.
1 decistere	= 0.1 stere	= 3.53 cubic feet.
1 stere	= 1 cubic meter	= 35.316 cubic feet. = .2759 cord.
1 decastere	= 10 steres	= 13.079 cubic yards.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

1 milliliter	= $0^{l}.001$	= 0.00106 quart, liq. meas. = 0.27 fluid dram.
10 milliliters = 1 centiliter	= $0^{l}.01$	= 0.01057 quart, liq. meas. = 0.338 fluid oz.
10 centiliters = 1 deciliter	= $0^{l}.1$	= 0.10567 quart, liq. meas. = 0.845 gill.
10 deciliters = 1 liter	= 1^{l}	= 1 cubic decimeter. = 1.0567 quarts, liq. meas. = 0.908 quart, dry meas.
10 liters = 1 decaliter	= 10^{l}	= 2.6418 gallons. = 9.08 quarts, dry meas.
10 decaliters = 1 hectoliter	= 100^{l}	= 2 bushels, 3.35 pecks. = 26.417 gallons.
10 hectoliters = 1 kiloliter	= 1000^{l}	= 1 cubic meter. = 264.17 gallons.

COINS AND THEIR VALUES.

The value given for coins of "silver standard" countries is based upon the market price of the pure silver they contain, and fluctuates with the price of silver. For this table the price of an ounce of pure silver was taken as $0.58313. For "gold standard" countries the value of even the silver coins is reckoned as the given proportionate part of the gold unit.

Name of Coin.	Country and Standard. g. = gold. s. = silver.	Denominations Coined.		Equivalent Value in Other Native Coins.	Value in U.S. Money.
		Gold	Silver.		
alexander	Bulgaria, g. & s.*	1	—	20 levs	$3.859
alphonse	Cuba, g.	1		25 pesetas	4.823
anna	India, g.	—	4; 2	4 pice	0.02
argentine	Argentina, g.	1; ½	—	5 pesos	4.824
bani	Roumania, g.*	—	50	.01 lei	0.002
bolivar	Venezuela, g.*	100; 50; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1; frac.	20 centavos	0.193
boliviano	Bolivia, s.	—	1; ½; etc.	100 centavos	0.422
cash	China, s.	—	—	.001 tael	0.007
cent	Canada, g.	—	50; 25; 10;5	.01 dollar	0.01
cent	Newfoundland, g.	—	50;20; 10; 5	.01 dollar	0.01
cent	United States, g.	—	50; 25; 10	.01 dollar	0.01
centavo	Argentina, g.	—	5; 10; 20;50	.01 peso	0.009
centavo	Bolivia, s.	—	5; 10; 20;50	.01 bolivar	0.005
centavo	Chile, g.	—	20; 10; 5	.01 peso	0.004
centavo	Mexico, s.	—	50; 20;10;5	.01 peso	0.004
centavo	Venezuela, g.*	—	10; 4	$\frac{1}{20}$ bolivar	.01
centesimo	Italy, g. & s.*	—	50; 20	.01 lira	0.002
centesimo	Uruguay, g.	—	50; 20; 10	.01 peso	0.01
centime	L. U.,* g. & s.	—	50; 20	.01 franc	0.002
centimo	Costa Rica, g.	—	50; 25;10;5	.01 colon	0.005
centimo	Cuba, g.	—	—	.01 peso	0.009
centimo	Spain, g.*	—	50; 20	.01 peseta	0.002
colon	Costa Rica, g.	20;10; 5;2	½; etc.	100 centimos	0.465
condor	Chile, g.	1; ½	—	10 pesos	7.30
condor	Colombia, s.	2; 1	—	20 pesos	9.647
copeck	Russia, g.	—	50; 25; 20; 15; 10; 5	.01 ruble	0.005
crown	Austria-H., g.	10; 20	1; 5	100 heller	0.203
crown	Denmark, g.	20; 10; 5	2;1; ½; etc.	100 ore	0.268
crown	Germany, g.	2; 1.	—	10 marks	2.38
crown	Great Brit., g.	—	1; ½	5 shillings	1.216
crown	Norway, g.	20; 10; 5	2; 1; frac.	100 ore	0.268
crown	Portugal, g.	1; ½; 1-5; 1-10	—	10 milreis	10.805
crown	Sweden, g.	20;10; 5	2; 1; frac.	100 ore	0.268
decimo	Colombia, s.	—	2; 1; ½	$\frac{1}{10}$ peso	0.05
dime	United States, g.	—	1	10 cents	0.10
dinar	Servia, g. & s.*	20; 10	5; 2; 1; ½	100 paras	0.193
dollar	Canada, g.	—	½; ¼; etc.	100 cents	1.00
dollar	Mexico. *See* PESO.				
dollar	Newfoundland, g.	2	—	100 cents	1.014
dollar	United States, g.	20; 10; 5; 2½	1; ½; ¼ 1-10	100 cents	1.00

* See footnote, p. 555.

Name of Coin.	Country and Standard. g. = gold. s. = silver	Denominations Coined.		Equivalent Value in Other Native Coins.	Value in U. S. Money.
		Gold.	Silver.		
doubloon	Chile, g.	1	—	10 pesos	$3.65
doubloon isabella	Cuba, g. & s.	1	—	—	5.017
doubloon	*See* ONZA.		2		
drachma	Greece, g. & s.*	100; 50; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 lepta	0.193
ducat	Austria-H., g.	1; 4	—	—	2.287
eagle	United States, g.	2; 1; ½; ¼	—	10 dollars	10.00
escudo	Chile, g.	1	—	5 pesos	1.825
florin	Austria, g.	—	1; 2; ¼	100 kreutzers	0.482
florin	Great Brit., g.	—	1	2 shillings	0.487
florin	Netherlands, g.	10	2½; 1; frac.	100 cents	0.402
franc	Belgium, g. & s.* / France / Switzerland	100; 50 / 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1 / ½; 1-5	100 centimes	0.193
gourde	Hayti, g.	10; 5; 2; 1	1; fractions	100 centimes	0.965
guilder	Netherlands. *See* FLORIN.				
imperial	Russia, g.	1; ½	—	15 rubles	7.718
kran	Persia, s.	—	—	1/10 toman	0.078
kreutzer	Austria, g.	—	20; 10	.01 florin	0.005
lei	Roumania, g.*	20; 10	5; 2; 1	100 bani	0.193
lepton	Greece, g. & s.*	—	50; 20	.01 drachma	0.002
lev	Bulgaria, g. & s.*	20	5; 2; 1; ½	100 stotinki	0.193
liang	Korea, s.	—	1	—	0.10
libra	Peru, g. & s.	1; ½	—	10 soles	4.8665
lira	Italy, g. & s.*	100; 50; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1; fractions	100 centesimi	0.193
lira	Turkey, g.	5; 2½; 1; ½; ¼	—	.01 lira	4.396
mark	Finland, g.*	20; 10	2; 1; frac.	100 penni	0.193
mark	Germany, g.	20; 10	5; 2; 1; fractions	100 pfennigs	0.238
milreis	Brazil, g.	50; 10; 5	2; 1; ½	1000 reis	0.546
milreis	Portugal, g.	10; 5; 2; 1	1; frac.	1000 reis	1.08
onza	Guatemala, s.	1; ½	—	—	15.739
onza	Honduras, s.	1; ½	—	—	15.739
onza	Nicaragua, s.	1; ½	—	—	15.739
onza	Salvador, s.	1; ½	—	—	15.739
ore	Denmark, g.	—	50; 40; 25; 10	.01 crown	0.003
ore	Norway, g.	—	50; 40; 25; 10	.01 crown	0.003
ore	Sweden, g.	—	50; 40; 25; 10	.01 crown	0.003
para	Servia, g. & s.*	—	50	.01 dinar	0.002
para	Turkey, g.	—	20	1/40 piaster	0.001
penni	Finland, g.*	—	50; 25	.01 mark	0.002
penny	Great Britain, g.	—	6; 4; 3; 2; 1	4 farthings	0.02
peseta	Ecuador, g.	—	1	20 centavos	0.097
peseta	Spain, g.*	100; 50; 25; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1; fractions	100 centimos	0.193
peso	Argentina, g.	—	1; ½; 1-10; 1-20	100 centavos	0.965
peso	Chile, g.	—	1; 1-5; etc.	100 centavos	0.365
peso	Colombia, s	—	1; 1-5; etc.	10 decimos	0.487
peso	Cuba, g.	—	1	100 centimos	0.910
peso	Guatemala, s.	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	1; frac.	100 centimos	0.422

* See footnote, p. 555.

Name of Coin.	Country and Standard. g. = gold. s. = silver.	Denominations Coined.		Equivalent Value in Other Native Coins.	Value in U. S. Money.
		Gold.	Silver.		
peso	Honduras, s.	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	1; frac.	100 centimos	$0.422
peso	Mexico, s.	20; 10; 5; 1	1; frac.	100 centavos	g 0.98 s 0.46
peso	Nicaragua, s.	20;10;5;2;1	1; frac.	100 centimos	0.422
peso	Salvador, s.	20;10;5;2;1	1; frac.	100 centimos	0.422
peso	Uruguay, g.	1	1; ½; 1-5; 1-10	100 centesimos	1.034
peso	Venezuela. *See* VENEZOLANO.				
pfennig	Germany, g.	—	50	.01 mark	0.002
piaster	Egypt, g.	50	20;10;5;2;1	.01 pound	0.05
piaster	Turkey, g.	50; 25	20; 10; 5;2; 1; ½	.01 lira	0.044
pound	Egypt, g.	1; ½	frac.	100 piasters	4.943
pound	Great Brit., g.	5; 2; 1; ½	—	20 shillings	4.8665
real	Ecuador, g.	—	1	10 centavos	0.05
real	Portugal, g.	—	500; 200; 100; 50	.001 milreis	0.001
rixdaler	Netherlands, g.	—	1	2½ florins	1.005
ruble	Russia, g.	15; 10; 7½;5	1; frac.	100 copecks	0.515
rupee	India, g.	—	1; ½; ¼; ⅛	16 annas	0.324
sen	Japan, g.	—	50; 20; 10	.01 yen	0.005
shilling	Great Brit., g.	—	5; 2½	12 pence	0.243
sol	Peru, g. & s.	—	1; frac.	100 centavos	0.487
sovereign	Great Britain. *See* POUND.	—			
stotinki	Bulgaria, g. & s.*	—	—	.01 lev	0.002
sucre	Ecuador, g.	10	1; frac.	100 centavos	0.487
tael (haikwan)	China, s.	not coined		1000 cash	0.703
thaler	Germany, g.	—	1	3 marks	0.714
toman	Persia, s.	2; 1	—	10 krans	1.704
venezolano	Venezuela, g.*	20;10;4;2;1	—	100 centavos	0.965
yen	Japan, g.	20; 10; 5	—	100 sen	0.498

* The Latin Monetary Union (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland) has nominally a double standard with the ratio of gold to silver fixed at 1 to 15½, but virtually it has the single gold standard because of the limiting of the silver coinage in 1873. All of these countries have coins of the same weight and fineness, but the "franc" and "centime" are called respectively "lira" and "centesimo" in Italy and "drachma" and "lepton" in Greece. This monetary system has also been adopted in whole or in part by Bulgaria, Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Venezuela, etc.

DICTIONARY OF BUSINESS AND LAW TERMS.

When a word in this vocabulary is printed in SMALL CAPITALS, whether preceded by "See" or "Cf." (compare) or not, it means a reference to the word so printed

A.

A, Letter used in abbreviations: as, A/C, account current; A/c, account; @ for to or at, usually in connection with prices, as 12 c. @ 14 c. (12 to 14 cents); 100 lbs. @ 10 c. (100 lbs. at 10 cents). A, alone, may signify *Accepted* or *Audited*.

A 1. At LLOYD'S Register of Shipping = first-class; **A 2**, second class, etc. In the U. S. the scale runs fractionally, — A 1, A 1 1-4, etc., A 2, etc. Loosely, A 1 is used in trade simply for "first-rate" of its kind.

abandonment. Giving up of insured damaged property to insurers, with claim for total loss.

abatement. Deduction from a bill or invoice; diminution of a nuisance.

abeyance. Suspension; temporary suppression.

abrasion. Loss of weight, as in coins, from handling.

abstract. A summary or epitome, as of a title, a will.

acceptance. Agreement to terms or conditions; engagement of a drawee of a bill or draft to pay it; reception of a thing bought as that agreed upon.

acceptor. One who signs in acceptance.

accession. Adding property through growth or by labor.

accessory. A subordinate aid to another's act (usually in crime).

accident insurance. Agreement to pay a specified sum in case of injury or death by accident.

accommodation paper. Promissory notes made only for borrowing, not standing for real transactions.

accord and satisfaction. Discharge of a contract as performed when something else is given or done and accepted therefor.

account. Registry of pecuniary transactions; statement of debits and credits.

accountant. One skilled in commercial and financial affairs and their accountings; professional keeper or examiner of books of account.

account current. Statement of transactions between two parties, showing the condition of the account to date.

account, profit and loss. Statement of own transactions for own information, showing expenses and losses as against gains, for a specified time.

account sales. Statement of an agent or broker to a principal, showing dates, quantities of goods sold, rates, prices, expenses, and commissions, with balance due principal.

account stated. An account rendered, and agreed to by both parties.

accrue. To increase; to come as profit.

acknowledgment. Admission, as of payment made or of facts alleged; sworn admission of one's own signature.

à compte. *Fr.* On account; a part payment.

acquittance. Written release from liability.

act. A thing done, or a formal statement of action taken; as, an *act* of Congress.

action. *Law*. Civil proceeding commenced as may be prescribed by rules of court.

actionnaire. *Fr.* A shareholder.

active partner. One who takes active share in managing a business in which he is part owner.

act of bankruptcy. Act which renders the doer liable to be declared bankrupt.

act of God. Damage arising from natural causes, not to be foreseen or prevented; — used commonly in BILLS OF LADING.

actuary. Company officer skilled in mortality tables, annuities, life probabilities, life insurance values, etc.

adjustment. Settlement of losses in marine and fire insurance; agreement upon disputed accounts.

administer. To manage or conduct; *Law*, to settle, as an estate.

administrator. See EXECUTOR.

admiralty court. One having jurisdiction in maritime cases.

ad referendum. *Lat.* To be further considered; used in some contracts leaving minor matters for further agreement.

ad valorem. *Lat.* According to value; as, an *ad valorem* customs duty, reckoned by a percentage of value, not by weight, quantity, etc., dist. from SPECIFIC DUTY.

advance. To increase in value; to make a prepayment. — *n.*, the increase, or the prepayment.

adventure. A speculative shipment of goods on shipper's own risk, with no liability to vessel.

adverse possession. Occupation of real estate in opposition to others' claims.

advice, letter of. Letter informing of things done or to be done, as bills or drafts made, consignments of goods, payment of accounts, etc.

affiant. One who makes an affidavit.

affidavit. Written declaration made and signed under oath before an authorized officer.

affreight. To hire, as a ship, for transportation of freight.

after date. After the date of the bill, draft, or note in question.

after sight. After presentation to and acceptance by the drawee of a bill or draft.
agenda. *Lat.* Things to be done.
agent. One employed to act for another.
aggravation. *Law.* Whatever increases criminality, or makes an injury heavier.
agio. Premium or discount on the face value, as on one sort of money exchanged for another.
agiotage. Exchange business; also speculations in values of stocks and bonds.
agrarian. Pertaining to fields or lands.
agreement. Concurrence in something to be done or omitted; mutual contract.
alias. Another, or an assumed, name.
alien. One of foreign birth, or of foreign allegiance.
alimony. Allowance made to a wife by a husband during or after a suit for separation or divorce.
aliquot part. That part of a number which divides it without a remainder.
aliunde. *Lat. Law.* From another source; obtained elsewhere.
allegation. Formal assertion or averment.
allegiance. Duty owed to one's government, king, or country.
allocate. To allot or distribute, commonly shares in a company. — **allocation.** Act of allotment.
allocatur. *Lat. Law.* It is allowed; expressing the allowance of a proceeding, writ, order, costs, etc., by a court or judicial officer.
allotment. Act of allocating or distributing, as company shares.
allow. To grant, give, or yield; to make an abatement.
allowance. That which is granted as sufficient for any purpose, as by a court or a negotiator; a limited or stated quantity of anything, as food or drink; rations.
alloy. Any mixture of metals; esp., a baser metal mixed with a finer, as in coinage.
all rights reserved. A claim of copyright, commonly placed on the back of a book's title-page, to announce reservation of dramatization, etc.
amortize. *Law.* To convey lands to a corporation. *Finance.* To extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund.
ancestor. *Law.* One from whom an estate has descended.
ancient writings. Phrase denoting documents, as deeds, 30 years old, not requiring proof of execution.
annexation. The union of property with a freehold, so as to become a fixture.
annuitant. Recipient of an annuity.
annuity. Sum of money payable yearly for a certain period or for life
answer. To respond or reply; to become responsible or liable for.
antedate. To date (as a document, check, note) before the day of writing.
appeal. To apply for the removal of a cause to a higher court. — *n.*, The application.
appellate. Denoting a court that takes cognizance of appeals from lower courts.
apply. To use for a particular purpose or in a particular case.
appraise. To set a value or price upon.
appraiser. One employed to put a value upon property; specif., a customs officer who values dutiable imports.
appreciate. To increase in value.
apprentice. One bound by indenture to a master to learn a trade.
apprize. Variant of APPRAISE.
appropriate. To set apart for a particular use or person; specif., to vote money for a purpose, as by Congress.
appurtenance. An adjunct or appendage to something else, as right of way over land.
arbitration. Settlement of a dispute by one or more disinterested parties, legally appointed or by consent of parties concerned.
arbitration of exchange. Calculating money values between two countries through intermediate places, to see whether direct or indirect remittances are the more advantageous.
archives. Important public records or documents; place where these are kept.
arrears. Payable accounts standing unpaid.
article. A particular commodity or thing; a distinct part of any writing containing two or more divisions, as a clause in a contract; *pl.*, set of regulations, as *articles* of partnership, of army and navy, of war.
assault. *Law.* A violent attempt to beat another, but without touching him; if a blow takes effect it is a BATTERY.
assay. To test an ore or an alloy for learning its metallic contents, esp., to test for gold or silver.
assess. To tax; to value for taxation; to fix the amount or share of a common expense to be paid by each.
assessment. Tax; tax valuation; specific sum levied or assessed.
assets. Entire property of a person, association, or estate, applicable to paying indebtedness; opposed to LIABILITIES.
assign. To make over money, goods, or other property to another by deed; esp., to vest in assignees for benefit of creditors.
assignat. One of the money notes issued by the French revolutionary government (1790–1796), "secured" by confiscated property, but never made good.
assignee. One to whom property is transferred.
assignment. Written transfer of any right or property, either temporarily, as in trust for creditors or for adjustment, or permanently, as by a seller to a buyer; document of transfer.
assignor. One who transfers property by written instrument to others.
assize. Session of a court for trial of cases; *pl.*, periodical sessions of English superior courts; time or place of holding an assize.
association. Union of persons, as a society or stock company, for some special purpose.
assortment. Collection of classified goods of various sorts.
assumpsit. *Law.* An undertaking for a con-

sideration; a suit to recover damages for breach of contract.

assurance. Contract to pay a sum of money on occasion of a *certain* event, as death. Recent English usage refers *assurance* to life, and INSURANCE to property, contingencies.

at sight. ON DEMAND.

attachment. Seizure of property by legal process; writ by which seizure is made.

attest. To bear witness to; to sign as witness.

attorn. To agree to become tenant to one for a tenement previously owned by another.

attorney. A legally appointed agent; **a** *attorney in fact*, a substitute for transaction of business; **b** *attorney at law*, one legally qualified to act for another in legal proceedings.

attorney, power of. Vested authority to act for another in specified ways.

auction. Selling of property by competitive bidding.

auctioneer. A licensed conductor of auctions.

audit. Verification of accounts by examination of records, vouchers, etc.

auditor. One who audits.

authenticate. To give authority to, by legal attestation.

authority. *Law.* Legal sanction; a precedent; previous decision of a court.

aver. To declare positively; to affirm.

average. A mean proportion; medial sum or quantity.

average, general. Proportionate distribution of marine loss among underwriters or owners.

average, particular. Partial loss by damage to ship or a part of cargo, to be borne by owner or insurer, not averaged upon all.

average of payments. Equitable adjustment of a single date for settling payments due at several times.

averaging. *Stock Exchange.* Increasing speculative transactions according to price fluctuations, so as to maintain profitable margin.

avoid. *Law.* To defeat or evade, as a plea; to become void or vacant.

avulsion. Removal of land from one estate to another, as by flood.

award. Finding or decision of an arbitration.

B.

back bond. *Scots Law.* An instrument which, with another making absolute disposition, constitutes a trust.

backwardation. *Stock Exchange.* Seller's postponement of delivery on payment of premium to buyer; also, the premium.

bail. One who becomes surety for appearance of another in court; amount pledged as security; act of freeing from custody by bail. Also to deliver, as goods in trust, upon a contract.

bailee. One to whom goods are bailed.

bailiff. Agent or overseer for another; a legal officer (*Eng.*), a sheriff's deputy.

bailment. Act of bailing a person or goods.

bailor. One who bails money or goods to another.

balance. Scales for weighing; equality of two sides of an account; also, difference between the two required to make them equal.

balance of trade. Difference between imports and exports of a country for a specified time.

balance sheet. A paper giving a summary and balance of accounts.

bale. A corded bundle of heavy goods.

ballast. Heavy material in a vessel's hold to steady it; *in ballast*, loaded with ballast, without cargo.

banc. A bench or court; *in banc*, a court sitting with full judicial authority.

banco. European term, — difference between bank money and depreciated currency.

bank. Establishment for custody, loan, exchange, and issue of money.

bankable. Receivable at a bank.

bank bill. In U. S., a bank's promissory note, payable on demand, used as currency; in *Eng.*, a bank's bill of exchange, payable to order, usually at a specified time.

bank book. Depositor's PASS BOOK, showing the state of his account.

banker. One who does a banking business.

bank note. See BANK BILL.

bank rate. *Eng.* Rate at which the Bank of England declares (weekly) it will grant loans or discount bills.

bankrupt. *Colloquially*, one unable to meet his liabilities; *legally*, one so adjudicated by authority.

bar. The legal profession; a special plea in court sufficiently answering plaintiff's action.

bargain. An agreement, esp., for purchase and sale; an advantageous purchase.

bargain and sale. A contract to transfer real estate for a consideration.

barratry. *Marine Insurance.* Willful wrongdoing by shipmaster or crew damaging vessel or cargo. *Common Law.* Encouraging or inciting litigation.

barrister. *Brit.* Lawyer admitted to plead at English and Irish bars; in Scotland called *advocate*. Dist. from SOLICITOR.

barter. Exchange of goods for goods.

battery. *Law.* Unlawful beating or touching another's person or clothes.

bazaar. In the Orient, a market place, or a shop; in U. S., usually a fair.

beacon. A signal mark or light on shore to guide mariners.

beadle. A messenger or crier of a court.

bear. *Stock Exchange.* One who sells what he does not possess, for future delivery, expecting a fall in price. Opposed to BULL.

bearer. One who holds and presents a check, note, draft, or other order for payment of money *to bearer*.

below par. Market price of stocks, etc., when lower than their nominal value.

bench warrant. Process issued by judge or court against one accused or indicted.

berth. A ship's station when at anchor or wharf.

bid. Offer of a price for an article on sale, as at auction; offer to take a price as for work to be done or goods to be furnished under contract.

bill. *Law.* A written declaration of wrong suffered or done. *Com. Eng.* A written prom-

ise to pay a certain sum at specified time, — in U. S. usually termed a *note;* also, a written statement of account, as of goods bought or work done, with prices.

bill book. Book recording all bills, notes, drafts, etc., payable and receivable by any business concern.

bill of credit. Letter requesting for a bearer credit for goods or money on account of the writer.

bill of entry. Account of goods for export or import entered at the Custom House.

bill of exchange. Written order for payment of money to another on account of the writer.

bill of lading. Written receipt for goods shipped.

bill of particulars. *Law.* Detailed statement of the items of plaintiff's demands or defendant's set-off or counterclaim.

bill of sale. Formal instrument for transfer of goods and chattels.

bill of sight. Custom house entry permitting landing of goods for examination before acceptance.

bill of store. Custom house license permitting carriage of ship's stores necessary for a voyage customs free.

bills payable. Outstanding notes or bills, to be paid.

bills receivable. Outstanding notes or bills, to be received.

bimetallism. Legalized use of two metals, as gold and silver, in a currency at a relative fixed value.

blackmail. Extorting money by threats, as of injury to one's reputation.

bona fide. *Lat.* In good faith.

bond. A sealed writing binding signer or his legal representatives to pay money or perform contract under pecuniary penalty for failure; also, an instrument made by a government or a corporation for borrowing money upon stated security.

bonded warehouse. A building for storing imported goods liable for customs duty, not to be chargeable with duties until taken out for domestic use, and exempted from duty if re-exported. Such goods are said to be *in bond*, the owners having signed bonds securing the conditions.

bondsman. One who becomes under bond security for another's fidelity, honesty, or performance.

bonus. *Lat.* good. Extra money paid, or stock given, or profits divided, beyond stated requirements.

book accounts. Accounts entered in the books.

bookkeeping. Act or process of recording business transactions: as, by *single entry*, carrying each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account; or by *double entry*, carrying each transaction to the debit of one and the credit of another account, one balancing the other.

book value. The worth of a concern, as a bank, as shown by its books, which, owing to goodwill or prospective business, may be surpassed by its market value.

bottom. A freight-carrying vessel.

bottomry bond. A bond pledging the *bottom* or whole vessel; as security for necessary stores.

bought notes, *and* sale notes. Contract memoranda exchanged between merchants, brokers, etc., specifying commodities bought or sold, with prices, terms, etc.

bounty. A premium paid by government to encourage production and exportation.

bourse. *Fr.* An exchange; specif., the Paris Stock Exchange.

brand. Orig., a trade-mark made with a hot iron on a packing case for identification of maker or quality; *colloquially*, the special kind of a class of goods; as, a certain *brand* of cigars.

breach. A breaking or violation of any obligation; as, a *breach* of trust, of contract.

breadstuffs. Grain, flour, or meal.

breakage. Allowance made for goods broken in transit.

break. *Law.* To separate with violence and felonious intent any part (of a house or its fastenings).

break bulk. To begin unloading; to transfer (freight) in detail, as from boat to cars.

brief. A summary of a case or of points of a law argument; a court writ.

broker. An agent; a buyer or seller for others, on commission, — the chief lines of their employment are in bills (negotiable paper), money exchange, insurance, produce, shipping (getting ships for freight and freight for ships), stocks and bonds (securities of all kinds).

bucket shop. A place outside the exchanges, where small sums can be bet on prices of stocks, produce, oil, etc. *Slang.*

bull. *Stock Exchange.* One who buys in expectation of or for producing a rise in prices. Opposed to BEAR.

bullion. Gold or silver uncoined, or reckoned by weight.

burden. Carrying capacity of a vessel; as, a ship of 600 tons burden.

burden of proof. *Law.* Obligation of proving a position or assertion in court.

burglary. Breaking and entering another's dwelling house by night with felonious intent.

buy the refusal. To pay a sum for the privilege of buying at a future time at a fixed price.

by-law. A private minor regulation made by a society, company, corporation, etc.

C.

C. Letter used in sundry abbreviations: as, C/A, capital account; C/B, cashbook; C. F. I., cost, freight, and insurance; Cg., centigram; Cr., credit or creditor; etc.

cable. A ship's rope or chain for anchor or mooring; a metallic wire rope surrounded by insulating material to serve as a submarine telegraph line; a message sent by submarine cable.

cablegram. A telegram by submarine cable.

calculate. To reckon by mathematical process; to forecast.

call. Privilege to demand delivery of stock or

other security at a fixed price within a fixed time, — see OPTION ; also, summons to pay an installment due on company shares.

call loan. A loan at fixed interest, repayable on demand.

cancel. To annul, as a paid check ; to revoke, as an order to buy or sell.

canon. A law or rule, esp., ecclesiastical.

capias. *Lat.* A writ commanding legal officer to arrest or seize.

capital. Money, property, or stock employed in business ; sum invested or lent, as dist. from income or interest.

capital offense. Crime liable to the death penalty.

capital stock. Total amount of money or property in any corporation, as represented by its shares of stock at par value.

capitation. Poll tax.

caption. *Law.* The part of a legal instrument showing where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.

carat. The unit of weight ($3\frac{1}{6}$ grains) by which precious stones are weighed ; a twenty-fourth part, term used in denoting the fineness of gold (12 carats being half gold, 24 carats pure gold, etc.).

cargo. Load of a vessel ; freight.

carriage. Conveyance; the sum charged for it.

carrier, common. One that undertakes for hire the carriage of persons or goods from place to place for any who choose to hire. Persons or corporations owning means of conveyance, as railroads, ships, etc., are included.

cartage. Charge for carting goods.

carte blanche. *Fr.* blank paper. Unlimited authority.

case. A mercantile box and its contents. *Law.* A suit or action, or the matters involved.

case of need. Sometimes indorsed on a bill of exchange : *In case of need, apply to A. B. & Co.:* designating a party who will guarantee payment if not made at maturity.

cash. Ready money.

cash book. Record of money received and paid out.

cash credit. A credit granted on security or confidence.

cashier. One who has charge of receipts and disbursements.

cassation. Act of annulling. *Court of Cassation*, the highest French court of appeal, having power to quash or to reverse lower decisions.

casting vote. Vote by chairman of a meeting, when ayes and noes are equal.

caveat. *Law.* Notice not to do a certain act until after a hearing in opposition.

Caveat emptor. *Lat.* Let the buyer beware ; *i. e.*, examine goods and judge for himself.

cellarage. Charge for storage in a cellar.

certificate. A written, authorized declaration of some fact, as a *certificate* of deposit in a bank ; a *certificate* of stock in a company.

cent. One hundred, or one hundredth ; — used to designate a ratio, as ten per *cent.*, ten in a hundred ; also name of sundry coins, as the U. S. *cent*, the one hundredth part of a dollar.

certified check. One certified as good by the bank on which it is drawn.

cestui que trust. One who has the beneficial interest in a property the legal interest in which vests in a trustee.

chamber of commerce. A voluntary association of merchants for the promotion of trade interests.

charter. A State grant to a municipality or a corporation to transact its own affairs ; the letting or hiring of a vessel by special contract.

charter party. A contract letting all or part of a vessel.

charts. Maps ; esp., those showing a projection of water, and usually features of a coast-line, as rocks, shoals, lights, etc., and the depths of soundings within a given range.

chattels. Items of property, except real estate; as : *c. personal*, movable goods, money, etc. *c. real*, rights in real estate less than ownership ; leases, mortgages, etc.

cheap money. Money plentiful, for loans at low rates.

check. A written order on a bank or banker to pay money on account of the drawer.

check book. A book of printed blank checks.

check to bearer. One payable ON DEMAND to whoever presents it.

check to order. One payable to the ORDER of the person named, his signature to be indorsed upon it before payment.

chose in action. *Law.* A right enforceable by legal process, as a debt, warrant, mortgage, note, etc.

cipher. A private alphabet or system of secret writing.

circular notes. A form of LETTER OF CREDIT for convenience of travelers.

circulating medium. A current medium of exchange, whether coin, government notes, or bank notes.

clear. To enter a vessel at the custom house, fulfill conditions, pay dues, and receive permission to sail. Of goods, for export, the same. Of banks, to settle mutual accounts.

clearance. Certificate that a vessel has cleared at the custom house.

clearing house. Establishment where banks settle daily mutual accounts by exchange of checks, bills, etc.

client. One who employs a legal adviser. The term has been extended to customers of bankers, brokers, and any professional agents.

coasting trade. That carried on between seaports of the same country.

C. O. D. Collect on delivery.

collateral. Persons descended from the same stock, but not from the same parents.

collateral security. A secondary or indirect security, as of stocks or bonds, for a loan, should the principal fail to perform contract.

collector. One who collects or receives money for another ; an officer commissioned to receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.

combine, *or* combination. A union of manufacturers or merchants to protect their common interest, regulate prices among themselves, etc. Sometimes applied to TRUSTS.

commerce. Traffic on a large scale.
commission. Allowance to an AGENT for transactiug business.
commissioner of deeds. An officer authorized to take affidavits, acknowledgments of deeds, depositions, etc., for use in the State appointing him.
commitment. Act of sending to custody or to prisou.
commodity. Any movable article bought and sold (except animals).
common carrier. See CARRIER.
common law. The unwritten law; the law arising from immemorial usage and universal reception; dist. from STATUTORY LAW, as enacted by legislation.
common stock. Ordinary capital stock, without privileges of PREFERRED STOCK.
commute. *Law.* To diminish, as a penalty, as death to life imprisonment. *Com.* To substitute a smaller payment for a greater; or one form of payment for another, as a larger immediate sum for many smaller fares, as on a railroad.
company. A business association of joint stockholders; partners in a firm but not named in its title.
composition. Adjustment of liabilities by mutual agreement, as by payment of a part instead of the whole; also, the amount of compensation agreed upon in the adjustment.
compound interest. Interest on the principal and on unpaid interest.
compromise. Adjustment of differences by mutual concessions.
concession. Grant of privileges by foreign governments to mining companies, railroads, etc.
consideration. Compensation; value received.
consign. To send to a party in another place, as goods for sale.
consignee. Party to whom goods are consigned.
consignment. Goods sent to another party for sale; the sending by a *consignor*.
consols. SECURITIES in the consolidated debt of the English government (now more than half the national debt). In 1903 the rate of interest paid was set at 2½ per cent until 1923.
consul. Official commissioned to reside abroad to look after the commerce and seamen of his own country.
consulage. Fees paid to a consul for services.
consular invoice. Invoice of exports made and declared before the foreign consul of the country of import.
contingent. Denoting events that may or may not occur; as, a *contingent* liability, as of an indorser of a bill of exchange.
contraband. Prohibited by law or treaty, as smuggled goods.
contraband of war. Goods that international law forbids a neutral to furnish to a belligerent.
contract. An agreement between two or more persons to do or not do certain things.
contractor. One who undertakes to perform work or furnish commodities at a fixed price, — usually for corporations or municipalities.
convertible. Easily sold or converted into mouey; as, *convertible* paper currency, securities, etc.
conveyance. Transfer of propefty; document or deed expressing it; transportation of persons or goods.
coöperation. Association of a number of persons for their common beuefit, as coöperative societies buying for and selling to their members.
copyright. Exclusive right to print and sell a literary, musical, dramatic, or art work.
corner. Coutrol of the price of stocks or produce by buying nearly all supplies. *Colloq.*
corporation. An association of persons in one body, endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual, as to trausact business, sue and be sued, etc.
coupon. Interest certificate, attached to a bond or stock certificate, to be cut off and presented for payment when due.
credit. Trust given or received in expectation of future payment; good mercantile reputation; in *Bookkeeping*, record of values received from the party named in the account.
creditor. One to whom money is due.
credit sales. Sales to be paid for in future.
cum. *Lat.* With.
cum dividend. With the dividend that is due or accruing; in sales of stock so named the buyer takes the next dividend.
cumulative preferred stock. Stock upon which if the guaranteed dividend cannot be paid in any year or years, the dividend accumulates till it can be paid, taking precedence of later dividends.
curbstone broker. A broker not a member of the stock exchange. *Slang.*
currency. Circulating money of a country; time between the written and the due date of a bill or rate.
current. Now moving, running, active; as, a *current* account.
custom. *Law.* Long-established practice considered as unwritten law, authorized by long universal consent.
customary. Holding or held by custom; as, *customary* tenants, *customary* practice.
customer. A regular purchaser.
custom house. Establishment where customs or duties are levied and paid, where vessels are entered and cleared.
customs. Duties or tolls on goods imported or exported.
customs entry. Presentation of a SHIP'S PAPERS, etc., to the custom house for clearing.

D.

D. Letter used in abbreviations: as, D/B, daybook; d/d, day's date; Dft., draft; Dis., discount; Div., dividend; dr., debtor; d/s, days' sight.
damage. Injury; *pl.*, *Law.* Money reparation for injury sustained.
date. Statement of time (month, day, and year) when a paper was executed, or is to mature.
day book. Daily record book of transactions.
days of grace. Days (usually three, except

where abolished in the U. S., as in New York) allowed for payment of notes or bills after expiration of written due date.

dead. *Law.* Legally deprived of rights of a citizen.

dead freight. Money paid by shipper who fails to use load-space contracted for.

dead hand. One who cannot alienate or convey property, as one civilly dead. See MORTMAIN.

dead letter. A letter that fails to reach the person addressed ; a letter or a law that has lost its force by lapse of time.

dead light. Iron shutter of a ship's porthole.

dead reckoning. Determining ship's position by compass and log-line, showing courses and distances.

dead weight. The part of a cargo paying by weight, not measurement.

dear money. Money scarce, not to be borrowed but at high rates.

debase. To lower in value, as adulterated coinage.

debenture. Written acknowledgment of debt; custom house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback ; in England, municipal and other bonds for money loaned.

debit. To charge with debt ; to enter on books as debtor ; — *n.*, a book-charge of debt ; opp. of CREDIT.

debt. That which is due.

debtor. One who owes ; opp. of CREDITOR.

decimal system. That in which weights, measures, money, etc., are reckoned by decimal division — by tenths, as most coinages except of England, and most European weights and measures.

decline. To lessen in value or price.

deed. Written contract, signed, sealed, and delivered ; usually conveying real estate.

default. Neglect or failure to fulfill obligations, as to pay debts, or, specif., to account duly for entrusted funds or property.

default, to suffer a. *Law.* To fail to answer an action when called.

defendant. *Law.* One required to make answer in an action.

deferred bonds. Bonds bearing increasing interest to a certain rate, and then exchanged for active bonds at a fixed rate.

deferred stock. Stock not entitled to dividends until prior stock shall have been satisfied.

deficit. A falling short, esp., of income ; as a *deficit* in revenue.

del credire. *Ital.* Additional premium paid agent who guarantees customer's solvency.

deliver. To give over ; yield possession of.

demand. To claim.

demand draft *or* **note.** One payable on presentation.

demurrage. Charge for detention of a vessel beyond time allowed in charter-party.

demurrer. *Law.* Stop or pause in an action, for judgment as to whether the opposing allegations, if true, are sufficient to sustain action or defense.

deposit. Bailed goods ; money paid in advance on contract ; money placed with a bank subject to order.

depot. A place of deposit or storage ; a military station ; *Colloq.*, a railroad station.

depreciation. A lessening of value or price.

derelict. A vessel or goods abandoned at sea.

deviation. *Marine Ins.* Divergence of a vessel from the specified course of the voyage.

devise. To give real estate by will.

devisee. One receiving real estate by will.

dies non. *Law.* A day on which courts are not held.

director. One of the managers of a corporation.

discharge. To unload, as a ship ; to pay, as a debt ; to set free, as from arrest ; to absolve from liability, as a bankrupt.

disclaimer. *Law.* Renunciation of rights or interest.

discount. To deduct, as from a bill of charges; to lend money upon (a note) after deducting the interest.

disembark. To unload or land, as from a ship.

dissolution. Breaking up of a partnership.

distrain. To seize goods as security, esp., for rent.

ditto. The same ; the aforesaid ; usually indicated by *do*, or ".

dividend. Money to be divided, whether from business profits or from a bankrupt estate ; one person's share therein.

dockage, dock dues. Charges for use of a dock.

docket. A bill or label attached to goods; *Law.*, abridged entry of a judgment or proceedings ; U. S., a calendar of cases ready for hearing.

document. An original or official paper.

dollar. Silver U. S. coin ; the value of a dollar ; the gold dollar, unit of money reckoning in U. S., is no longer coined. See COINS, etc., p. 553.

domicile. One's place of residence, with intention of permanency.

double entry. See BOOKKEEPING.

draft. A money order ; deduction from gross weight of goods ; first sketch of a writing or document ; depth of water needed to float a ship.

draw. To make a draft, in any sense.

drawback. Money repaid by government to one who exports goods on which import duties have been paid.

drawee. One on whom a money draft is drawn.

drawer. One who makes a draft.

drayage. Charges for cartage.

drug in the market. Unsalable commodity.

drummer. A commercial traveler.

dry dock. Inclosed dock, from which the water can be drawn, used for repairing vessels.

dry goods. *Com.* Name for textile fabrics.

due. Owed ; payable.

due bill. Brief written acknowledgment of debt, not payable to order.

dun. To urge payment.

dunnage. Loose stuff for stowing and protecting cargo and the vessel's hold.

duplicate. An exact copy ; an original document repeated and valid ; a second article like a first.

duress. Constraint; compulsion to commit an action.

duties. Taxes levied by a government on importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

E.

E. Letter used in abbreviations: as, E. E. written on accounts, Errors Excepted; E. & O. E., Errors and Omissions Excepted; e. g., for example; Ex. d., ex dividend; Ex. cp., ex coupon; Ex. int., ex interest.

effects. Goods; movables; possessions.

ejectment. Expulsion of a tenant; legal action for recovery of real estate, damages, etc.

embargo. Government prohibition of trading-ships to leave home ports.

embark. To board a vessel; to put on shipboard.

employers' liability. Legal enactments as to employers' pecuniary liability for injuries to their workmen on duty.

emporium. A place of trade; esp., a city of large commerce.

endorse, endorsement. See INDORSE, etc.

endowment. A permanent fund; also, *Life Ins.*, a fixed sum payable a certain number of years in the future.

engrosser. One who raises prices by purchasing the whole or large quantities of a commodity; a forestaller; also a large-hand copyist, as of legal documents.

Entered at Stationers' Hall. English form of copyright notice.

entrepot. In France, a BONDED WAREHOUSE; *Colloq.*, a commercial center through which pass many goods.

entry. Registry of a vessel or goods at a custom house; *Bookkeeping*, a record made; *Law*, taking possession of real estate by entering; putting upon record.

equity. A system of jurisprudence supplemental to law properly so called, and complemental of it.

equity of redemption. *Law.* Advantage allowed to a mortgagor to redeem property after legal forfeiture.

estate. Aggregate of possessions or interests of any one.

estimate. Rough calculation, as of the cost of a building to be erected, value of an estate, etc.

estoppel. *Law.* A bar to one's alleging or denying a fact contrary to his own previous action or statement.

ex. *Lat.* Without; by virtue of.

exchange. Settling accounts at a distance by orders or bills of exchange to correspondents; differences in value between national currencies; [*cap.*] a place where merchants meet for mutual business, as stock *exchange*, produce *exchange*.

exchange, par of. Fixed value of coin or standard of one country expressed in that of another (as, £1 = $4.86), fluctuation of market value being a matter of demand and supply.

exchequer. *Eng.* The government treasury; hence, *Colloq.*, pecuniary possessions; as, my *exchequer* is low.

excise. An inland duty or impost levied upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country.

ex coupon. Without the interest coupon.

ex dividend. Without the dividend next due.

execute. *Law.* To complete, as a document, by signing, etc.

executor. One appointed to administer or carry out the provisions of a will. **executrix**, feminine.

executory. *Law.* To take effect in the future.

exequatur. Recognition of a consul by the government to which he is accredited.

exhibit. *Law.* Document or article used for evidence in court.

ex officio. By virtue of office; officially.

export. To send goods to foreign lands in commerce.

express. To send quickly; **express company**, a company for transmitting goods rapidly from place to place.

extension. Writing in the details of an account; extra time allowed a debtor for settling.

extra. Beyond what is due, usual, expected or necessary.

F.

F. Letter used in abbreviations: as, F. A. S., free alongside ship; F. O. B., free on board (vessel or cars); f., franc or francs.

face. Amount for which a note, check, etc., is drawn.

face value. Nominal par value on the face of bonds, notes, stock certificates, etc.

facsimile. An exact copy.

factor. Agent who buys or sells for another, but may do it in his own name.

factorage. A factor's commission.

facture. Invoice or bill of parcels.

failure. Being insolvent; inability to pay debts.

fair. Of good average quality, — below *excellent.*

fair trade. *Eng.* Admitting imports from other nations on the same terms they give to British goods.

fall. Lowering of prices.

false pretenses. Untrue statements made with intent to defraud.

fancy goods. Fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc.

fare. Price of personal conveyance.

favor, *or* **favour.** Term used in correspondence denoting a letter received.

fee. Payment for services rendered or to be rendered.

fee simple. *Law.* An estate of inheritance without condition or limits.

fiat. *Lat.* Let it be done; a command or decree.

fiat money. Irredeemable paper currency, decreed by government.

fiduciary. Holding or held in trust; a trustee.

fiduciary loan. Loan without collateral security.

finance. Public money; resources; science of public revenue.

finances. Available funds, public or private.

financier. One skilled in financial affairs.
fire insurance. Security against loss by fire.
firm. A business partnership of two or more persons; name of the same; the partners collectively.
first-hand. Goods from maker, importer, or wholesale dealer.
fixed capital. Money invested in land, buildings, machinery, etc., expected to return an income.
fixtures. Permanent appendages to real estate, so as to constitute a part of it.
flat. Depressed, dull; as, a *flat* stock market.
flat value. *Stock Exchange.* Value without accrued interest.
floating capital. Money at command for investments or enterprises.
floating policy. Policy of insurance on goods in various places.
flotsam. Floating goods lost by shipwreck.
folio. A sheet of paper once folded; *Bookkeeping*, a page in an account book; *Law writing*, in England, 72 words, in U. S., 100 words.
footing. Sum of a column of figures.
foreclosure. Seizure and sale of property under an overdue mortgage.
forestall the market. To buy up goods with intent to raise prices.
forgery. Fraudulently making or altering a writing or signature purporting to be made by another.
forwarder. One who transmits goods.
fractional currency. Small coin or paper notes in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit (as in U. S., less than a dollar).
franking. Privilege of sending mail matter free of postage.
fraud. *Law.* Intentional untruth for obtaining some valuable thing or promise from another.
free goods. Goods not liable to customs duties.
freehold estate. Real estate held in absolute ownership with power of transmission.
free port. A port where no duties are exacted.
free trade. Trade carried on without interference of a customs tariff.
freight. Price paid for transportation of goods; also goods transported.
funded. Government loans not payable at fixed times, but consolidated into general interest-bearing securities. See CONSOLS.
funds. Government debts paying interest; government stock and public securities; available money.
futures. Speculation in the future values of merchandise, produce, stocks, etc.

G.

G. Letter used in abbreviations: as G. A. or g. a., general average.
garnishee. One in whose hands property or money of another is attached.
garnishment. Legal warning to one holding another's goods or money, not to deliver to owner but to appear in court with information.
gauge. Instrument for measuring capacity of a cask, barrel, etc.; a standard measure.
gilt-edged securities. Such as are considered absolutely safe.
goods. Wares, commodities, personal property.
good will. Habit of customers to resort to an established concern, a valuable asset in business.
grain. The smallest weight measure in Gr. Britain and the U. S.; the edible seed of any cereal.
gross. Twelve dozen; also, full weight of goods without deduction for package, opp. to NET.
groundage. Fees paid by a ship for space occupied in port.
ground rent. Rent paid a landlord for right to build upon his ground.
guarantee. Warrant or surety for some act, as payment of a debt, by another person; also, the one to whom the guarantee is made.
guarantor. Person guaranteeing another.
guaranty. Variant of GUARANTEE.
guinea. A former British gold coin, worth 21 shillings. It is still usual to reckon professional fees in guineas, although the coin has not been minted since 1817.
gunny-bags. Coarse sacks used for coffee, nuts, etc.

H.

H. Letter used in abbreviations: as, Hhd., hogshead; H. P., horse-power; H. P. N., horse power nominal, etc.
habendum. *Lat.* That must be had. The part of a deed determining extent of interest or property granted.
hand. Measure equal to hand's breadth, about 4 in., used for horses' height.
handsel. Earnest money; hand money, to bind bargain.
harbor. Safe shelter for vessels.
harbor dues. Fees for use of a harbor.
harbor master. Official in charge of a harbor.
haulage. Charges for hauling.
haven. Same as harbor.
high seas. The open sea, beyond the three-mile coast limit.
hire. Wages for service; price for temporary use.
hold. A vessel's below-decks, for cargo.
holder. The payee, owner, or possessor of a bill of exchange, note, etc.
home. One's own dwelling place.
home, *adj.* Of or relating to one's dwelling or country; as *home* comforts; the *home* (not foreign) market; *home* consumption, domestic use.
hong. Chinese name for European business house or factory in China.
honor. To accept and pay when due.
husbandage. Commission or compensation to SHIP'S HUSBAND.
hypothecate. To pledge or mortgage as SECURITY.

I.

I. Letter used in abbreviations: as, Ib., ibidem, the same, in the same place; Id., idem, the same; Inst., instant — of the present month; Int., interest; Inv., invoice.
immovables. Real estate and its appurtenances.

immunity. Freedom or exemption, as from duty, charge, penalty, etc.
import. To bring foreign goods into a country.
imports. Imported goods.
impost. A tax; esp., government duty on imports.
income. Profit from labor or capital; annual receipts.
income tax. Government tax upon incomes.
inconvertible paper currency. Paper money not good for cash at its face value.
indemnification. Securing against or making good a loss.
indemnity. Exemption from or compensation for loss; immunity from penalty.
indenture. Mutual written agreement; *pl.*, contract binding master and apprentice.
index. Alphabetical list of names or accounts.
indict. To formally charge with crime on presentment of grand jury.
indictment, bill of. Charge of crime passed on by grand jury as a *true bill* or not.
indorse. To write one's name on the back of a bill, note, or draft, for collecting, assigning, or guaranteeing it; to guarantee or certify.
ingot. A cast bar of gold, silver, steel, or other malleable metal.
inheritance tax. A tax imposed on estates received by inheritance.
injunction. Court writ enjoining one to do or refrain from doing a certain thing.
inland bill. Money order drawn upon a party in the same jurisdiction.
insolvent. *Law.* One the aggregate of whose property at a fair valuation is not sufficient in amount to pay his debts.
installment. System of debt payment by parts at different times, usually specified.
instant. Of the current month; as, the sixth *instant.*
insurable interest. A pecuniary interest.
insurance *or* **assurance.** Contract whereby one party (the *insurer*) agrees for a stipulated consideration (the *premium*) to indemnify or guarantee another (the *insured*) against loss by certain specified risks (as fire, sea peril), or to pay a sum of money on the death of the insured or at a specified time. (See ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT.)
insurance policy. Contract for insurance executed in form.
interest. Money paid for the use of money, usually reckoned by percentage; share in profit and responsibility.
internal revenue. Annual yield from domestic taxation.
international law. Rules regulating mutual intercourse of nations.
interpleader. *Law.* Process by which one of whom the same debt or thing is claimed by two parties may compel them to settle it between themselves before suing him.
intestate. Dying without making a will; not disposed of by will.
in transitu. *Lat.* On the way; during passage.
inventory. A list or catalogue, as of goods.
investment. Purchase of property; money so used, in expectation of profit.
invoice. Written detailed account of goods sent to a purchaser, with prices, etc.
invoice book. Book for recording invoices sent or received.
involved. Entangled; embarrassed by debts.
I. O. U. I owe you; a due bill, acknowledging debt, without promise to pay.

J.

jetsam. Goods JETTISONED; often specif., when washed on shore.
jettison. The throwing overboard of cargo or tackle to lighten a vessel in distress; goods so treated.
jobber. One who buys from importers or producers and sells again; a middleman.
job lot. A mixed assortment, usually as sold at a price for the whole.
joint account. Account of business transacted by two or more parties with common interest in gains or losses.
joint stock. Stock or capital held in company.
joint stock company. A form of partnership representing interest by transferable shares, the management limited to persons especially authorized.
joint tenancy. Tenure of estate by two or more, in which the survivor takes the whole.
journal. A book of account containing condensed and grouped statements of daily transactions, with references to LEDGER entries.
judgment. *Law.* Act of decision by a court; court's decision or decree.
judgment debtor. Debtor against whom judgment for money may be enforced.
judgment note. Promissory note authorizing holder to enter judgment and take execution on default: forbidden by law in some States.
jurisdiction. Sphere and extent of authority of a government or a court.
jury. A body of men chosen and sworn to declare the truth of matter in evidence before them; **grand j.**, not less than 12 nor more than 23, to examine accusations and present indictments for crime, and to act in other matters, as to public nuisances, etc.; **coroner's j.**, to make inquest into the cause of sudden or violent death; **petit** *or* **petty j.**, 12 men to try, and finally decide upon, facts in civil or criminal cases before the courts.

K.

kiting. Borrowing money by exchanging checks for a day, or ACCOMMODATION NOTES.

L.

L. Letter used in abbreviations: as, L. c. letter of credit; Led., ledger; L. S., *locus sigilli*, place for seal (often written, within a circle, on documents instead of placing a seal); Ltd., limited.
lac, *or* **lakh.** *Anglo-Ind.* One hundred thousand; *Colloq.*, a great number; specif., 100,000 rupees.
lading. See BILL OF LADING.
land. To put cargo ashore; to disembark.
landlord. One who leases real estate to another.

larboard. The left side of a vessel to one facing forward; now usually called *port*.

lascar. A native Hindu sailor.

law. Rule of conduct prescribed by governmental authority; the body of such rules applying to special interests; as, commercial *law*, insurance *law;* the whole body of such rules as generally applicable. See COMMON LAW, STATUTE LAW.

lay days. Days allowed by charter party for loading or unloading vessel.

lazaretto Public pest hospital; house or vessel for QUARANTINE detention and fumigation.

leakage. Allowance for loss by leaking.

lease. Contract conveying the use of land or tenement upon consideration for a fixed period or for life.

ledger. Final double entry record of a concern's transactions, containing every debit and credit, summarized from all the other books of account.

leeward. The direction toward which the wind blows; opposed to WINDWARD.

legal tender. An offer to do or pay in performance of a contract according to its terms under the law; money which a government prescribes as obligatory to be offered or received in payment of debt.

lessee. A tenant under a lease.

lessor. One who leases.

letter book. Book containing copies of letters sent.

letter of advice. See ADVICE, LETTER OF.

letter of credit. A banker's money order on his agent or correspondent in a distant place (or several of them) in favor of a third party, — not negotiable.

letter of license. One by which creditors extend a debtor's time for payment.

letter of marque. Governmental commission to a privateer vessel to prey on an enemy's commerce.

letters of administration. Authorization to administer the estate of an INTESTATE or one having no proper executor.

letters patent. *Eng. Law.* Government authorization to a person to do some act or enjoy some right. See PATENT.

letters testamentary. *Law.* Authorization to an appointed executor to act as such.

liabilities. Obligations under contract, including debts.

license. Authorization to do acts or carry on business which without it would be illegal.

lien. Legal claim or charge upon property for satisfaction of debt or duty.

life. For life; until death; as a *life* annuity, a *life* estate, a *life* interest.

life insurance. See ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.

lighterage. Charges for loading or unloading ships by lighters or open barges.

limited liability. *Corporation law.* The liability of a company in which each shareholder is liable only to the amount of his shares, or to an amount fixed by guarantee. The word "Limited" (or Ltd.) is by law to be the last word in such a company's name (unless not organized for gain).

line. A supply of goods; as, a *line* of shirtings; a fleet of regular trading vessels.

liquidation. Adjustment (of debts or damages); payment or settlement of debts; winding up of a business.

Lloyd's. An English marine insurance society, founded by Edward Lloyd, 1688, which registers and publishes specific information as to all British and foreign shipping, grading each vessel by its qualities. See A1. Similar associations are the *Austrian Lloyd* in Trieste, and the *North German Lloyd* in Bremen.

loan. That which is lent or borrowed to be returned, as money on interest.

lock out. Withholding employment from one's employees, for compelling acceptance of terms. Correlative of STRIKE.

locum tenens. One who acts as agent or substitute for another.

locus sigilli. See L. (abbr. L. S.).

log book. Record of daily events on a voyage — courses, distances, weather, incidents, etc., kept by ship's master.

long. *Exchanges.* Having goods or securities in anticipation of rising price.

long dozen. Thirteen for twelve.

longshoreman. Laborer who loads and unloads vessels.

lot. A separate portion, as of goods for sale.

M.

M. Letter used in abbreviations: as, M, 1,000; MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts; M/s, month's sight.

mala fide. *Lat.* In bad faith.

mandamus. Court writ, or statutory proceeding, directing the doing of some public duty.

manifest. List of ship's passengers and cargo, specifying marks and contents of each package, etc., for exhibition at custom house.

manufactures. Things made from raw material by hand, machinery, or art.

margin. *Exchanges.* Deposit of money or securities with broker to assure him against loss in speculative operation for customer.

marine. Pertaining to the sea or to ships, as *marine* insurance.

maritime. Connected with the sea, navigation, commerce, etc.; as, *maritime* law.

mark. A character, device, label, letter, etc., put on an article to identify maker, quality, etc. Cf. TRADE-MARK.

market. A public sales place; the course of commercial activity, as, a dull *market*.

maturity. Being due; end of period a note or other obligation has to run.

mercantile. Commercial.

mercantile agency. Establishment furnishing subscribers information as to resources and credit of business concerns.

mercantile paper. Negotiable notes, etc., given by merchants in business.

merchant. A trader, usually on a large scale.

merchant service. Collective term for vessels engaged in freight or passenger trade.

merger. *Law.* Absorption of one estate or interest in another, or of a minor offense in a greater. As to corporations, the vesting of

control of several in a single one, by issuing stock of the controlling one in place of a majority of stock of the others.

metric system. See Tables of *Weights and Measures.*

middleman. Intermediate buyer and seller between producers and consumers.

mileage. Allowance for travel expenses at a given rate per mile.

minimum. Least quantity; lowest price.

mint. Place where money is coined.

misfeasance. Doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.

mixed fabric. A textile fabric made of two or more kinds of fiber, as poplin.

mixed policy. *Marine Ins.* Combination of a voyage and a time policy.

money. Anything customarily used as a medium of exchange or measure of value, as wampum, etc., but usually gold, silver, and copper coin, or their paper representatives.

money market. Combined agencies of supply and demand that fix the rate of interest upon loans; dealings in money.

money order. Commonly an order for money deposited at one post-office and payable at another; any order to pay money.

monometallism. Legalized use of currency based on one metal, as gold, or as silver; also, the theory or belief in this practice. Dist. from BIMETALLISM.

monopoly. Exclusive right or power of selling or buying a certain commodity in a given market, usually giving control of price.

mortgage. Conveyance of property as security for debt, conditioned on release when debt is paid, otherwise, to stand.

mortmain. *Lat.* dead hand; the holding (of real estate) by any corporation likely to be perpetual, as ecclesiastical.

mutual life insurance company. One with no shareholders, whose profits are supposed to belong to the insured, divided by payments, reduction of premiums, or enlargement of policies.

movables. Personal belongings, not FIXTURES.

muster. A sample or collection of samples. *To pass muster* means bulk equal to sample.

N.

N. Letter used in abbreviations: as, N. B., take notice; N/e, no effects; N/f, no funds; N. G., not good; No., number.

national bank. *U. S.* A bank under national control, which, besides ordinary banking, may issue circulating notes to amount of U. S. bonds it deposits in U. S. Treasury.

necessaries. *Law.* Such things, as to infants, lunatics, married women, or other dependents, as are needful for suitable support.

negotiable paper. Bills, notes, drafts, and checks transferable or assignable in business, — bonds and some forms of stock sometimes included.

negotiation. A treating with another for coming to common terms.

net. Clear, pure, as *net* wine; without deduction, as *net* price; after deductions, as *net* profit, *net* proceeds.

net weight. Weight of goods without package, etc.

no funds. Sometimes indorsed on checks by bankers when drawer lacks money to meet them. See N. *abbr.*

nominal. In name only; non-existent or very slight; as, *nominal* consideration, price, capital.

non-feasance. *Law.* Omission of what should have been done.

non-joinder. *Law.* Omission of some necessary party or cause of action.

notary public. One authorized to take acknowledgments, affidavits, protests, etc., and to attest deeds or other legal documents.

note of hand. A promissory note for payment of money.

not good. Similar to NO FUNDS. See N. (*abbr.* N/f).

nudum pactum. *Lat.* A contract without consideration of value.

O.

O. Letter used in abbreviations: as, O/a, on account; O/d, on demand; %, per cent; %o, per mille.

obligation. Duty imposed by law, promise, or contract; a bond with condition and penalty for nonfulfillment.

octroi. *Fr.* Tax on goods brought into a French city.

on demand. Payable on presentation.

on sale. Placed with another to be sold.

open account. One that is current, or not settled.

open policy. *Marine Ins.* One insuring goods not yet fixed in valuation.

option. Choice; *Stock Exchange*, privilege of fulfilling a contract of purchase or of sale at a fixed price on a fixed day. Option to buy is termed a CALL; to sell, a PUT.

order. A direction, as to buy or to sell; the direction by which the payee of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made, — as, Pay to the *order* of ——.

ordinary. A ship out of commission is said to be *in ordinary.*

output. Quantity of goods produced, or sales, within a given time.

outstanding. Undischarged; uncollected; unpaid.

over-capitalized. Having a nominal capital so large that the income does not pay interest on it.

overdraw. To make drafts in excess of credit.

overdue. Delayed (as a ship) or unpaid (as a note) beyond the proper time.

overt. Public; apparent; manifest.

P.

P, p. Letter used in abbreviations: as, P/A, power of attorney; P. C., price current; P. c., per cent.; P. M. *or* p. m., afternoon; P. O., postal order; p/c, postal card; Prox., proximo; P. S., postscript.

package. A parcel; a bale, case, etc., in which goods are packed.

paction. A contract.

paid up. Paid in full, as a debt, capital stock, etc.

panic. Sudden public alarm in monetary affairs; great fall in prices.

paper. Negotiable evidences of debt.

paper currency. Paper documents circulating as money.

par. Nominal value.

par of exchange. See EXCHANGE, PAR OF.

partner. One of two or more associates in business for joint profit. See ACTIVE PARTNER, SILENT PARTNER.

partnership. Contract of two or more persons to join capital, labor, or skill in business for their joint profit.

part owner. One of several owners in common.

pass book. Books passing between a trader or bank and a customer, in which credit purchases or deposits and withdrawals are entered.

passport. Official permission to enter, traverse, and leave a foreign country.

patent. An official writing, securing to an inventor exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention, for seventeen years (*England*, fourteen years).

pawn. To deposit as security for money lent.

pawnbroker. One who, as a business, lends money at interest on security of personal property pledged in his keeping.

payable. That should or can be paid; due.

payee. One to whom a note, bill, or check is made payable.

per annum. By the year.

per cent, per centum. *Lat.* By the hundred.

percentage. Rate or allowance per cent, as interest, discount, commission.

per contra. *Lat.* On the other side; as offset.

per diem. *Lat.* By the day.

per mille. *Lat.* By the thousand; a broker's charge on foreign drafts, — *abbr.* %o.

permit. *Custom house.* Written permission to land or remove dutiable or excisable goods.

personal property, personalty. Things temporary or movable; CHATTELS.

petty cash book. Record of small expenses and receipts.

plaintiff. *Law.* Bringer of an action for remedy against wrong suffered.

plant. Real estate, machinery, apparatus, etc., used in a trade, manufacturing or industrial business.

plea. *Law.* An allegation in support of a cause; a defendant's answer.

policy. Certificate of insurance.

port. Place for arrival and departure of ships; the left side of a ship (facing forward), formerly called LARBOARD.

port of entry. *Revenue Law.* A place, whether nautical or not, where foreign goods may be entered for import, — as Springfield, Mass.

post. *Bookkeeping.* To transfer from day-book or journal to ledger.

postdate. To date after the real time, as a check.

poste restante. *Fr.* Phrase written on letters to be left in post-office till called for.

post meridian. After mid-day; afternoon. Written P. M., or p. m.

post obit bond. A bond to secure a loan, payable after the death of some person, from an estate in reversion expected by the maker.

power of attorney. Written authority to act for another. See ATTORNEY.

précis. *Fr.* An abstract; summary.

preferred. Having prior right, — as, *preferred* stock, which receives dividends of profits or final assets before COMMON STOCK; *preferred* creditor, one by law or by debtor's choice having advantage in payment.

premium. Bounty; bonus beyond interest, for a loan; consideration paid for insurance.

presentment. *Law.* Finding of grand jury as to a true BILL OF INDICTMENT; statement made by grand jury of unlawful facts, without indictment. *Com.* Presentation at the proper time and place of a document requiring acceptance or payment.

price current. List of prevailing prices for commodities, etc., issued periodically by dealers to customers.

prime. Of first or highest quality.

prime cost. Original cost.

prinoipal. Chief person in a concern; employer of an agent; money bearing interest.

probate. Official proof of genuineness of a will, establishing correctness of form and testator's capacity, but not validity of provisions.

proceeds. Actual sum realized, less all expenses.

produce. Yield; product of labor; specif., agricultural products.

profit. Excess of returns or income over expenditures or investment.

profit and loss. See ACCOUNT, PROFIT AND LOSS.

pro forma. As a matter of form.

promissory note. Written promise to pay at a fixed time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

promoter. One who does preliminary work in establishing a business enterprise, company, etc.

proof in bankruptcy. *Law.* Evidence of the existence of debt or liability exacted from every creditor before admission of his claim.

pro rata. *Lat.* In proportion; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

protective tariff. Customs duties for protecting domestic producers against foreign competition.

protest. Attestation by a notary public of failure to pay a note or bill of exchange, notified to indorsers to confirm claim upon them.

proviso. A provision or condition in a contract.

proximo. The next month.

proxy. Authority to act for another; one so authorized.

put. *Stock Exchange.* The right to sell at a given price, at or within a fixed time, specified securities or commodities. See OPTION.

Q.

quarantine. The time (orig. forty days) during which a ship suspected of infectious disease is restrained from shore intercourse; the restraint itself; the place where enforced; in

general, forced stoppage of intercourse by land or sea on account of such disease.

quarter. The fourth part of a year, three months.

quarter day. Day on which quarterly installments of rent are due.

quash. *Law.* To make void; as, to *quash* an indictment.

quid pro quo. *Lat.* Something for something; one thing in place of, or compensation for, another; a mutual concession.

quittance. Discharge or release from obligation.

quorum. The number of members of an assembly that are legally competent to transact business.

quotation. Statement of the current price or prices of commodities, securities, etc.; the prices named.

R.

R. Letter used in abbreviations: as, Reg., registered; Rev. A/c, revenue account; R. R., railroad; Ry., railway.

rack rent. A rent of the full value of a tenement, or near it; excessive rent.

rate of exchange. Amount in currency of one country offered for that of another on a given date, varying, under conditions of supply and demand, from the PAR OF EXCHANGE.

real estate. Property in house or land.

rebate. An allowance or discount, esp. in money already paid.

receipt. Written acknowledgment of goods or money received. A receipt is merely presumptive evidence and may be disputed.

receiver. *Law.* One appointed, usually by a court, to receive, hold, and administer in trust property in litigation or that of a bankrupt or concern in dissolution.

recourse. Resort (to a person) for the meeting of another's obligation.

recoup. To reimburse; make good one's losses.

rectify. To purify or refine (distilled liquors), esp. by redistillation.

referee. *Law.* One (usually an ATTORNEY AT LAW) appointed by a court to take evidence and decide on an issue referred to him, with or without consent of the parties concerned. **Reference** is dist. from ARBITRATION.

register. An official record; customs certificate describing a vessel, its name, ownership, tonnage, etc.

reinsure. To insure again, by an insurer as against loss by orig. insurance.

release. Discharge from obligation; relinquishment of a right or claim.

re-lease. To grant a new lease of.

remittance. Transmittal of money or its representative to a distant person.

renewal. Giving or accepting a new note in place of one unpaid when due.

rent. Payment for holding and use of real estate.

rente. *Fr.* Annual income; specif., interest on government consolidated debt, — used also in other European countries.

replevin. Return to or recovery by one of his goods wrongfully detained, on security of giving them back if defeated in court.

reprisal. *Internat. Law.* Forceful redress of grievances, as by seizing property, embargo, or any retaliatory acts short of war.

retail. To sell in small quantities.

retainer. *Law.* Act of engaging the services of a lawyer; fee for the same.

returnable. *Law.* Required to be returned, delivered, or rendered, on a certain day, as a writ of court.

returns. Proceeds; results.

revenue. Income, esp. of a state from duties and taxes.

reversion. Right of succession or future possession.

S.

S. Letter used in abbreviations: as, $, dollars; sc. or scil., scilicet; S. S., steamship; Stg., sterling; Stk., stock.

sagging. Drooping; as, a *sagging* market.

salary. Fixed regular periodical pay for services, as monthly, quarterly, yearly. Cf. WAGES.

sale. Transfer of ownership for a consideration.

salvage. Saving of ship or cargo from wreck, or house or goods from fire; articles saved; compensation to rescuers.

sample. A portion taken as evidence of quality of the whole; a specimen.

sans recourse. WITHOUT RECOURSE.

schedule. A list or inventory.

scilicet. *Lat.* To wit; namely.

scrip. Preliminary certificate; esp., of stock after allotment and before complete payment and registered issue.

sea-letter. A neutral ship's passport in time of war.

search warrant. *Law.* Legal authorization to search for stolen goods, or other things held in violation of law, as gambling implements, smuggled goods, etc.

seaworthy. Fit, whether in condition or outfit, to take a voyage; — said of a vessel.

secured creditor. One holding security covering his claims.

security. Something given or pledged to insure the performance of a contract, payment of debt, etc. *Pl.*, Evidences of debt or of property, as bonds, stock certificates, etc.

seisin, *or* **seizin.** Occupation or possession of real estate by its owner.

sell. To dispose of property for a consideration.

sequestration. *Law.* Placing of disputed property in the hands of a third party until question is settled. *Internat. Law.* Seizing private property for the State.

set-off. Offset against a debt of a claim in favor of the debtor.

settlement. Adjustment, as of accounts; payment, as of debts.

share. Any of the equal interests into which a property or the capital of a company is divided.

ship. *Nautically,* a square-rigged vessel with a

bowsprit and three masts; *colloquially*, any large seagoing vessel.

shipment. Act of dispatching goods by a vessel or other conveyance; also, the goods shipped.

shipper. One who places goods in shipment.

shipping. Vessels generally; tonnage.

shipping articles. Articles of agreement between shipmaster and seamen.

ship's husband. An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

ship's papers. A ship's certificate of registry, manifest, muster-roll of cargo, charter-party, bills of lading, bill of health, and log-book.

ship's stores. Necessary provisions of all kinds for a voyage.

short. *Exchanges.* Not owning what one has sold for future delivery, but hoping to buy it cheaper before it is due. Opposite of LONG.

short bills. Bills of exchange payable in less than ten days.

short shipment. Outgoing cargo lacking some articles cleared but relanded, delayed, etc.

sight. Demand or presentation (of a bill or draft payable *at sight*).

signature. One's own name written with one's own hand.

silent partner. One interested by investment but without power in management. Also called *dormant* or *sleeping partner*. If his name appears he is liable with the rest; if not, not, except as to his investment. Cf. ACTIVE PARTNER.

simple interest. Interest paid only on the principal lent. Cf. COMPOUND INTEREST.

sinking fund. Sums set apart and invested, usually at fixed intervals, for extinguishment of a debt by accumulation of interest.

smuggling. Importing or exporting goods without paying legal duties.

solicitor. *Brit.* An attorney-at-law, without the right to plead in court. Cf. BARRISTER.

solvency. Ability to meet all obligations.

specie. Coin, usually of gold and silver.

specification. A written description of particulars.

specific duty. A certain impost on a given article or quantity of a given kind of article imported, without reference to value.

speculation. Irregular dealing for profit from probable fluctuations in price, as in securities, real estate, etc.

stamp duty. A tax collected by stamps required to be bought and affixed to specified articles, documents, etc.

standard. A fixed legal measure of quantity, weight, extent, value or quality, esp. the orig. specimen sanctioned by government, — as the standard pound, gallon, yard, meter, etc.

staple. Principal production of a place, or commodity of traffic in a market.

starboard. The right hand side of a ship, looking forward.

statement of account. Periodical rendering of general accounts, with dates and amounts of transactions.

statute law. The law as expressed in statutes; dist. from COMMON LAW.

statute of limitations. *Law.* Statute fixing a period after which a claimant may not enforce his claims by suit; — in real estate, 20 years; in personal property, 6 years; in tort, 2 years.

sterling. Lawful British money.

stock. Shares in a company or corporation capital; unsold goods.

stock broker. One who deals in securities on commission.

stock exchange. Institution for the purchase and sale of stocks and other securities.

stockholder. One who owns shares of stock.

stock taking. Periodical inventory and valuation of goods on hand.

stop a check. To notify the bank on which it is drawn not to pay it till further notice.

stoppage in transitu. *Law.* The arresting of sold goods after shipment by the seller if buyer is insolvent.

storage. Storing goods; charges therefor.

stowage. Loading a ship; charges therefor.

strike. Quitting work by a body of workmen to enforce demands upon their employer. Cf. LOCK OUT.

subpœna. A writ commanding attendance in court, under penalty for failure.

subpœna ad testificandum. A writ commanding attendance in court as a witness.

subpœna duces tecum. A writ commanding attendance in court, bringing certain specified documents.

subrogation. *Law.* Substituting one person for another as creditor, the second paying the debt and assuming the claim.

suit. *Law.* Legal application to a court for justice.

sundries. Miscellaneous things.

supercargo. One superintending the sale of cargo abroad, procuring other freight for return voyage, etc.

surety. One bonded as answerable for the debt or obligation of another.

surrender value. *Life Ins.* The amount a company will pay the insured for surrendering his policy and claim.

surveyor of customs. Officer in superintendence at a custom house station.

suspense account. A temporary record of uncertain debits or credits pending decision of their proper entry.

suspension. Stoppage of payments of debts or obligations.

suttle weight. Light; weight after deduction of tare.

sympathetic strike. A strike by a body of workmen, to aid another strike in which they are not directly interested.

T.

tale. Reckoning goods by number, not by weight.

tale quale (tä′lē kwä′lē). *Lat.* Such as [it is]. Phrase used in contracts for goods "to arrive," the buyer taking the risk of their being equal to sample.

tally. To check off an account.
tare. Allowance for weight of box, cask, or packing. **tare and tret,** allowance for case and for waste; see TRET.
tariff. A table of fixed charges; also, a government schedule of duties on goods imported. (Great Britain and United States have no export duties.)
teller. A bank officer, usually one for receiving deposits and one for paying money on checks.
tenant. *Law.* One who holds real estate by any title; *commonly,* one who occupies the real estate of another by lease.
tender. A sufficient offer of money, service, etc., in pursuance of an obligation; as, the *tender* of rent due.
tenor. *Law.* An exact copy of a document.
tenement. Land or other real property held by one person of another; also, a dwelling house.
tenure. Act, right, or manner of holding real property.
term. Time for which a paper or contract is drawn, as a note.
testament. Written document directing disposal of one's property after death.
testator. One who makes a will.
testimony. *Law.* Declaration under oath in affirmation of some fact.
time bargain. Contract to buy or sell at a certain time, at a price to be then fixed.
toll. A tax on privilege, as for crossing a bridge; charge for service, as canal tolls.
ton. Weight measure = 20 cwts. — in *Eng.,* 2,240 lbs.; in *U. S.* and *Canada,* 2,000 lbs.; unit of cubical capacity for ships = 100 cubic feet; unit of displacement of ships (esp. warships), 35 cubic feet of water.
tonnage. Weight of goods carried in a ship; cubical content of a ship in tons (100 cu. ft.); tax on vessels, or toll on canal-borne goods, per ton; total shipping of a place or nation estimated by tons.
tontine. *Life Ins.* An annuity shared among a number, the survivors taking benefit of the accumulations, the last taking balance.
tort. *Law.* A civil wrong (not breach of contract) liable for damages.
trade. Buying and selling; commerce; one's business; a mechanical occupation, as carpenter's *trade;* those in the same business, as the book *trade.*
trade discount. Deduction to traders in the same line.
trade mark. A mark or device of identification which the producer has exclusive legal right to use on goods.
trade name. Name used by traders for any article.
trade sale. Periodical auction for dealers, as book *trade sale.*
trade-union *or* **trades-union.** Association of working people in any trade to further their own interests.
traffic. Trade, esp. if large; specif., that of transportation of passengers and goods, as of a railroad.
transit duty. Customs tax on goods passing through a country.
transportation. Carriage, removal, conveyance, esp. of goods.
transshipment. Transferring from one conveyance to another.
traveler. One who travels taking orders, etc., for a commercial house.
treasury note. Currency bill issued by the U. S. Treasury, receivable for taxes.
tret. Allowance to purchaser, for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs. of SUTTLE WEIGHT.
trust. Credit given; committal of property to one for the benefit of another; a combination of producers or dealers (if of corporations, by putting control of their affairs into the hands of *trustees,* hence the name) for economical production and lessening of competition.
trustee. One to whom property is committed for another's benefit; also, a GARNISHEE.
trustee process. See GARNISHMENT.

U.

U. Letter used in abbreviations: as, U/a, underwriting account (*Marine Ins.*); Ult. or ult., of last month; U. S., United States (or U. S. A. — of America), U/w, underwriter.
ullage. Amount a cask lacks of being full; deficiency.
ultimatum. A final proposition.
ultimo. Of the last previous month.
umpire. One called to settle disagreement between arbitrators.
under protest. Condition of paying money demanded illegally or in excess.
underwriter. An insurer, — sometimes of loans or enterprises, commonly of marine risks.
undervaluation. *Custom House.* Giving invoice price below the truth.
unseaworthy. Unfit for voyage, whether as to condition or outfit.
upset price. Lowest fixed price which seller will take, or allow in starting an auction.
usage. Long-continued practice; CUSTOM.
usance. Custom; practice; customary time allowed for payment of a foreign bill of exchange, — as New York upon Europe, 60 days; on East Indies, 4 months, etc.
usufruct. Right of using the property of another without impairing the substance
usury. Interest in excess of legal rate.

V.

V. Letter used in abbreviations: as, *V.* or *v.,* meaning *versus,* against; *via,* by the way of; *videlicet,* namely.
valid. *Law.* Legally sufficient; strong; binding.
valuation. Estimate or statement of worth or price.
value. Proper price.
value received. Phrase used in promissory notes, bills, etc., denoting valuable consideration.
vendee. A purchaser.
vendor. A seller.
vendue. An auction.
venture. Goods shipped for trade.

verdict. *Law.* Decision of a jury on facts submitted in evidence.
verify. To confirm the truth or authenticity of, as a signature.
via. *Lat.* By the way of ; as, *via* New York.
visa (vē′zȧ), or **visé** (vē-zā′). Examination and approval, as of a passport by authority, or of any document requiring superior approval.
void. *Law.* Of no force or effect ; null.
voucher. A document in proof of correctness of account, as a receipt, canceled check, etc.
voyage. Journey by water to a distant place or country, — time of beginning and ending, as for insurance, depending on agreement.

W.

W. Letter used in abbreviations : as, W. B., way bill ; W. b., water ballast ; Wt., weight ; W/W., warehouse warrant.
warehouse. Place for storing goods for pay. See BONDED WAREHOUSE.
warehouse warrant. Receipt for goods on storage.
wages. Pay for (usually mechanical or manual) work, commonly by the day or week ; thus dist. from SALARY.
warrant. An authorization, — as, a *warrant* on a city treasurer to pay money ; a court *warrant* for arrest.
warranty. A guarantee of something, — as of performance of a contract by another, or of title in goods sold.
wastage. Loss by use, decay, leakage, handling, etc.
waste. Rubbish ; refuse ; wastage.
watering of stock. *Colloquial.* Issuing company stock without corresponding value received or representing available capital.
waybill. Written description of goods transported by a common carrier on land.
wet goods. Liquids in bottles or casks.
wharfage. Charges for use of a wharf.
wholesale. Trade by large quantity ; selling to jobbers or retail dealers.
wind up. To end ; to close up, as the affairs of a business concern.
windward. Direction from which the wind blows, — opp. of LEEWARD.
without recourse. Phrase sometimes added to indorsement of negotiable paper, protecting indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders. See RECOURSE.
wreckage. Goods afloat or washed ashore from a wreck.
writ. An order of court commanding the doing or not doing of a certain act, under penalty.

X.

X. Letter used in abbreviations : as, X. c., ex COUPON ; X. d., ex DIVIDEND ; X. in., ex INTEREST.

Y.

year's purchase. Indicating that real estate is worth so many times its annual rental.

Z.

Zollverein. Former toll or customs union of German states for duty collected on a common frontier ; superseded by government of the Empire.

ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES OR NICKNAMES.

NAMES OF MEN.

The sounds of the letters in the pronunciation are as indicated at the foot of each page in the Dictionary.

A.

Aar'on (âr'ọn). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired. Arab. Harun, *or* Haroun (hä'rōōn'').

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] The servant of God.

A'bel (ā'bĕl). [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.

A-bi'a-thar (å-bī'å-thạr). [Heb.] Father of plenty.

A-bi'el (å-bī'ĕl). [Heb.] Father of strength.

A'bi-e'zer (ā'bĭ-ē'zẽr). [Heb.] Father of help.

A-bi'jah (å-bī'jå). [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.

Ab'ner (ăb'nẽr). [Heb.] Father of light.

A'bra-ham (ā'brå-hăm). [Heb.] Arab. Ibrahim (ē'brä-hēm''). — *Dim.* Abe (āb).

A'bram (ā'bram). [Heb.] Father of elevation. — *Dim.* Abe (āb).

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'så-lọm). [Heb.] Father of peace.

Ad'am (ăd'ạm). [Heb.] Man; earth man; red earth. Scot. Edie (ĕd'ĭ).

A'di-el (ā'dĭ-ĕl) [Heb.] Ornament of God.

A'din (ā'dĭn), **A-di'no** (å-dī'nō). [Heb.] Tender; delicate; soft.

A-dolph' (å-dŏlf''), **A-dol'phus** (å-dŏl'fŭs). [OG.] Noble wolf; *i. e.*, noble hero. — *Dim.* Dŏl'phŭs.

Ad'o-ni'ram (ăd'ō-nī'rạm). [Heb.] Lord of height.

Al'an, **Al'lan**, **Al'len** (ăl'ạn). Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ælianus*.

Al'a-ric (ăl'å-rĭk). [OG.] All rich; *or*, noble ruler.

Al'bert (ăl'bẽrt). [OG.] Nobly bright; illustrious.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ọn). See ALBION, in the Dictionary.

Al'ex-an'der (ăl'ĕks-ăn'dẽr). [Gr.] A defender of men. — *Dim.* Al'ick, El'lick, Săn'dẽr, Săn'dy, Saw'nie.

Al'fred (ăl'frĕd). [OG.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. L. Al-frē'dŭs, Ä'lū-rē'dŭs; F. Alfred (äl'frād''); It. Sp., Pg. Alfredo (äl-frā'dō).—*Dim.* Alf.

Al'ger-non (ăl'jẽr-nŏn). [F.] With whiskers.

Al'lan, **Al'len** (ăl'lạn). The same as ALAN.

Al'mon (ăl'mŏn). [Heb.] Hidden.

A-lon'zo (å-lŏn'zō). [OG.] Same as ALPHONSO.

Al'phe-us (ăl'fē-ŭs; *prop.* ăl-fē'ŭs). [Heb.] Exchange.

Al-phon'so (ăl-fŏn'sō). [OG.] All ready; willing.

Al'vah (ăl'vå), **Al'van** (ăl'vạn). [Heb.] Iniquity.

Al'vin (ăl'vĭn), **Al'win** (ăl'wĭn). [OHG.] Beloved by all.

Am'a-ri'ah (ăm'å-rī'å). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.

Am'a-sa (ăm'å-så). [Heb.] A burden.

Am'brose (ăm'brōz). [Gr.] Immortal; divine.

Am'mi (ăm'mī). [Heb.] My people.

A'mos (ā'mŭs). [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *or*, burden.

An'drew (ăn'drụ). [Gr.] Strong; manly. — *Dim.* An'dy.

An'dro-ni'cus (ăn'drō-nī'kŭs). [Gr.] A conqueror of men.

An'selm (ăn'sĕlm), **An'sel** (ăn'sĕl). [OHG.] Protection of God.

An'tho-ny (ăn'tō-nỹ), **An'to-ny** (ăn'tō-nỹ). [L.] Priceless; praiseworthy. — *Dim.* Tō'nỹ. — *Fem.* Antonia.

A-pol'los (å-pŏl'lŏs). [Gr.] Of Apollo.

Ar'che-la'us (är'kẽ-lā'ŭs). [Gr.] Ruler of the people.

Ar'chi-bald (är'chĭ-bạld). [G.] Extremely bold; *or*, holy prince. — *Dim.* Archy (är'chỹ).

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Lion of God; valiant for God.

Ar'is-tar'chus (ăr'ĭs-tär'kŭs). [Gr.] Good prince.

Ar'nold (är'nọld). [OHG.] Strong as an eagle.

Ar'te-mas (är'tẽ-mạs). [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.

Ar'thur (är'thụr). [Celt.] High; noble.

A'sa (ā'så). [Heb.] Healer; physician.

A'sa-hel (ā'så-hĕl). [Heb]. Made of God.

A'saph (ā'saf). [Heb.] A collector. L. As'å-phŭs.

As'a-re'lah (ăs'å-rē'lå). [Heb.] Upright to God.

Ash'bel (ăsh'bĕl). [Heb.] Fire of Bel.

Ash'er (ăsh'ẽr). [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.

Ash'ur (ăsh'ụr). [Heb.] Black; blackness.

Ath'a-na'si-us (ăth'å-nā'zhĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Immortal.

Ath'el-stan (ăth'ĕl-stăn). [AS.] Noble stone.

Au'brey (ạ'brỹ). [OHG.] Ruler of spirits.

Au-gus'tin (ạ-gŭs'tĭn), **Au-gus'tine** (ạ-gŭs'tĭn), **Aus'tin** (ạs'tĭn). [L.] Belonging to Augustus.

Au-gus'tus (ạ-gŭs'tŭs). [L.]

Exalted; imperial. — *Dim.* Gŭs, Gŭs'tŭs.

Au-re'li-us (ạ-rē'lĭ-ŭs). [L.] Golden.

Aus'tin (ạs'tĭn). See AUGUSTIN.

Az'a-ri'ah (ăz'ȧ-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Bald'win (bạld'wĭn). [OG.] Bold, courageous friend.

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst). [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.

Bar'dolph (bär'dŏlf), **Bar'dulph** (bär'dŭlf). [OG.] Distinguished helper.

Bar'na-bas (bär'nạ-bạs), **Bar'na-by** (bär'nạ-bỹ). [Heb.] Son of exhortation or consolation.

Bar-thol'o-mew (bär-thŏl'ŏ-mū). [Heb.] Warlike son. — *Dim.* Bärt, Băt.

Bar-zil'lai (bär-zĭl'lā *or* -lȧ-ī). [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl). [Gr.] Kingly; royal.

Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt). [L.] Blessed.

Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jạ-mĭn). [Heb.] Son of the right hand. — *Dim.* Bĕn, Bĕn'nỹ.

Ben-o'ni (bĕn-ō'nī). [Heb.] Son of grief or trouble.

Be-ri'ah (bē-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] In calamity.

Ber'nard (bĕr'nạrd), **Bar'nard** (bär'nạrd). [OG.] Bold as a bear. — *Dim.* Bär'neỹ.

Ber'tram (bĕr'trạm). [OG.] Bright raven. — *Dim.* Bĕrt.

Be-thu'el (bē-thū'ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God.

Be-zal'e-el (bē-zăl'ē-ĕl *or* bĕz'ȧ-lēl). [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.

Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās). [L.] Benefactor.

Bri'an (brī'ạn). [Celt.] Strong.

Bru'no (brụ'nō). [OG.] Brown.

C.

Cad-wal'la-der (kăd-wŏl'lạ-dĕr). [W.] Battle arranger.

Cæ'sar (sē'zạr). [L.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed.

Ca'leb (kā'lĕb). [Heb.] A dog.

Cal'vin (kăl'vĭn). [L.] Bald.

Ce'cil (sē'sĭl, sĭs'ĭl, *or* sĕs'ĭl). [L.] Dim-sighted.

Ce'phas (sē'fạs). [Aram.] A stone.

Charles (chärlz). [OG.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited. — *Dim.* Chär'lĭe, *or* Chär'leỹ.

Chris'tian (krĭs'chạn). [L.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. — *Dim.* Ċhrĭs'tĭe.

Chris'to-pher (krĭs'tŏ-fĕr). [Gr.] Bearing Christ. — *Dim.* Kĕs'tĕr, Kĭt, Ċhrĭs.

Clar'ence (klăr'ẹns). [L.] Illustrious.

Clau'di-us (klạ'dĭ-ŭs), **Claude** (klạd). [L.] Lame.

Clem'ent (klĕm'ĕnt). [L.] Mild-tempered; merciful.

Con'rad (kŏn'răd). [OHG.] Bold in counsel; resolute.

Con'stant (kŏn'stạnt). [L.] Firm; faithful.

Con'stan-tine (kŏn'stạn-tīn). [L.] Resolute; firm.

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ạn). [Gr.] Of Cyprus.

Cyr'il (sĭr'ĭl). [Gr.] Lordly.

Cy'rus (sī'rŭs). [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dan (dăn). [Heb.] Judge.

Dan'i-el (dăn'ĭ-ĕl *or* dăn'yĕl). [Heb.] Divine judge. — *Dim.* Dăn.

Da-ri'us (dȧ-rī'ŭs). [Per.] Preserver.

Da'vid (dā'vĭd). [Heb.] Beloved. — *Dim.* Dā'vỹ, Dave (dāv).

De-me'tri-us (dē-mē'trĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Demeter or Ceres.

Den'is (dĕn'ĭs), **Den'nis** (dĕn'nĭs). The French form of DIONYSIUS.

Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk). A corruption of THEODORIC.

Dex'ter (dĕks'tĕr). [L.] The right hand; fortunate.

Di'o-nys'i-us (dī'ŏ-nĭsh'ĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus, the god of wine.

Don'ald (dŏn'ạld). [Celt.] Proud chief.

Dun'can (dŭn'kạn). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Eb'en (ĕb'ĕn). [Heb.] Stone.

Eb'en-e'zer (ĕb'ĕn-ē'zĕr). [Heb.] Stone of help.

Ed'gar (ĕd'gạr). [AS.] Javelin (or protector) of property.

Ed'mund (ĕd'mŭnd). [AS.] Defender of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Nĕd.

Ed'ward (ĕd'wạrd). [AS.] Guardian of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dỹ, Nĕd, Nĕd'dỹ, Tĕd, Tĕd'dỹ.

Ed'win (ĕd'wĭn). [AS.] Gainer of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dỹ.

Eg'bert (ĕg'bĕrt). [OG.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.

El'bert (ĕl'bĕrt). The same as ALBERT.

El'dred (ĕl'drĕd). [AS.] Terrible.

E'le-a'zer (ē'lē-ā'zĕr). [Heb.] To whom God is a help.

E'li (ē'lī). [Heb.] A foster son.

E-li'ab (ē-lī'ăb). [Heb.] God is his father.

E-li'a-kim (ē-lī'ȧ-kĭm). [Heb.] Whom God sets up.

E-li'as (ē-lī'ạs). The same as ELIJAH.

E-li'hu (ē-lī'hū). [Heb.] God the Lord.

E-li'jah (ē-lī'jȧ). [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.

E-liph'a-let (ē-lĭf'ȧ-lĕt). [Heb.] God of salvation.

E-li'sha (ē-lī'shȧ). [Heb.] God my salvation.

E-li'zur (ē-lī'zụr). [Heb.] God is my rock.

El'lis (ĕl'lĭs). A variation of ELISHA.

El'mer (ĕl'mĕr). Probably a contraction of AS. *Ethelmer* or *Ethelmar*, "noble greatness."

El'na-than. [Heb.] God gave.

Em'e-ry (ĕm'ẹ-rỹ), **Em'me-ry** (ĕm'mẹ-rỹ), **Em'o-ry** (ĕm'ọ-rỹ). [AS.] Powerful; rich. L. Al'mĕ-rī'cŭs; It. Amerigo (ä-mȧ-rē'gō), whence the name *America*.

Em-man'u-el (ĕm-măn'ū-ĕl). [Gr. fr. Heb.] God with us.

E-ne'as (ē-nē'ạs). [Gr.] Praised.

E'noch (ē'nọk). [Heb.] Consecrated.

E'nos (ē'nos). [Heb.] Man.

E'phra-im (ē'frȧ-ĭm). [Heb.] Very fruitful.

E-ras'mus (ē-răz'mŭs). [Gr.] Lovely; lovable.

E-ras'tus (ē-răs'tŭs). [Gr.] Lovely; amiable.

E'ric (ē'rĭk). [AS.] Rich; brave; powerful.

Er'nest (ĕr'nĕst), **Er-nes'tus** (ĕr-nĕs'tŭs). [G.] Earnest.

E'sau (ē'sạ). [Heb.] Covered with hair.

E'than (ē'thạn). [Heb.] Firmness; strength.

Eu'gene (ū'jēn *or* ū-jēn'). [Gr.] Well-born; noble.
Eus'tace (ūs'tās). [Gr.] Healthy; standing firm.
Ev'an (ĕv'an). [W.] Young warrior.
Ev'er-ard (ĕv'ẽr-ard). [OHG.] Strong as a wild boar.
E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-el *or* -kĭl). [Heb.] Strength of God. — *Dim.* Zeke (zēk).
Ez'ra (ĕz'rȧ). [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fe'lix (fē'lĭks). [L.] Happy; prosperous.
Fer'di-nand (fẽr'dĭ-năn̈d). [OHG.] Brave; valiant.
Fer-nan'do (fẽr-năn'dō). Spanish form of FERDINAND.
Fes'tus (fĕs'tŭs). [L.] Joyful; glad.
Fran'cis (frȧn'sĭs). [F.] Free. — *Dim.* Frăn̈k.
Frank (frăn̈k). Same as FRANCIS.
Fred'er-ic (frĕd'ẽr-ĭk), **Fred'er-ick** (frĕd'ẽr-ĭk). [OHG.] Abounding in peace; *or*, peaceful ruler. — *Dim.* Frĕd, Frĕd'dy.

G.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God. — *Dim.* Gabe (gāb).
Ga'ius (gā'yŭs). [L.] Rejoiced.
Ga-ma'li-el (gȧ-mā'lĭ-ĕl *or* gȧ-māl'yel). [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Gar'ret (găr'rĕt). Another form of GERALD.
Geof'frey (jĕf'frȳ). Same as GODFREY.
George (jôrj). [Gr.] Landholder; husbandman. — *Dim.* Georgie (jôr'jĭ), Geordie (jôr'dĭ).
Ger'ald (jĕr'ald), **Ger'ard** (jĕr'ard). [OG.] Strong with the spear.
Ger'man (jẽr'man), **Ger'maine** (jẽr'mān̈). [L.] German.
Ger'shom (gẽr'shom). [Heb.] Exile.
Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-on). [Heb.] Destroyer.
Gil'bert (gĭl'bẽrt). [OHG.] Yellow-bright; famous. — *Dim.* Gil (gĭl).
Giles (jīlz). [Gr.] A kid.
God'dard (gŏd'dard). [OG.] Pious; virtuous.
God'frey (gŏd'frȳ). [OHG.] At peace with God.
God'win (gŏd'wĭn). [AS.] Good in war.
Greg'o-ry (grĕg'ô-rȳ). [G.] Watchful.
Grif'fith (grĭf'fĭth). [W.] Ruddy (?).
Gus-ta'vus (gŭs-tā'vŭs). [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy (gī). [F.] A leader.

H.

Han'ni-bal (hăn'uĭ-bal). [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Har'old (hăr'old). [AS.] A champion; general of an army.
He'man (hē'man). [Heb.] Faithful.
Hen'ry (hĕn'rȳ). [OHG.] The head or chief of a house. — *Dim.* Hăr'rȳ (by assimilation of consouant sound), Hăl, Hĕn (Haw'kĭn, *obs.*).
Her'bert (hẽr'bẽrt). [AS.] Glory of the army. — *Dim.* Bẽrt.
Her'cu-les (hẽr'kū-lēz). [Gr.] Lordly fame.
Her'man (hẽr'man). [OG.] A warrior.
He-ze-ki'ah (hĕz'ē-kī'ȧ). [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hil'a-ry (hĭl'ȧ-rȳ). [L.] Cheerful; merry.
Hil'lel (hĭl'lĕl). [Heb.] Praise.
Hi'ram (hī'ram). [Heb.] Most noble.
Ho'mer (hō'mẽr). [Gr.] A pledge; security.
Hor'ace (hŏr'ās). French form of HORATIO.
Ho-ra'ti-o (hô-rā'shĭ-ō *or* -shō). [L.] (*Uncertain.*)
Ho-se'a (hô-zē'ȧ). [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell (how'ĕl). [W.] Sound; whole.
Hu'bert (hū'bẽrt). [OHG.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hugh (hū), **Hu'go** (hū'gô). [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Humph'rey (hŭm'frȳ), **Humph'ry** (hŭm'frȳ). [AS.] Protector of the home. — *Dim.* Hŭmph.

I.

Ich'a-bod (ĭk'ȧ-bŏd). [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ig-na'ti-us (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Im-man'u-el (ĭm-măn'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] See EMMANUEL.
In'crease (ĭn'krēs). [E.] *i. e.*, Growth [of faith].
In'gram (ĭn'gram). [Teut.] Raven.
In'i-go (ĭn'ĭ-gō). Spanish form of IGNATIUS.
I'ra (ī'rȧ). [Heb.] Watchful.
I'saac (ī'zȧk). [Heb.] Laughter. — *Dim.* Ik (ĭk), Ike (īk).
I-sai'ah (ī-zā'yȧ). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
Is'ra-el (ĭz'rȧ-ĕl). [Heb.] A soldier of God.
Ith'i-el (ĭth'ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] God is with me.
I-van' (ē-vän' *or* ē'van). Russian form of JOHN.
I'vo-ry (ī'vô-rȳ). [E.]

J.

Ja'bez (jā'bĕz). [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Ja'cob (jā'kob). [Heb.] A supplanter. — *Dim.* Jake (jāk). See JAMES.
Ja'i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs). [Heb.] He will enlighteu. L. id.
James (jāmz). Same as JACOB. — *Dim.* Jeames (jēmz), Jĕm, Jĭm, Jĕm'mȳ, Jĭm'mȳ.
Ja'pheth (jā'fĕth; *colloq.* jā'fĕt). [Heb.] Enlargement.
Ja'red (jā'rĕd). [Heb.] Descent.
Ja'son (jā'son). [Gr.] A healer.
Jas'per (jăs'pẽr). [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)
Ja'van (jā'van). [Heb.] Clay; supple.
Jed'e-di'ah (jĕd'ē-dī'ȧ). [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jef'frey (jĕf'frȳ). Same as GODFREY.
Jer'e-mi'ah (jĕr'ē-mī'ȧ), **Jer'e-mi'as** (jĕr'ē-mī'as), **Jer'e-my** (jĕr'ē-mȳ). [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord. — *Dim.* Jerry.
Jer'ome (jẽr'om *in England, but in America usually* jē-rōm'). [Gr.] Holy name.
Jes'se (jĕs'sē). [Heb.] Wealth.
Jo'ab (jō'ăb). [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
Job (jōb). [Heb.] Afflicted; presented.
Jo'el (jō'ĕl). [Heb.] The Lord is God.
John (jŏn). [Heb.] The gracious gift of God. — *Dim.* Jŏhu'uȳ, Jăck, Jŏck. — *Fem.* Joanna, Jane. See JOAN.
Jo'nah (jō'nȧ), **Jo'nas** (jō'nas). [Heb.] A dove.
Jon'a-than (jŏu'ȧ-than). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Jo'seph (jō'sĕf). [Heb.] He shall add. — *Dim.* Joe (jō).
Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ȧ). [Heb.] God of salvation. — *Dim.* Jŏsh.
Jo-si'ah (jô-sī'ȧ), **Jo-si'as** (jô-sī'as). [Heb.] Given of the Lord.

Jo'tham (jō'thạm). [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Ju'dah (jū'dȧ). [Heb.] Praised.
Ju'li-an (jū'lĭ-ạn). [L.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. — *Dim.* Jule (jūl).
Ju'li-us (jū'lĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Soft-haired. — *Dim.* Jule (jūl).
Jus'tin (jŭs'tĭn). [L.] Just.
Jus'tus (jŭs'tŭs). [L.] Just.

K.

Ken'elm (kĕn'ĕlm). [AS.] A defender of his kindred.
Ken'neth (kĕn'nĕth). [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

La'ban (lā'bạn). [Heb.] White.
Lam'bert (lăm'bẽrt). [OHG.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lan'ce-lot (lăn'sẽ-lŏt), **Laun'ce-lot** (lȧn'-). [It.] A little angel; *or*, a little lance or warrior, *or*, a servant.
Lau'rence (lạ'rĕns), **Law'rence** (lạ'rĕns). [L.] Crowned with laurel. — *Dim.* Lăr'rў (Lär'kĭn, *obs.*), (Law'rĭe, Lau'rĭe, *Scot.*, Lăr'rў, *Ir.*).
Laz'a-rus (lăz'ȧ-rŭs). [Heb.] God will help.
Le-an'der (lẽ-ăn'dẽr). [Gr.] Lion man.
Leb-be'us (lĕb-bē'ŭs; *colloq.* lĕb'bẽ-ŭs). [Heb.] Praise.
Lem'u-el (lĕm'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Created by God.
Leon'ard (lĕn'ạrd). [G.] Strong *or* brave as a lion.
Le-on'i-das (lẽ-ŏn'ĭ-dạs). [Gr.] Lionlike.
Le'o-pold (lē'ō-pōld, *formerly* lĕp'ōld). [OHG.] Bold for the people.
Le'vi (lē'vī). [Heb.] Adhesion.
Lew'is (lōō'ĭs). [OHG.] Bold warrior. — *Dim.* Lewie (lōō'ĭ), Louie (lōō'ĭ), Lew (lōō), Lou.
Li'nus (lī'nŭs). [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Li'o-nel (lī'ō-nĕl). [L.] Young lion.
Llew-el'lyn (lū-ĕl'lĭn). [Celt.] Lightning.
Lo-am'mi (lō-ăm'mī). [Heb.] Not my people.
Lo'do-wic (lō'dō-wĭk). Same as Lewis.
Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn'zō). Same as Laurence.
Lot (lŏt). [Heb.] A veil; covering.
Lou'is (lōō'ĭs). French form of Lewis.
Lu'bin (lū'bĭn). [AS.] Beloved friend.
Lu'cas (lū'kạs). See Luke.
Lu'ci-an (lū'shĭ-ạn, lū'shạn), **Lu'ci-us** (lū'shĭ-ŭs, lū'shŭs). [L.] Born at daybreak.
Lu'do-vic (lū'dō-vĭk). Same as Lewis.
Luke (lūk). [Gr.] Light.
Luth'er (lū'thẽr). [G.] Illustrious warrior.
Ly-cur'gus (lī-kûr'gŭs). [Gr.] Wolf driver.

M.

Ma'doc (mā'dŏk). [W.] Good; beneficent.
Mal'a-chi (măl'ȧ-kī). [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Ma-nas'seh (mȧ-năs'sẽ). [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Mar-cel'lus (mär-sĕl'lŭs). [L.] Dim. of Marcus.
Mar'ci-us (mär'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs). Same as Marcus.
Mar'cus (mär'kŭs), **Mark** (märk). [L.] A hammer; *otherwise*, a male, *or*, sprung from Mars.
Mar'ma-duke (mär'mȧ-dūk). [AS.] A mighty noble.
Mar'tin (mär'tĭn). [L.] Of Mars; warlike.
Matthew, **Matthias** (mȧth'yụ). [Heb.] (mȧ-thī'ȧs) Gift of Jehovah.— *Dim.* Măt.
Mau'rice (mạ'rĭs). [L.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Max'i-mil'i-an (mȧks'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ạn). [L.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Mer'e-dith (mĕr'ẽ-dĭth). [Celt.] Sea protector.
Mi'cah (mī'kȧ). [Heb.] Who is like Jehovah?
Mi'cha-el (mī'kȧ-ĕl *or* mī'kĕl). [Heb.] Who is like God? — *Dim.* Mike (mīk).
Miles (mīlz). [L.] A soldier.
Mor'gan (môr'gạn). [W.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.
Mo'ses (mō'zĕz). [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. — *Dim.* Mose (mōz).

N.

Na'a-man (nā'ȧ-mạn). [Heb.] Pleasantness.
Na'hum (nā'hŭm). [Heb.] Consolation.
Na-po'le-on (nȧ-pō'lẽ-ọn). [Gr.] Lion of the forest dell.
Na'than (nā'thạn). [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Na-than'a-el (nȧ-thăn'ȧ-ĕl), **Na-than'i-el** (nȧ-thăn'ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God. F. Nathaniel (nä'tä'nẽ'ȧl').
Neal (nēl), **Neil** (nēl). [L.] Dark; swarthy; *otherwise* [Celt.], chief.
Ne-hem'i-ah (nē'hẽ-mī'ȧ). [Heb.] Comfort of Jehovah.
Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lạs), **Nic'o-las** (nĭk'ō-lạs). [Gr.] Victory of the people. — *Dim.* Nĭck.
No'ah (nō'ȧ). [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
No'el (nō'ĕl). [L.] Christmas; born on Christmas Day.
Nor'man (nôr'mạn). [G.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

O'ba-di'ah (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧ). [Heb.] Servant of the Lord. L. O'bȧ-dī'ạs *or* Ob'ȧ-dī'ạs.
O'bed (ō'bĕd). [Heb.] Serving God.
Oc-ta'vi-us (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ŭs), **Oc-ta'vus** (ŏk-tā'vŭs). [L.] The eighth born.
Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vẽr). [L.] An olive tree.
O-res'tes (ō-rĕs'tēz). [Gr.] A mountaineer.
Or-lan'do (ôr-lăn'dō). Italian form of Roland.
Os'car (ŏs'kạr). [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Os'mond (ŏz'mọnd), **Os'mund** (ŏz'mŭnd). [OG.] Protection of God.
Os'wald (ŏz'wạld), **Os'wold** (ŏz'wọld). [OG.] Power of God.
Ow'en (ō'ĕn). [Celt.] Lamb; *or*, young warrior.

P.

Pat'rick (păt'rĭk). [L.] Noble; a patrician. — *Dim.* Păt, Păd'dў.
Paul (pạl), **Pau'lus** (pạ'lŭs), **Pau-li'nus** (pạ-lī'nŭs). [L.] Little.
Pe'leg (pē'lĕg). [Heb.] Division.
Per'e-grine (pĕr'ẽ-grĭn). [L.] Stranger.
Pe'ter (pē'tẽr). [Gr.] Rock. — *Dim.* Pete (pēt), Pē'tẽr-kĭn.
Phi-lan'der (fī-lăn'dẽr). [Gr.] Lover of men.
Phi-le'mon (fī-lē'mọn). [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp). [Gr.] Lover of horses. — *Dim.* Phĭl, Pĭp.
Phin'e-as (fĭn'ẽ-ạs). [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pi'us (pī'ŭs). [L.] Pious; dutiful; filial.
Pol'y-carp (pŏl'ĭ-kärp). [Gr.] Much fruit.

Q.

Quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn). [L.] Fifth. Scot. Quĕn'tĭn.

R.

Ralph (rălf; *in England often pronounced* rāf). Same as RODOLPHUS.
Ran'dal (răn'dạl). [AS.] House wolf.
Raph'a-el (răf'ā-ĕl). [Heb.] Healing of God.
Ray'mond (rā'mọnd), **Ray'mund** (rā'mŭnd). [OG.] Wise protection.
Reg'i-nald (rĕj'ĭ-nạld). [OG.] Strong ruler.
Reu'ben (rụ'bĕn). [Heb.] Behold, a son!
Reu'el (rụ'ĕl). [Heb.] Friend of God.
Reyn'old (rĕn'ọld). Same as REGINALD.
Rich'ard (rĭch'ạrd). [OHG.] Strong like a ruler; powerful.
Rob'ert (rŏb'ẽrt). [OHG.] Bright in fame.
Rod'er-ic (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk), **Rod'er-ick** (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk). [OG.] Rich in fame.
Ro'dolph (rō'dŏlf), **Ro-dol'phus** (rō-dŏl'fŭs). [OHG.] Famous wolf, *or* hero.
Rog'er (rŏj'ẽr). [OHG.] Famous with the spear.
Ro'land (rō'lạnd). Fr. form of ROWLAND.
Row'land (rō'lạnd). [OG.] Fame of the land.
Ru'dolph (rụ'dŏlf), **Ru-dol'phus** (rụ-dŏl'fŭs). Variations of RODOLPH, RODOLPHUS.
Ru'fus (rụ'fŭs). [L.] Red; red-haired.
Ru'pert (rụ'pẽrt). Same as ROBERT.

S.

Sal'mon (săl'mọn). [Heb.] Shady.
Sam'son (săm'sọn), **Samp'son** (sămp'sọn). [Heb.] Splendid sun; *i. e.*, great joy.
Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. — *Dim.* Săm, Săm'mў.
Saul (sạl). [Heb.] Asked for.
Se'ba (sē'bạ). [Heb.] Eminent.
Se-bas'tian (sẽ-băs'chạn). [Gr.] Venerable.
Se-re'no (sẽ-rē'nō), **Se-re'nus** (sẽ-rē'nŭs). [L.] Calm; peaceful.
Seth (sĕth). [Heb.] Appointed.
Sha'drach (shā'drạk). [Heb.] Rejoicing in the way.
Sig'is-mund (sĭj'ĭs-mŭnd). [OHG.] Conquering protection.
Si'las (sī'lạs), **Sil-va'nus** (sĭl-vā'nŭs). [L.] Living in a wood.
Sil-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). [L.] Country bred; rustic. — *Dim.* Vĕs'tẽr, Vĕst.
Sim'e-on (sĭm'ẽ-ọn), **Si'mon** (sī'mọn). [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance. — *Dim.* SĭM.
Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mọn). [Heb.] Peaceable. F. Salomon (sä'-lō'môN'). — *Dim.* Sŏl.
Ste'phen (stē'v'n). [Gr.] A crown. — *Dim.* Steve (stēv), Stē'vĭe.
Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn). [AS.] Strong friend.
Syl'van (sĭl'vạn), **Syl-va'nus** (sĭl-vā'nŭs). SILVANUS.
Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). SILVESTER.

T.

Thad'de-us (thăd'dẽ-ŭs). [Syr.] The wise.
The'o-bald (thē'ō-bạld). [OG.] Bold for the people.
The'o-dore (thē'ō-dōr). [Gr.] Gift of God. — *Dim.* The, Dory, Ted, Teddy.
The-od'o-ric (thẽ-ŏd'ō-rĭk). [AS.] Powerful among the people.
The-oph'i-lus (thẽ-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs). [Gr.] Lover of God.
The'ron (thē'rŏn). [Gr.] Hunter.
Thom'as (tŏm'ạs). [Heb.] A twin. — *Dim.* Tŏm, Tŏm'mў (tŏm'kĭn, *obs.*).
Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thў). [Gr.] Fearing God. — *Dim.* TĭM.
To-bi'ah (tō-bī'ạ), **To-bi'as** (tō-bī'ạs). [Heb.] Distinguished of Jehovah. — *Dim.* Tō'bў
Tris'tam (trĭs'tạm), **Tris'tram** (trĭs'trạm). [L.] Grave; melancholy; sad.

U.

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'sēz). [Gr.] A hater.
Ur'ban (ûr'bạn). [L.] Of the town; courteous.
U-ri'ah (ū-rī'ạ). [Heb.] Light of Jehovah.
U'ri-an (ū'rĭ-ạn). [Dan.] A husbandman.
U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn). [L.] Strong; healthy.
Vic'tor (vĭk'tọr). [L.] Conqueror.
Vin'cent (vĭn'sĕnt). [L.] Conquering.
Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ạn). [L.] Lively.

W.

Wal'ter (wạl'tẽr). [OHG.] Ruling the host. — *Dim.* Wạt.
Wil'liam (wĭl'yạm). [OHG.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution; protector. — *Dim.* WĭLl, WĭL'lў, BĭLl, BĭL'lў.
Win'fred (wĭn'frĕd). [AS.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zab'di-el (zăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zac-che'us (zăk-kē'ŭs; *colloq.* zăk'kẽ-ŭs). [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zach'a-ri'ah (zăk'ạ-rī'ạ), **Zach'a-ry** (zăk'ạ-rў). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. — *Dim.* Zach (zăk).
Za'dok (zā'dŏk). [Heb.] Just.
Zeb'a-di'ah (zĕb'ạ-dī'ạ), **Zeb'e-dee** (zĕb'ẽ-dē). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Zech'a-ri'ah (zĕk'ạ-rī'ạ). [Heb.] Same as ZACHARIAH.
Zed'e-ki'ah (zĕd'ẽ-kī'ạ). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Ze-lo'tes (zẽ-lō'tēz). [Gr.] Zealot.
Ze'nas (zē'nạs). [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ạ-nī'ạ). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

The sounds of the letters in the pronunciation are as indicated at the foot of each page in the Dictionary.

A.

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gal). [Heb.] My father's joy. — *Dim.* Ab'by, Năb'by.

Ach'sa (ăk'sa). [Heb.] Anklet.

A'da (ā'da). Same as EDITH.

Ad'a-line (ăd'a-lĭn), **Ad'e-la** (ăd'ē-la), **Ad'e-laide** (ăd'ē-lād). The same as ADELINE.

Ad'e-li'na (ăd'ē-lī'na), **Ad'e-line** (ăd'ē-lĭn) [OG.] Of noble birth; a princess. — *Dim.* Ad'dy.

Ag'a-tha (ăg'a-tha). [Gr.] Good; kind.

Ag'nes (ăg'nĕs). [Gr.] Chaste; pure.

Al-ber'ta (ăl-bĕr'ta). Feminine of ALBERT.

Al'e-the'a (ăl'ē-thē'a). [Gr.] Truth.

Al'ex-an'dra (ăl'ĕks-ăn'dra), **Al'ex-an-dri'na** (-ăn-drī'na). [Gr.] Fem. of ALEXANDER.

Al'ice (ăl'ĭs), **A-lic'i-a** (a-lĭsh'ĭ-a). The same as ADELINE. — *Dim.* Al'ly, *or* Al'lie, El'sie.

Al'ma (ăl'ma). [L.] Nourishing; cherishing.

Al-mi'ra (ăl-mī'ra). [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.

Al-the'a (ăl-thē'a). [Gr.] A healer.

Am'a-bel (ăm'a-bĕl). [L.] Lovable.

A-man'da (a-măn'da). [L.] Worthy to be loved. — *Dim.* Măn'dy.

A-me'li-a (a-mē'lĭ-a *or* a-mēl'ya). [OG.] Busy; energetic. — Cf. EMELINE.

A'my (ā'mĭ). [L] Beloved.

An-gel'i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-ka), **An'ge-li'na** (ăn'jē-lī'na). [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.

Ann (ăn), **An'na** (ăn'na), **Anne** (ăn). [Heb.] Grace; —the same as HANNAH. — *Dim.* An'nie, Năn'ny, Năn'çy, Năn, Nina (nē'na).

An-nette' (ăn-nĕt'). French form of ANNA.

An'toi-nette' (ăn'toi-nĕt'). French dim. of ANTONIA. — *Dim.* Nĕt, Nĕt'ty.

An-to'ni-a (ăn-tō'nĭ-a), **An'to-ni'na** (ăn'tō-nī'na). [L.] Inestimable.

Ar'a-bel'la (ăr'a-bĕl'la). [L.] A fair altar; *or* an Arabian woman.— *Dim.* Bĕl'la, Bĕl.

A'ri-an'a (ā'rĭ-ăn'a). [Gr.] Corruption of ARIADNE.

Au-gus'ta (a-gŭs'ta). [L.] Fem. of AUGUSTUS.

Au-re'li-a (a-rē'lĭ-a *or* a-rēl'ya). [L.] Fem. of AURELIUS.

Au-ro'ra (a-rō'ra). [L.] Morning redness; freshness.

B.

Bar'ba-ra (bär'ba-ra). [Gr.] Foreign; strange. — *Dim.* Băb.

Be'a-trice (bē'a-trĭs), **Be'a-trix** (bē'a-trĭks). [L.] Making happy.

Belinda (bĕ-lĭn'da). (*Uncert.*)

Belle (bĕl). [F.] Beautiful.

Ben'e-dict'a (bĕn'ē-dĭk'ta). [L.] Fem. of BENEDICT.

Ber'tha (bĕr'tha). [OG.] Bright; beautiful. — *Dim.* Bĕr'ty.

Bessie (bĕs'sĭ), **Betsey** (bĕt'sy). Dim. of ELIZABETH.

Blanch (blanch), **Blanche** (blanch). [Teut.] White.

Bridg'et (brĭj'ĕt). [Celt.] Strength. — *Dim.* Bĭd'dy.

C.

Ca-mil'la (ka-mĭl'la). [L.] Attendant at a sacrifice.

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn). French fem. of *Carolus*, Latin of CHARLES. — *Dim.* Căr'rie, Căd'die.

Cas-san'dra (kăs-săn'dra). [Gr.] She who inflames with love.

Cath-a-ri'na (kăth-a-rī'na), **Cath'a-rine** (kăth'a-rĭn), **Cath'er-ine** (kăth'ĕr-ĭn). [Gr.] Pure. — *Dim.* Cā'sy, Kate (kāt), Katrine (kăt'rĭn), Kĭt, Kĭt'ty.

Ce-cil'i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-a), **Cec'i-ly** (sĕs'ĭ-lĭ). Fem. of CECIL. — *Dim.* Sisely (sĭs'lĭ), Sĭs, Cĭs.

Ce-les'tine (sē-lĕs'tĭn). [L.] Heavenly.

Ce'li-a (sē'lĭ-a *or* sēl'ya). [L.] Heavenly.

Char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tĭ). [E.]

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt). Fem. of CHARLES. — *Dim.* Lottie.

Chlo'e (klō'ē). [Gr.] Green herb; blooming.

Chris'ti-an'a (krĭs'tĭ-ăn'a), **Chris-ti'na** (krĭs-tē'na). [Gr.] Fem. of CHRISTIAN. — *Dim.* Chrĭs'sie, Xina (zē'na).

Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ). Corruption of CECILIA.

Clar'a (klăr'a). [L.] Bright; illustrious. — *Dim.* Clare (klâr).

Clar'i-bel (klăr'ĭ-bĕl). [L.] Brightly fair.

Clar'ice (klăr'ĭs), **Cla-ris'sa** (kla-rĭs'sa). [L.] Derivatives of CLARA.

Clau'di-a (kla'dĭ-a). [L.] Fem. of CLAUDIUS.

Clem'en-ti'na (klĕm'ĕn-tē'na), **Clem'en-tine** (klĕm'ĕn-tēn *or* -tīn). [L.] Mild; gentle.

Con'stance (kŏn'stans). [L.] Firm; constant.

Co'ra (kō'ra). [Gr.] Maiden.

Cor-de'li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-a *or* -dēl'ya). [L.] Warm-hearted.

Corinna (kō-rĭn'na), **Corinne** (kō'rĕn'). [Gr.] Maiden.

Cor-ne'li-a (kôr-nē'lĭ-a *or* -nēl'ya). [L.] Fem. of CORNELIUS. — *Dim.* Nellie.

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-a). [Gr.] Of or from Mt. Cynthus.

D.

Deb'o-rah (dĕb'ō-ra). [Heb.] A bee. — *Dim.* Dĕb, Dĕb'by.

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-a *or* dēl'ya). [Gr.] Of Delos.

Di-an'a (dĭ-ăn'a). [L.] Goddess. — *Dim.* Dī, Dīe.

Di-an'tha (dĭ-ăn'tha). [Gr.] Flower of Jove; a pink.

Di'nah (dī'na). [Heb.] Judged.

Do'ra (dō'ra). Dim. of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, THEODORA.

Dor'cas (dôr'kas). [Gr.] A gazelle.

Do-rin'da (dō-rĭn'da). Same as DOROTHEA.

Dor'o-the'a (dŏr'ō-thē'a), **Dor'o-thy** (dŏr'ō-thy). [Gr.] Gift of God. — *Dim.*

Dŏl, Dŏl'lў (*l* and *r* being allied sounds).

E.

E'dith (ē'dĭth). [AS.] Happiness; rich gift.
Ed'na (ĕd'nȧ). [Heb.] Pleasure.
El'e-a-nor (ĕl'ē-ȧ-nôr, ĕl'ĭ-nôr), **El'i-nor** (ĕl'ĭ-nôr). Light; — the same as HELEN. — *Dim.* El'lȧ, Nĕll, Nĕl'lĭe, Nō'rȧ.
E-lis'a-beth (ē-lĭz'ȧ-bĕth), **E-liz'a-beth** (ē-lĭz'ȧ-bĕth), **E-li'za** (ē-lī'zȧ). [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated to God. — *Dim.* Bĕss, Bĕs'sў, Bĕth, Bĕt'seў, Bĕt'tў, Ĕl'sĭe, Lĭz, Lĭz'zў, Lĭb'bў, Lī'sȧ.
El'la (ĕl'lȧ), **El'len** (ĕl'lĕn). Dims. of ELEANOR.
El-vi'ra (ĕl-vī'rȧ). [L.] White.
Em'e-line (ĕm'ē-līn), **Em'me-line** (-mē-līn), **Em'i-ly** (ĕm'ĭ-lў), **Em'ma** (ĕm'mȧ). [OG.] Energetic; industrious. — *Dim.* Emm, Em'mĭe.
Er'nes-tine (ĕr'nĕs-tēn). Fem. and dim. of ERNEST.
Es'ther (ĕs'tẽr). [Per.] A star; good fortune. — *Dim.* Es'sĭe.
Eth'el (ĕth'ĕl). [AS. Cf. ADELINA.] Noble.
Eth'e-lind (ĕth'ē-lĭnd), **Eth'e-lin'da** (-lĭn'dȧ). [Teut.] Noble snake.
Eu-do'ra (ū-dō'rȧ). [Gr.] Good gift.
Eu-ge'ni-a (ū-jē'nĭ-ȧ). Fem. of EUGENE. — *Dim.* Genie (jē'nĭ).
Eu-ge'nie (ū-jē'nĭ). French form of EUGENIA.
Eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Fair speech.
Eu'nice (ū'nĭs). [Gr.] Happy victory.
Eu-phe'mi-a (ū-fē'mĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of good report. — *Dim.* Ef'fĭe, Phemie.
E'va (ē'vȧ), **Eve** (ēv). [Heb.] Life.
E-van'ge-line (ē-văn'jē-lĭn *or* -lĭn). [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Ev'e-li'na (ĕv'ē-lī'nȧ), **Ev'e-line** (ĕv'ē-līn), **Ev'e-lyn** (ĕv'ē-lĭn). It. dim. of EVA.

F.

Faith (fāth). [E.]
Faus-ti'na (fą-stī'nȧ). [L.] Lucky.
Fe-lic'i-a (fē-lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ *or* fē-lĭsh'ȧ). [L.] Happiness.
Fi-de'li-a (fī-dē'lĭ-ȧ *or* fī-dēl'yȧ). [L.] Faithful.
Flo'ra (flō'rȧ). [L.] Flower.
Flor'ence (flŏr'ĕns). [L.] Blooming; flourishing.
Fran'ces (frȧn'sĕs). Fem. of FRANCIS. — *Dim.* Făn'nў, Frănk.
Fred'er-i'ca (frĕd'ẽr-ī'kȧ). Fem. of FREDERIC. — *Dim.* Frĕd'dĭe.

G.

Geor'gi-an'a (jôr'jĭ-ăn'ȧ), **Geor-gi'na** (jôr-jē'nȧ). Fem. of GEORGE.
Ger'al-dine (jĕr'ąl-dĭn). Fem. of GERALD.
Ger'trude (gẽr'trụd). [OHG.] Spear maiden. — *Dim.* Gẽr'tĭe, Trụ'dў.
Grace (grās), **Gra'ti-a** (grā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] Grace; favor.
Gri-sel'da (grĭ-sĕl'dȧ). [Teut.] Stone heroine. — *Dim.* Grĭs'sĕl.

H.

Han'nah (hăn'nȧ). [Heb.] Same as ANNA.
Har'ri-et (hăr'rĭ-ĕt), **Har'ri-ot** (hăr'rĭ-ŏt). English fem. dim. of HENRY. — *Dim.* Hăt'tў.
Hel'en (hĕl'ĕn), **Hel'e-na** (hĕl'ē-nȧ). [Gr.] Light. — *Dim.* Nĕll, Nĕl'lў.
Hen'ri-et'ta (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'tȧ). French fem. dim. of HENRY. — *Dim.* Et'tȧ, Hĕt'tў, Nĕt'tĭe.
Heph'zi-bah (hĕf'zĭ-bȧ). [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hes'ter (hĕs'tẽr), **Hes'ther.** Same as ESTHER.
Hi-la'ri-a (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fem. of HILARY.
Ho-no'ra (hŏ-nō'rȧ), **Ho-no'ri-a** (hŏ-nō'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Honorable. *Dim.* Nō'rȧh, Nō'rȧ.
Hope (hōp). [E.]
Hor-ten'si-a (hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [L.] A lady gardener.
Hul'dah (hŭl'dȧ). [Heb.] A weasel.

I.

I'da (ī'dȧ). [OG.] Godlike.
I'nez (ī'nĕz). Pg. form of AGNES.
I-rene' (ī-rēn' *or* ī-rē'nē). [Gr.] Peaceful.
Is'a-bel (ĭz'ȧ-bĕl), **Is'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'lȧ). Same as ELIZABETH. — *Dim.* Bĕl, Bĕl'lȧ, Belle.

J.

James-i'na (jāmz-ē'nȧ). Feminine of JAMES.
Jane (jān). Fem. of JOHN. Same as JOAN.
Ja-net' (jȧ-nĕt' *or* jăn'ĕt; *in Eng.* jăn'ĕt). Dim. of JANE.
Jaq'ue-line (jăk'wę-lĭn). French fem. of JAMES.
Jean (jēn), **Jeanne** (jēn), **Jeannette'** (jē-nĕt'). Fr. forms of JANE or JOAN.
Je-mi'ma (jē-mī'mȧ). [Heb.] A dove.
Je-ru'sha (jē-rụ'shȧ). [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Jes'sie (jĕs'sĭ). [Scotch.] — *Dim.* Jess.
Jo-an' (jō-ăn'), **Jo-an'na** (jō-ăn'nȧ), **Jo-han'na** (-hăn'nȧ). [Heb.] Fem. of JOHN.
Jo-se'pha (jō-sē'fȧ), **Jo'seph-ine** (jō'zĕf-ĭn). Fem. of JOSEPH. — *Dim.* Jō, Jō'zў, Phē'nў.
Joyce (jois). [L.] Sportive.
Ju'dith (jū'dĭth). [Heb.] Praised. — *Dim.* Jū'dў.
Ju'li-a (jū'lĭ-ȧ *or* jūl'yȧ). [L.] Fem. of JULIUS.
Ju'li-an'a (jū'lĭ-ăn'ȧ). [L.] Fem. of JULIAN.
Ju'li-et (jū'lĭ-ĕt). Dim. of JULIA.
Jus-ti'na (jŭs-tī'nȧ). [L.] Fem. of JUSTIN.

K.

Kate (kāt). Dim. of CATHARINE.
Kath'a-rine (kăth'ȧ-rĭn), **Kath'er-ine** (kăth'ẽr-ĭn). The same as CATHARINE.
Ke-tu'rah (kē-tū'rȧ). [Heb.] Incense.
Ke-zi'ah (kē-zī'ȧ). [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lau'ra (lą'rȧ). [L.] A laurel.
Lau-rin'da (lą-rĭn'dȧ). [L.] Variation of LAURA.
La-vin'i-a (lȧ-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Of Latium.
Le'na (lē'nȧ). Dim. of HELENA or MAGDALENE.
Le-o-no'ra (lē-ŏ-nō'rȧ). The same as ELEANOR.
Le-ti'ti-a (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ *or* lē-tĭsh'ȧ). [L.] Happiness.
Let'tice (lĕt'tĭs). A corruption of LETITIA.
Lil'i-an (lĭl'ĭ-ąn), **Lil'ly** (lĭl'lў). [L.] Lily.
Lo'is (lō'ĭs). [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Lo-rin'da (lŏ-rĭn'dȧ). A variation of LAURINDA.

Lou-i'sa (lōō-ē'zȧ), } Fem. of
Lou-ise' (lōō-ēz'). } LOUIS. — *Dim.* Lou, Lou'ie.

Lu'ci-a (lū'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] Italian form of LUCY.

Lu-cin'da (lū-sĭn'dȧ). [L.] The same as LUCY.

Lu'crece (lū'krēs), } [L.]
Lu-cre'ti-a (lū-krē'-shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). } Gain; *or*, light.

Lu'cy (lū'sy). Feminine of LUCIUS.

Lyd'i-a (lĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] A native of Lydia.

M.

Ma'bel (mā'bĕl). [L.] A contraction of AMABEL.

Mad'e-line (măd'ę-lĭn). Fr. form of MAGDALENE.

Mag'da-lene (măg'dȧ-lēn, *prop.* măg'dȧ-lē'nę). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. — *Dim.* Maud.

Mar-cel'la (mär-sĕl'lȧ). [L.] Fem. of MARCELLUS.

Mar'ci-a (mär'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [L.] Fem. of MARCIUS.

Mar'ga-ret (mär'gȧ-rĕt *or* mär'-grĕt). [Gr.] A pearl. — *Dim.* Mär'gĭe, Mär'gĕr-y, Măd'ge, Măg, Măg'gy, Měg, Měg'gy, Pĕg, Pĕg'gy, Mē'tȧ, Grĭt'ty.

Ma-ri'a (mȧ-rī'ȧ). Latin form of MARY.

Ma'ri-anne' (mā'rĭ-ăn'). A compound of MARY and ANNE.

Mar'i-on (măr'ĭ-ŏn). A French form of MARY.

Mar'tha (mär'thȧ). [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *or*, sorrowful; melancholy. *Dim.* Măt, Măt'ty.

Ma'ry (mā'rў). [Heb.] Bitter; *or*, their rebellion, *or* star of the sea. — *Dim.* Māy, Mŏll, Mŏl'ly, Pŏl, Pŏl'ly.

Ma-thil'da (mȧ-tĭl'dȧ), }
Ma-til'da (mȧ-tĭl'dȧ). } [OHG.] Mighty battle maid; heroine. — *Dim.* Măt, Măt'ty, Maud, Păt'ty, Tĭl'dȧ.

Maud (mȧd). Contr. of MATILDA or MAGDALENE.

May (mā). The month of MAY, or a dim. of MARY.

Me-het'a-bel (mē-hĕt'ȧ-bĕl), }
Me-hit'a-ble (mē-hĭt'ȧ-bl'). } [Heb.] Benefited of God.

Mel'i-cent (mĕl'ĭ-sĕnt). [L.] Sweet singer; *or* [Teut.], work; strength.

Me-lis'sa (mē-lĭs'sȧ). [Gr.] A bee.

Mer'cy (mĕr'sy). [E.]

Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd). [G.] Mild threatener.

Mil'i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt). See MELICENT.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nĕr'vȧ). (Rom. Myth.) Goddess of wisdom.

Min'nie (mĭn'nĭ). [Cf. G. Minna.] Remembrance; love. Frequently used as a nickname for MARY.

Mi-ran'da (mĭ-răn'dȧ). [L.] Admirable.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ȧm). [Heb.] The same as MARY.

My'ra (mī'rȧ). [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N.

Nan'cy (năn'sy). A familiar form of ANNE. — *Dim.* Năn, Nănçe, Nina (nē'nȧ).

Nel'lie (nĕl'lĭ). Dim. of ELLEN, HELEN, *or* ELEANOR.

No'ra (nō'rȧ), } A contraction
No'rah (nō'rȧ). } of HONORA, LEONORA, and ELEANOR.

O.

Oc-ta'vi-a (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fem. of OCTAVIUS. — *Dim.* Tā'vy, Tāve.

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), } [L.] An
O-liv'i-a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ). } olive.

O-lym'pi-a (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Heavenly.

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ *or* ō-fēl'yȧ). [Gr.] Serpent.

P.

Pa'tience (pā'shens). [E.]

Pau'la (pą'lȧ). [L.] Fem. of PAULUS, or PAUL.

Pau-li'na (pą-lī'nȧ), } [L.]
Pau-line' (pą-lēn'). } Fem. of PAULINUS.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē). [Gr.] A weaver.

Per'sis (pĕr'sĭs). [Gr.] A Persian woman.

Phe'be (fē'bē). The same as PHŒBE.

Phi-lip'pa (fĭ-lĭp'pȧ) Feminine of PHILIP.

Phil'lis (fĭl'lĭs). The same as PHYLLIS.

Phœ'be (fē'bē). [Gr.] Shining.

Phyl'lis (fĭl'lĭs). [Gr.] A green bough.

Pol'ly (pŏl'lў). [E.] A dim. of MARY.

Pris-cil'la (prĭs-sĭl'lȧ). [L.] Somewhat old.

Pru'dence (prų'dens). [E.] *Dim.* Prue, Prų'dy.

R.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl). [Heb.] A ewe.

Re-bec'ca (rē-bĕk'kȧ), } [Heb.]
Re-bek'ah (rē-bĕk'ȧ). } Of enchanting beauty. — *Dim.* Bĕck'y.

Rho'da (rō'dȧ). [Gr.] A rose.

Ro'sa (rō'zȧ). [L.] A rose.

Ros'a-bel (rŏz'ȧ-bĕl), } [L.] A
Ros'a-bel'la (-bĕl'lȧ). } fair rose.

Ro-sa'li-a (rō-zā'lĭ-ȧ), } [It. &
Ros'a-lie (rŏz'ȧ-lē). } F., fr. L.] Little and blooming rose.

Ros'a-lind (rŏz'ȧ-lĭnd). [L.] Beautiful as a rose.

Ros'a-mond (rŏz'ȧ-mǫnd). [Teut.] Horse protection, *or* famous protection.

Rox-an'a (rŏks-ăn'ȧ). [Per.] Dawn of day. F. Roxane (rŏk'sän'). — *Dim.* Rŏx'y.

Ruth (rųth). [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ). [L.] A Sabine woman.

Sa-bri'na (sȧ-brī'nȧ). [L.] The River Severn.

Sa-lome' (sȧ-lōm', *properly* sȧ-lō'mē). [Heb.] Peaceful.

Sal'va (săl'vȧ). [L.] Safe. L. id.

Sa'ra (sā'rȧ), } [Heb.] A
Sa'rah (sā'rȧ). } princess. — *Dim.* Săl, Săl'ly (Saw'kĭn, *obs.*).

Se-li'na (sē-lī'nȧ). [Gr.] Parsley; *or*, moon.

Se-re'na (sē-rē'nȧ). [L.] Fem. of SERENUS or SERENO.

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), } [Gr.] A
Si-byl'la (sĭ-bĭl'lȧ). } prophetess.

So-phi'a (sō-fī'ȧ). [Gr.] Wisdom. — *Dim.* Sō'phy.

So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of a sound mind.

Stel'la (stĕl'lȧ). [L.] A star.

Steph'a-na (stĕf'ȧ-nȧ). [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.

Sus'an (sū'zȧn), }
Sus-an'na (sū-zăn'nȧ), } [Heb.]
Sus-an'nah (-zăn'nȧ). } A lily. — *Dim.* Sūe, Sūke, Sū'ky, Sū'sie, Sū'sy.

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] Feminine of SYLVANUS.

T.

Tab'i-tha (tăb'ĭ-thȧ). [Syr.] A gazelle.

Tem'per-ance (tĕm'pĕr-ȧns). [E.]

The'o-do'ra (thē'ō-dō'rȧ). [Gr.] Fem. of THEODORE. — *Dim.* Dō'rȧ.

The'o-do'si-a (thē'ō-dō'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [Gr.] The gift of God.

The-re'sa (thę-rē'sȧ). [Gr.]

Carrying ears of corn. — *Dim.* Tĕr′rў, Trā′çў.

Thom′a-sa (tŏm′ȧ-sȧ), **Thom′a-sine** (-sēn). } Fem. of THOMAS. — *Dim.* Tam′zine (tăm′zēn).

Try-phe′na (trī-fē′nȧ). [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

Try-pho′sa (trī-fō′sȧ). [Gr.] Luxurious; dainty.

U.

Ul′ri-ca (ŭl′rĭ-kȧ). [OG.] Rich. F. Ulrique (ül′rēk′).

U-ra′ni-a (ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Heavenly; the name of one of the Muses.

Ur′su-la (ûr′sū-lȧ). [L.] She-bear.

V.

Va-le′ri-a (vȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Feminine of VALERIUS.

Vic-to′ri-a (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.

Vi′da (vē′dȧ). [Erse.] Feminine of DAVID.

Vi′o-la (vī′ō-lȧ). [L.] A violet.

Vir-gin′i-a (vĭr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Virgin; pure.

Vi v′i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ȧn). [L.] Lively.

W.

Wil′hel-mi′na (wĭl′hĕl-mē′nȧ). [OHG.] Feminine of *Wilhelm*, German of WILLIAM. — *Dim.* Wĭl′mĕtt, Wĭl′mŏt, Mi′na (mē′nȧ), Mĭ-nĕl′lȧ.

Win′i-fred (wĭn′ĭ-frĕd). [Teut.] A lover of peace. — *Dim.* Wĭn′nĭe.

Z.

Ze-no′bi-a (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter. L. id.; F. Zénobie (zā′nō′-bē′).

Zoë (zō′*e*). [Gr.] Life.

CLASSICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES.

When a name is printed in SMALL CAPITALS, a reference to it will give further information. The sounds of vowels in the pronunciation are as indicated at the foot of each page in the main dictionary.

Abderos (ăb-dē′rŏs). [Gr.] Armor-bearer of Hercules.

Achates (ă-kā′tēz). [L.] Faithful companion of Æneas in Vergil's Æneid; hence, a faithful friend.

Acheron (ăk′ē-rŏn). [Gr.] River of Sorrow; one of the five rivers of the infernal regions.

Achilles (ă-kĭl′lēz). [Gr.] Hero of Homer's Iliad. He killed Hector of Troy, and was slain by Paris, who wounded him in his right heel, by which his mother had held him when she dipped him into the river Styx to render him invulnerable.

Adonis (ă-dō′nĭs). [Gr.] A beautiful youth loved by Venus. He was slain by a wild boar, and from his blood sprang the flower *Adonium*.

Æneas (ē-nē′ăs). [L.] Hero of Vergil's Æneid, called *the Pious* (dutiful) because he bore his father, Anchises, king of Troy, from the burning city. He wandered far, settled in Latium, Italy, and founded the colony originating Rome.

Æneid (ē-nē′ĭd). [L.] Vergil's epic poem relating the adventures of Æneas.

Æolus (ē′ō-lŭs). Roman god of the winds.

Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-lŭs). The greatest Greek tragic poet.

Æsculapius (ĕs′kū-lā′pĭ-ŭs). Greek god of medicine and healing.

Æsop (ē′sŭp). A deformed Phrygian slave, writer of fables.

Agamemnon (ăg-ă-mĕm′nŏn). King of Argos, and leader of the Greeks in the siege of Troy.

Ajax (ā′jăks). Son of Telamon, one of the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy; valiant but dull, he killed himself from envy of Achilles.

Albion the Giant. The son of NEPTUNE and brother of HERCULES, conqueror of the island of Britain, which was named *Albion* after him.

Alcestis (ăl-sĕs′tĭs). [Gr.] Wife of Admetus, who offered herself to be killed as substitute for her husband, but was rescued by Hercules. Heroine of Euripides' tragedy bearing her name.

ambrosia (ăm-brō′zhă). The food of the gods, making them immortal.

Am′mon. The Libyan JUPITER.

Amphitrite (ăm′fē-trī′tē). [Gr.] Wife of POSEIDON, and goddess of the sea.

Anacreon (ăn-ăk′rē-ŏn). A Greek poet, who wrote chiefly in praise of love and wine.

Andromache (ăn-drŏm′ă-kē). Wife of HECTOR of Troy, in Homer's Iliad: a lovely woman.

Andromeda (ăn-drŏm′ē-dă). Daughter of Cassiopeia, queen of Ethiopia, who, claiming rivalry in beauty with the Nereids, was chained to a rock to be eaten by a sea-monster, but was rescued by PERSEUS.

Antigone (ăn-tĭg′ō-nē). Heroine of Sophocles' tragedy so named, who, disobeying Creon, the tyrant of Thebes, buried the body of her brother Polynices, was immured in a vault, and killed herself.

Aphrodite (ăf-rō-dī′tē). The Greek name for the goddess of love, the VENUS of the Romans.

Apollo (ă-pŏl′lō). Son of JUPITER and LATONA, god of music, poetry, art, eloquence, and medicine.

Arachne (ă-răk′nē). A maiden changed to a spider by Minerva for contending with her in weaving and embroidery.

Ares (ā′rēz). Greek god of war; the Roman Mars.

Argo (är′gō). The galley of JASON and the Argonauts on the search for the GOLDEN FLEECE.

Argus (är′gŭs). The hundred-eyed son of Arestor, killed by MERCURY because set by JUNO to watch Io. Then Juno put his eyes on the peacock's tail.

Ariadne (ă-rĭ-ăd′nē). [Gr.] Daughter of Minos, King of Crete, who, loving THESEUS, gave him a clew of thread for guiding him out of the labyrinth when he should have slain the monster, MINOTAUR. He married but deserted her, and she became the wife of BACCHUS.

Arion (ă-rī′ŭn). A Greek musician, who, when robbed and thrown overboard by seamen, was rescued by a dolphin that had followed the music of his lyre.

Aristides (ăr-ĭs-tī′dēz). A Greek statesman named *The Just;* banished because the people tired of hearing him so called.

Artemis (är′tē-mĭs). Greek goddess of chastity and hunting: same as DIANA of the Romans.

Atalanta (ăt-ă-lăn′tă). A Greek princess who promised to marry whoever should outrun her, and was defeated and married by Hippomenes.

Ate (ā′tē). Goddess of vengeance and mischief.

Athene (ă-thē′nē). See MINERVA, PALLAS.

Atlas (ăt′lăs). King of Mauretania, Africa, fabled to support the world on his shoulders. Hence, an *Atlas*, with maps of the world, so first called by Mercator.

Atropos (ăt′rō-pŏs). See CLOTHO.

Augean stables (ô-jē′ăn). Stables of Augeus, King of Elis, Greece, where 3000 oxen had

been kept for 30 years. To cleanse them Hercules turned two rivers through them.

Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ). Goddess of morning.

Bacchus (băk′kŭs). Son of JUPITER and Sê-mē′lē, the Roman god of wine, identified with the Greek DIONYSUS.

Bellona (bĕl-lō′nȧ). Roman goddess of war, sister (sometimes called wife) of MARS.

Boreas (bō′rê-ŭs). The North Wind, son of Astræus, a Titan, and Eos or Aurora, the morning.

Busiris (bū-sī′rĭs). A king of Egypt who used to slay all strangers, but was killed by HERCULES.

Cadmus (kăd′mŭs). Son of Agenor, King of Phenicia, reputed to have founded Thebes in Bœotia and to have invented letters of the Greek alphabet.

Calliope (kăl-lī′ō-pê). [Gr.] One of the nine muses, — muse of epic or heroic poetry, represented with a tablet and stylus.

Calypso (kă-lĭp′sō). In Homer's Odyssey, a sea-nymph who detained ULYSSES seven years on her island, Ogygia (ō-gē-gī′ȧ).

Camilla (kă-mĭl′lȧ). In Vergil's Æneid, a virgin warrior, queen of the Volsci, who fought ÆNEAS when he landed in Italy, and was slain.

Cassandra (kăs-săn′drȧ). Daughter of PRIAM, King of Troy, gifted with prophecy by APOLLO, who, becoming offended with her, decreed that her prophecies should not be believed.

Castor (kăs′tŭr). Son of JUPITER and LEDA. He and his twin brother, **Pollux**, were worshiped as divinities, especially by the Dorians and the Romans, who regarded them as patrons of games and horsemanship. They were called *Dioscuri* — sons of the god; and, as *Gemini*, the twins, are represented in the constellation so-named.

Centaurs (sĕn′tôrz). A Thessalian people of monsters, half man, half horse, wild huntsmen, savage and lustful.

Cerberus (sûr′bê-rŭs). PLUTO's three-headed dog, that kept the entrance to the infernal regions.

Ceres (sē′rēz). Roman name for *Mother-Earth*, protectress of agriculture and all fruits.

Charon (kâ′rŏn). Ferryman of spirits of the dead across the rivers STYX and ACHERON to the under-world.

Charybdis (kâ-rĭb′dĭs). A sea-monster changed by JUPITER into a fierce whirlpool in the Straits of Messina, Sicily, faced on the other side of the Strait by the dangerous rock, Scylla.

Chiron (kī′rŏn). The CENTAUR who taught ACHILLES music and hunting, and medicine to Æsculapius; represented by the constellation *Sagittarius*, the Archer.

Circe (sŭr′sē). A sorceress, daughter of Helios, who turned the companions of ULYSSES into swine.

Clio (klī′ō). One of the nine Muses, — the muse of History; represented sitting and holding a roll of papyrus.

Clotho (klō′thō). One of the three Fates. She presided over birth, and spun the thread of life from her distaff; **Lachesis** (lăk′ē-sĭs) spun the fate of life; **Atropos** (ăt′rō-pŏs), presiding over death, cut the thread at the appointed time.

Clytemnestra (klī-tĕm-nĕs′trȧ). Unfaithful wife of AGAMEMNON, whom she and Ægisthus her lover murdered on his return from Troy, for which she was slain by her son Orestes; treated in Æschylus's tragedy of "Agamemnon."

Comus (kō′mŭs). God of revelry; represented as a winged youth.

Crœsus (krē′sŭs). King of Lydia, a powerful conqueror and immensely wealthy, vanquished by Cyrus and the Persians.

Cupid (kū′pĭd). Roman name (desire) for the son of MARS and VENUS, god of love and lovers; represented as a boy, with bow and arrows. The Greeks called him EROS.

Cyclops (sī′klŏps). A group of giants, each having but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, who forged iron for Vulcan.

Dædalus (dĕd′ȧ-lŭs). Builder of the Cretan labyrinth, and inventor of many tools and appliances; said to have invented for himself wings, — probably the use of sails.

Damon and **Pythias** (dā′mŏn, pĭth′ĭ-ȧs). Two devoted friends. Pythias, condemned to death, was given time to see his family, Damon offering to die in his stead should he not return. He did return, and both were pardoned.

Danaides (dă-nā′ĭ-dēz). The 50 daughters of Danaus, King of Argos, all but one of whom killed their husbands in one night, and were condemned in Hades to draw water in sieves eternally.

Daphne (dăf′nê). A nymph who fled from the embraces of Apollo and was changed into a laurel or bay tree.

Daphnis (dăf′nĭs). A Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry.

Dejanira (dē-jan-ī′rȧ). The wife of HERCULES, who killed herself because she had given him the shirt of Nessus, believing it would secure his undying love. To escape the agony of its poison he burnt himself to death on a funeral pile.

Delphi (dĕl′fī). A town of Phocis, famous for its temple and oracle of Apollo.

Demeter (dē-mē′tŭr). Greek goddess, identical with Roman CERES.

Deucalion (dū-cāl′yŭn) and **Pyrrha** (pĭr′rȧ). The only human pair who survived the great deluge. Obeying the oracle, they threw stones behind them, which sprang up into men and women.

Diana (dī-ăn′nȧ). See ARTEMIS.

Dido (dī′dō). Queen of Carthage, who (in Vergil's Æneid) fell in love with ÆNEAS, storm-driven upon her shores. When after a while he pursued his voyage, she burnt herself to death on a funeral pile.

Diomedes (dī-ŏ-mē′dēz). King of Ætolia, one of the most famous of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sŭs). See BACCHUS.
Dioscuri (dī-ŏs-cū′rē). See CASTOR.
Dryad (drī′ăd). A nymph who dwelt among and presided over woods and trees.

Echo (ĕk′kō). A nymph, daughter of Tellus (the earth) and Aër (the air), who pined away through unreturned love for Narcissus, until only her voice remained.
Electra (ē-lĕk′trȧ). Daughter of AGAMEMNON and CLYTEMNESTRA, who incited her brother Orestes to slay their mother for murdering their father.
Elysium (ē-lĭz′ĭ-ŭm). The Greek Paradise or Happy Land of the virtuous dead; placed by Homer on the western edge of the earth.
Endymion (ĕn-dĭm′ĭ-ŏn). A beautiful shepherd boy whom DIANA (the moon) kissed as he lay asleep on Mount Latmos. Treated of in Keats' poem, "Endymion."
Epeus (ē-pē′ŭs). A Greek artificer in Homer's Iliad, who invented weapons and made the Trojan horse.
Erato (ĕr′ȧ-tō). One of the nine Muses, — the muse of lyric and amatory poetry, represented with a lyre.
Erebus (ĕr′ē-bŭs). Darkness, son of Chaos. In Homer's Odyssey, Erebus is the dark and cheerless abode of all the dead.
Erinyes (ĕ-rĭn′ĭ-ēz). See FURIES.
Eros (ē′rŏs). Greek name for CUPID.
Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz). Greek tragic poet.
Eurydice (ū-rĭd′ĭ-sē). Wife of ORPHEUS.
Euterpe (ū-tûr′pē). One of the nine Muses, — the muse of pastoral music, represented as flower-crowned, holding a flute or surrounded by simple musical instruments.

Fates. See CLOTHO.
Faun. A god of fields and shepherds, much resembling a satyr, represented as a man above and a goat below the waist, merry and lascivious.
Flora (flō′rȧ). The Roman goddess of flowers and spring.
Furies (fū′rēz). Three relentless female divinities, punishers of wrong-doing, represented as fierce old women: Alecto the implacable, Megæra the jealous, and Tisiphone the avenger. The Romans adopted them from the Greeks, who called them Erinyes, or Eumenides.

Ganymede (găn′ĭ-mēd). A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia, who was carried off to Olympus by an eagle, to be cup-bearer to JUPITER.
Golden Fleece. The golden skin of the winged ram *Chrysomallus*, on which Phryxos and his sister HELLE (hĕl′lē) escaped from the persecution of Ino, their stepmother, second wife of Ath′amas, king of Thessaly. Helle fell into the sea, but Phryxos was welcomed in Colchis, where he sacrificed his ram to ZEUS, and the fleece was hung upon an oak-tree in the garden of ARES (Mars), and later won by JASON, the Argonaut.
Gordian knot (gŏr′dĭ-ŭn). Gordius was a Phrygian peasant, whom the Lydians made their king because he came riding in an ox-cart, as the oracle had foretold. The yoke and cart, kept in a temple, were united by a knot so intricate that whoever untied it (said the oracle) should be master of Asia. Alexander the Great cut it with his sword.
Gorgons (gŏr′gŭnz). Three hideous daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with scaly bodies, serpents for hair, and the power of changing to stone whoever looked at them. See PERSEUS.
Graces (grā′sĭz). Three lovely sisters, — Aglœa (ăg-lē′ȧ), Thalia (thā-lī′-ä), and Euphrosyne (ū-frŏs′ĭ-nē), daughters of HERA by ZEUS; for the Greeks they personified grace and beauty.
Gyges (gī′gēz). King of Lydia, who, entering a cavern, found a brazen horse, in whose belly was a brazen ring that rendered the wearer invisible.

Hades (hā′dēz). The place of departed spirits, including the Elysian Fields for the blessed and the realms of darkness for the wicked. Also sometimes PLUTO, the lord of the lower world.
Harpies (här′pēz). [Gr.] Three loathsome winged monsters with the heads and breasts of women, bodies of vultures, and claws for hands, personifying whirlwinds to carry off evil-doers to divine retribution.
Harpocrates (här-pŏk′rȧ-tēz). Egyptian god of the morning sun.
Hector (hĕk′tŭr). Son of PRIAM, king of Troy, and his wife HECUBA, chief hero of the Trojans in Homer's Iliad, slain by Achilles, who dragged his body behind the chariot thrice around the walls of Troy.
Hecuba (hĕk′ū-bȧ). Wife of PRIAM, king of Troy, in Homer's Iliad. Her calamities as his widow are portrayed in Euripides' tragedy bearing her name.
Hekate (hĕk′ȧ-tē). [Gr.] A goddess of the infernal regions who presided over all sorceries and witchcraft.
Helen (hĕl′ĕn). Wife of MENELAÜS the Greek, whose elopement with PARIS of Troy brought on the Trojan war.
Helenus (hĕl′ē-nŭs). A son of PRIAM, king of Troy, gifted with prophetic powers.
Helios (hē′lĭ-ŏs). [Gr.] The sun-god.
Helle (hĕl′lē). Daughter of Ath′amas and Neph′elē. She was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thereafter called *Hellespont* (Sea of Helle). See GOLDEN FLEECE.
Hera (hē′rȧ). Greek name for JUNO.
Hercules (hûr′cū-lēz). A Greek divinity, adopted also by the Romans, personifying personal strength and indomitable valor. Son of ZEUS (JUPITER) and Alcmene (ălk-mē′nē), he performed many mighty deeds, especially "the twelve labors," or achievements, winning him immortality. See DEJANIRA.
Hermes (hûr′mēz). Greek name for MERCURY.
Hermione (hĕr-mī′ō-nē). Daughter of MENELAÜS, the Greek, and HELEN.
Hero (hē′rō). The beautiful priestess of APHRO-DĪ′TĒ (VENUS) at Sestos in Thrace, on the Hellespont. See LEANDER.
Hesiod (hē′sĭ-ŭd). A famous Greek poet, whose

"Theogony" is the source of much knowledge concerning Greek mythology and cosmogony.

Hesione (hē-sī′ō-nē). See LAOMEDON.

Hesperides (hĕs-pĕr′ĭ-dēz). [Gr.] Four maiden daughters of HESPERUS, — Ægle (ē′glē), Arethusa (ăr-ē-thū′sȧ), Erytheia (ĕr-ĭ-thī′ȧ), and Hesperia (hĕs-pē′rĭ-ȧ) — who guarded the golden apples grown as a wedding gift to HERA (JUNO).

Hesperus (hĕs′pē-rŭs). Son of Astræus and Eos (dawn), the evening star. See PHOSPHORUS.

Horace. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, a brilliant lyric and satiric Roman poet (65 B. C.–8 A. D.).

Hyacinthus (hī-ȧ-sĭn′thŭs). A beautiful Laconian prince, killed in jealousy by Apollo, who then from his blood caused the flower *hyacinth* to spring up.

Hydra (hī′drȧ). A nine-headed monster killed by HERCULES; when he cut off one head two sprang up instead; hence, *hydra-headed mob*, that grows more furious as it is resisted.

Hygieia (hī-gĭ-ī′ȧ), or **Hygeia** (hī-gē′ȧ). Greek goddess of health.

Hylas (hī′lȧs). A beautiful boy, beloved by HERCULES, who was drawn into the depths by the NAIADS when he was getting water at a fountain.

Hymen (hī′mĕn). Greek god of marriage, represented as a youth, usually with a torch, but older than EROS (CUPID).

Hyperboreans (hī-pĕr-bō′rē-ȧns). [Gr.] The most northern people (beyond BOREAS, the north wind), also the most virtuous and happy, living a thousand years in a fruitful land.

Hyperion (hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn). [Gr.] A Titan, father of HELIOS, the sun-god: later identified with APOLLO.

Iliad (ĭl′ĭ-ȧd). The epic poem by Homer, treating of the siege of Ilium, or Troy, by an army of Greeks, to avenge the carrying off of HELEN, wife of MENELAÜS, by PARIS, son of PRIAM, king of Troy.

Io (ī′ō). [Gr.] Beautiful daughter of Inachus, king of Argus, whom the jealousy of HERA (JUNO) transformed to a white heifer, to be watched by ARGUS; when Argus was killed she was tormented by a gadfly sent by Hera. The heifer's horns represented the crescent moon, and Argus the many-eyed stars.

Iphigenia (ĭf-ĭ-jē-nī′ȧ). Daughter of AGAMEMNON and CLYTEMNESTRA, offered by her father as a sacrifice to ARTEMIS, but saved by the goddess and carried to Tauris as her priestess. Euripides' tragedy, "Iphigenia in Aulis," relates her story.

Iris (ī′rĭs). Maiden messenger of the gods, personifying the rainbow.

Ixion (ĭks-ī′ŏn). King of the Lapithæ, and father of the CENTAURS, bound in Tartarus to an endlessly revolving wheel for aspiring to the love of Hera and boasting of his supposed success.

Janus (jā′nŭs). [L.] Doorkeeper of heaven, god of doors and gates, watchman of sunrise and sunset, in the latter capacity having two faces — to east and to west. His temple at Rome was closed only in time of peace, and thus was usually open.

Jason (jā′sŭn). [Gr.] Leader of the Argonautic expedition, and wiuuer of the GOLDEN FLEECE by the aid of MEDEA.

Jove (jōv). Another name for JUPITER.

Juno (jū′nō). [L.] Sister and wife of Jupiter, the queen of heaven, who with her beautiful "ox-eyes" watched over all women, the especial protectress of marriage and childbirth, ideutical with the Greek HERA.

Jupiter (jōō′pĭ-tẽr). [Lat. *Jovis pater*, Father Jove.] Son of SATURN and Ops, the supreme deity of gods and men: identical with the Greek ZEUS. He was worshiped in many phases, — as the god of heaven, of light, of atmospheric changes, of the viutage, of battle, etc., and represented as sitting, in majestic form, his hand armed with thunderbolts, and his bird, the eagle, in attendance.

Juvenal (jū′vẽ-nȧl). A famous Roman satirical poet.

Labyrinth. A maze of passageways; — orig. constructed by DÆDALUS for Minos, King of Crete, in which to keep the MINOTAUR monster, slain afterwards by THESEUS.

Laocoön (lā-ŏk′ō-ŏn). Son of PRIAM of Troy, a priest of APOLLO, who having offended the god was with his two sons strangled by serpents. A famous ancient sculpture, in the Vatican at Rome, presents the dreadful struggle.

Laomedon (lā-ŏm′ē-dŏn). King of Troy, father of PRIAM, killed by HERCULES for refusing to give him two magical horses promised as reward for rescuing Laomedon's daughter, HESIONE, from a sea-monster.

Lares (lā′rēz). Roman divinities, protectors of family and state. *Domestic* Lares were represented by little images set near the entrance o the home; *Public* Lares were worshiped in temples, and highly honored.

Latona (lā-tō′nȧ). Mother of APOLLO and DIANA.

Leander (lē-ăn′dẽr). A youth of Aby′dos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit HERO, his lady-love. One night he was drowned, and Hero threw herself into the Hellespont also.

Leda (lē′dȧ). Wife of the Grecian Tyndarus, mother of CLYTEMNESTRA, and (ZEUS being father) of HELEN and of CASTOR and POLLUX.

Lucian (lū′shŭn). A famous Greek critic, poet, and satirist.

Lucifer (lū′cĭ-fẽr). [L.] The light-bringer, the morning star, son of JUPITER and AURORA.

Lupercalia (lū′pẽr-kā′lĭ-ȧ). An ancient annual Roman festival, perhaps in honor of the wolf (*lupus*) that suckled ROMULUS and REMUS. Priests and noble youths ran around the city striking with leathern thongs those they met, and women they struck were believed to be redeemed from sterility. See Shakespeare's play of "Julius Cæsar."

Mæcenas (mē-sē′nȧs). Caius Cilnius M., Roman statesman, writer, and a friend and patron of literary men, esp., of Horace and Vergil.

Marsyas. A Phrygian god who with his flute rivaled Apollo's lyre, which so enraged Apollo that he flayed Marsyas alive.

Medea (mē-dē′ȧ). A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes (ē-ē′tēz) king of Colchis. Falling in love with JASON, who came to steal the GOLDEN FLEECE, she helped him with magic arts, fled with him to Greece, and prevented her pursuing father from overtaking them by strewing the sea with the limbs of her brother.

Medusa (mē-dū′sȧ). See GORGON.

Meleager (mĕl-ē-ā′gĕr). One of the Argonauts, a famous hero, who killed the savage Calydonian boar, sent by ARTEMIS to punish the king of that country for neglecting her sacrifice.

Melpomene (mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē). One of the nine Muses, the muse of tragedy.

Menelaüs (mĕn-ē-lā′ŭs). King of Sparta, brother of AGAMEMNON and husband of HELEN.

Mentor (mĕn′tôr). The tutor left by ULYSSES, when he went to the Trojan war, to guide his son TELEMACHUS; name now synonymous with *wise and faithful counselor.*

Mercury (mĕr′kū-rĭ). A Latin god of commerce and gain, son of JUPITER and Maia, regarded as identical with the Greek god HERMES, messenger of the gods, conductor of spirits of the dead, god of eloquence, of medicine, and of travelers; represented with a winged hat, winged feet, and bearing the *Caduceus* (kȧ-dū′sē-ŭs), or official wand, winged at the top and entwined with two serpents, emblematic of wisdom.

Minerva (mĭ-nĕr′vȧ). Latin goddess of wisdom, having sprung full-formed and fully armed from the brow of her father, JUPITER or JOVE. Identical with the Greek ATHENE.

Minotaur (mĭn′ō-tôr). A monster half man, half bull, in the Cretan labyrinth, slain by THESEUS.

Mnemosyne (nē-mŏs′ĭ-nē). [Gr.] Goddess of memory, mother of the Muses by Zeus.

Morpheus (mŏr′fē-ŭs). [L.] The god of dreams.

Naiad (nā′ăd). One of a class of water-nymphs, presiding over lakes, streams, and fountains.

Nemesis (nĕm′ē-sĭs). The goddess of retribution or divine justice.

nepenthe (nē-pĕn′thē). A drug used by the ancients to relieve pain and give forgetfulness of sorrow.

Neptune (nĕp′tūn). Roman god of the waters, especially the sea, bearing a trident (three-pronged fish-spear) as emblem of his sovereignty. Same as POSEIDON of the Greeks.

Nestor (nĕs′tôr). A wise, aged Greek warrior and counselor at the Trojan war, celebrated in Homer's Iliad.

Niobe (nī′ō-bē). Daughter of TANTALUS and wife of Amphion, who, vaunting her twelve children as compared with LATONA's two, saw them all die at the hands of APOLLO and DIANA, wept herself to death ("Like Niobe, all tears," *Hamlet*), and was turned to stone, from which ran water.

Odyssey (ŏd′ĭs-sē). The poem by Homer, relating the adventures of **Odysseus** (o′dĭs′-ūs), or, as he is usually called, ULYSSES, during his absence at the Trojan war and his later wanderings and return.

Orpheus (ôr′fē-ŭs). A Thracian poet, son of the muse CALLIOPE, and husband of EURYDICE, whom he followed to HADES when she died. Pluto released her, if Orpheus would not look back till he reached earth; but he did, and she returned to the shades. Orpheus' skill with the lyre charmed all animate and inanimate things.

Pallas (păl′lȧs). Pallas ATHENE, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, identified with Roman MINERVA.

Pan. [Gr.] God of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and hunting; represented as half man, half goat, holding the musical wind instrument called *Pandean pipes.* He personified divine wisdom governing all things (Gr. *pan*, everything).

Pandora (păn-dō′rȧ). A beautiful woman whom JUPITER caused VULCAN to make from clay to punish mankind, because PROMETHEUS had stolen fire from heaven to animate a statue he had made. Jupiter gave her a box containing all the ills of man, which flew out when she opened the box, Hope only remaining.

Paris (păr′ĭs). Son of PRIAM, king of Troy. Visiting Greece, he was hospitably received by MENELAÜS, whose wife, HELEN, eloped with Paris to Troy, thus occasioning the Trojan war, recounted by Homer in his ILIAD.

Pegasus (pĕg′ȧ-sŭs). A winged horse, noted for causing, with a blow of his hoof, Hippocrene (hĭp′pō-krēn), the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. He is thus associated with ideas of poetic inspiration.

Penelope (pē-nĕl′ō-pē). Wife of ULYSSES (Greek, ODYSSEUS), hero of Homer's ODYSSEY. She was faithful to him during his twenty years' absence at and after the Trojan war, although importuned by many suitors, promising to choose one as soon as she finished weaving a certain garment, which she wove by day and raveled out by night.

Perseus (pĕr′sē-ŭs *or* pĕr′sūs). [Gr.] Son of JUPITER and Danaë, the hero who slew the GORGON, MEDUSA. Whoever looked upon her face was turned to stone; but Perseus, being invisible in the helmet of Hades, looked at her in the reflection from his polished shield, seized her snaky locks, and cut off her head. A bronze statue of this, by Benvenuto Cellini, stands in the Loggia facing the great square in Florence, Italy.

Philomela (fĭl-ō-mē′lȧ). Daughter of Pandion, King of Athens, who, after suffering violation from Tereus, was changed to a nightingale, with her mournful song, *tereu.*

Phosphorus (fŏs′fŭr-ŭs). Light-bringer; the morning star.

Pluto (plū′tō). Son of SATURN and Ops, brother of JUPITER and NEPTUNE, gloomy god of HADES.

Plutus (plū′tŭs). God of wealth; represented

with a cornucopia, and blind, since his gifts were poorly bestowed.

Pomona (pō-mō′nȧ). Latin goddess of fruits and fruit-trees.

Poseidon (pŏ-sī′dŏn). See NEPTUNE.

Priam (prī′ăm). King of Troy, in Homer's ILIAD. When the Greeks had gained entrance by means of the WOODEN HORSE, the city was burned, and the aged Priam slain by Pyrrhos, the son of ACHILLES, who had been slain by Priam's son Paris.

Procrustes (prō-krŭs′tēz). A famous highwayman of Attica, who bound his victims to an iron bed, either stretching them or cutting off their legs to make them fit it. He was slain by THESEUS.

Prometheus (prō-mē′thḙ-ŭs). Son of Japetus, a Titan, who stole fire from heaven and bestowed it upon mankind. JUPITER, angered, had him chained to a rock on Mt. Caucasus, where a vulture eternally preyed upon his liver. Hercules killed the vulture and released him.

Psyche (sī′kḕ). A beautiful maiden, beloved by CUPID, and whom she loved without knowing his identity. Her curiosity resulted in his leaving her, and her ill-treatment by VENUS, his mother. But at last he married her and she was made immortal. Psyche is regarded as personifying the soul, immortalized by love.

Re′mus. Elder brother of ROMULUS, and slain by him for leaping scornfully over the walls of their new city, Rome.

Rhad′a-man′thus. One of the three judges of the infernal regions, famed for his strict justice.

Romulus (rŏm′ū-lŭs). Son of Mars and Ilia, saved from drowning with his twin brother, REMUS; they were suckled by a she-wolf, and became founders, and Romulus first king, of Rome.

rostrum (rŏs′trŭm). A pulpit, esp. a public pulpit or platform in the Roman Forum, which was decorated with the *rostra* (beaks) of war galleys captured in battle.

Salve (săl′vḕ). Latin "Hail!" a word of welcome often set in mosaic at the entrance of a home.

sardonic smile. A laugh (caused, it is supposed, by a plant of Sardinia) which was not only painful but fatal, and the grin or contortion of the face was like a snarl of contempt; so used by Homer.

Sarpedon (sȧr-pē′dŏn). A favorite of the gods, who aided the Trojans when Troy was besieged by the Greeks. He made great havoc in battle, but was slain by Patroclus.

Saturn (săt′ŭrn). Latin name for the Greek Kronos (Time), who devoured all his children but JUPITER, NEPTUNE, and PLUTO. Jupiter means *air*, Neptune *water*, and Pluto *the grave*, which Time cannot consume.

Sisyphus (sĭs′ĭ-fŭs). A crafty, greedy king of Corinth, who was killed by THESEUS, and was condemned in the other world to roll a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it instantly rolled back again, making his task endless.

Socrates. Most original Grecian sage and philosophic teacher of conversation (469–399 B. C.), whose ideas survive in the writings of his pupils, Plato and Xenophon.

Somnus. Son of EREBUS (darkness) and Nox (night), the god of sleep.

Stentor (stĕn′tôr). A Greek herald in the Trojan war, whose voice was as loud as those of fifty men combined; hence the phrase *stentorian* (very loud) *voice.*

Sybarite (sĭb′ȧ-rīt). One of the inhabitants of the city of Sybaris, famed for luxury and self-indulgence.

Tantalus (tăn′tȧ-lŭs). A Phrygian king, punished in Hades by being placed in a lake whose water reached his chin but receded when he tried to drink, while overhead hung fruit-laden branches which also evaded his reach.

Tartarus (tär′tȧ-rŭs). The part of the infernal regions where the wicked were punished.

Telemachus (tḗl-ḗm′ȧ-kŭs). In Homer's ODYSSEY, the son of ULYSSES and PENELOPE. He went in search of his father, found him not, but returned in time to help him slay the suitors who had been annoying his mother.

Terpsichore (tḗrp-sĭk′ō-rḕ). One of the nine Muses, — the muse of dancing.

Theseus (thē′sē-ŭs). Son of Ægeus, king of Athens, a hero who rid Attica of the robber PROCRUSTES and other evil-doers; slew the MINOTAUR in the Cretan labyrinth; ran off with ARIADNE, daughter of King MINOS; conquered the AMAZONS and married their queen, Hippolyta, and was variously celebrated.

Titans (tī′tănz). Gigantic sons of Cœlus (heaven) and Terra (earth), who, instigated by their mother, deposed their father and liberated from TARTARUS the hundred-handed giants and the CYCLOPS.

Triton (trī′tŏn). Son of NEPTUNE, represented as a man with a fish termination, upright in the water, blowing a conch shell for a horn as Neptune's trumpeter.

Ulysses (ū-lĭs′sēz). Latin name for Greek *Odysseus*, King of Ithaca, a small rocky island of Greece. In Homer's ILIAD he is represented as the shrewdest and craftiest strategist among the Greeks besieging Troy. After that war he had many strange adventures, wandering about the world, and was absent from his home twenty years, returning at last to his faithful wife, PENELOPE. See TELEMACHUS, MENTOR.

Uranus (ū′rȧ-nŭs). [Gr.] The sky; son or husband of Gaia (the earth), and father of SATURN or Kronos (time) and the TITANS; dethroned by SATURN.

Venus (vē′nŭs). The Latin goddess of love and beauty, identical with APHRODITE of the Greeks. Daughter of JOVE, wife of VULCAN, mother of CUPID, she was one of the most powerful and popular of the classic gods, and was represented by the poets as intimately

interested in the fortunes of men and women, especially as to their love affairs, while she had a good many of her own.

Vergil, or **Virgil**. Publius Vergilius Maro, a world-famous epic and idyllic Roman poet (70–19 B. C.).

Vesta (vĕs′tȧ). [L.] The virgin goddess of the home hearth, the fire upon it, and the family around it; identical with the Greek HESTIA; widely and fervently worshiped.

Vulcan (vŭl′kȧn). The Roman god of fire, who presided over the working of metals and forged the weapons of the gods.

Wooden Horse. In Homer's ILIAD, the colossal hollow figure of a horse, in which hid a number of Greeks. The Greek army and fleet then withdrew as if raising the siege, and the Trojans brought into their city the abandoned horse, — the Greeks issuing at night, opening the gates, and admitting their destroying army.

Xanthippe (zăn-thĭp′ē). Shrewish wife of Socrates.

Xanthos (zăn′thŏs) Achilles' horse in the Trojan war, that foretold his master's death.

Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn). Athenian general, pupil of Socrates, and author (445 ?–355 ? B. C.).

Zeus (zūs). *Gr.* The chief of the Olympian gods, father of gods and men, ruler of the sky and upper world; identical with the Roman JOVE OR JUPITER.

FAMOUS NAMES AND FAMILIAR PHRASES.

When a name is printed in SMALL CAPITALS, a reference to it will give further information The sounds of vowels in the pronunciation are as indicated at the foot of each page of the main Dictionary.

A.

Aaron. Brother of Moses, first high-priest of Israel.

Abaddon. The destroyer; the depth of hell. *Milton.*

Abdul-Hamid II. Sultan of Turkey from 1876 to 1909, when he was deposed.

Abélard. Famous French theologian and lover of Héloïse (1079-1142).

Abraham's bosom. Heavenly resting-place of the good.

Academy, The. Plato's school of philosophy at Athens.

Academy, French. A society of 40 members, called "the Immortals," founded by Richelieu (1635) for improving the national language. They elect a famous author to replace each deceased member, and "crown" literary works they deem worthy.

Acadia. Early name of Nova Scotia.

Adam's apple. Projection in the male throat, jocosely referred to a piece of the forbidden fruit.

Admirable Crichton, The. James Crichton (1560-1583), a remarkably accomplished Scottish scholar and adventurer.

Agnes, Saint. A Roman virgin and martyr, beheaded during Diocletian's reign.

Aidenn. Anglicized form for Arabic name of *Eden*, Paradise.

Alabama. Confederate privateer of English origin, commanded by Raphael Semmes, which preyed on American shipping during the Civil war, and was sunk by the *Kearsarge*, June 19, 1864.

Aladdin's window. A window in Aladdin's magic palace ("Arabian Nights") left unfinished, which the Sultan's treasury could not complete; any great work left incomplete and hard to finish by a lesser genius.

Albany Regency. A group of Democratic politicians in Albany, N. Y., who controlled the party (1820-1854).

Albert Memorial. Colossal bronze statue under stone canopy, erected in London by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort.

Aldine Press. Printing office established by Aldus Manutius in Venice about 1490, source of fine editions of the classics.

Alexandria. Famous seaport of Egypt, founded by Alexander, seat of Greek learning, celebrated for its vast library, which was destroyed B. C. 47 by fire.

Alhambra. Moorish citadel and palace (13th cent.) near Granada, Spain.

Allah. *Arabic.* God. **Allah akbar,** God is great, a Moslem war cry.

Allan-a-Dale. One of ROBIN HOOD'S men.

All Saints' Day. *Eccl.* Nov. 1. Day kept in honor of all saints.

All Souls' Day. *Eccl.* Nov. 2. Day of prayer for all souls in Purgatory.

Almack's. A gaming-club in London, 18th cent.

almighty dollar. Supposed object of American idolatry. *W. Irving.*

Alph. Sacred underground river, in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan."

Alsatia. Whitefriars district in London, long a sanctuary for insolvent debtors and lawbreakers.

alto-rilievo (ăl′tō-rē-lyā′vō). High relief; sculpture in which figures stand out high from a background.

Amazons. A legendary race of women warriors, who cut off their right breast for freedom with spear and bow.

amuck (*Malayan*, furious). A murderous frenzy common to the Malays, who *run amuck*, attacking all they meet.

ampersand. The character &.

Anabasis. Xenophon's account of the Greek expedition with Cyrus the Younger against the Persians, and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks.

Anacreontic. Poems in praise of love and wine, like those of Anacreon, Greek poet.

ancient régime. (*Fr. ancien régime*, the old order.) The political and social system in France before the Revolution.

Angelic Doctor, The. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), great Italian theologian.

Angelo, Saint, Castle of. A mausoleum in Rome, built by Emperor Hadrian, remodeled in the Middle Ages for a citadel.

Angelus, The. A prayer to the Virgin, morning, noon and night, at the sound of a bell.

Annunciation, Feast of the. Also called *Lady's Day. Eccl.* Commemorating the angelic announcement to the Virgin of the coming birth of Jesus.

Annus Mirabilis (Wonderful Year). Poem by Dryden on English victories in the Dutch war, and the London fire, in 1666.

anthology (flower gathering). A collection of poems.

Anthony, St. An Egyptian abbot (251-356) who performed miracles, esp. in healing an epidemic of erysipelas, called *St. Anthony's fire.*

Antonines, Age of the. Peaceful and prosperous reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius at Rome.

Antoninus, Wall of. Roman bulwark across Britain from Frith of Forth to Frith of Clyde, built in time of Antoninus Pius.

Apelles. Famous Greek painter.

Apollo Belvide're. Beautiful Greek statue of Apollo in the Vatican, Rome.

Appian Way. Paved highway from Rome to Brundusium, begun by Appius Claudius, 312 B. C.

Apples of Sodom. Fruit beautiful without but dust and ashes within.

arabesque. Decorative designs of Arabian or Moorish origin.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Collection of ancient Oriental tales. See SCHEHERAZADE.

Arcadia. An ideal land of simple delights, as of shepherds and shepherdesses; name given to divers poems and romances.

Arc de Triomphe de L'Étoile (*Fr.*, Arch of Triumph of the Star). A splendid monument at head of the CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES, Paris, where a number of avenues meet and cross.

Areop'agus. An Athenian court for trial of high crimes, on Mars' Hill.

argot (ar'go). Thieves' slang.

Arians. *Theol.* Followers of Arius (4th cent.) who held that the divine Son was similar to (not the same as) the Father, and subordinate.

Arlington House. Former home of Custis family, and residence of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on the hills across Potomac from Washington.

Armada, The Spanish. Great fleet sent by Philip II. of Spain agt. England (1588), defeated and dispersed.

Arnold von Winkelried. Swiss patriot, who at battle of Sempach (1386) made way for his charging comrades by gathering many spears into his own body.

Augustan Age. Reign of Augustus, first Roman emperor after his uncle Julius Cæsar, under whom peace ruled and Latin literature reached its highest point.

Auld Reekie (Old Smoky). Edinburgh.

Austerlitz, Sun of. The sun that scattered the fog before Napoleon's army, the morning of the battle of Austerlitz.

Avalon. The Celtic "Land of the Blessed," whither heroes were borne after death.

Ayrshire Bard, The. Robert Burns.

Azraël. Hebrew and Mohammedan angel of death, who awaits the departing soul.

B.

Baalbec. City of Baal or the Sun-god, in Syria, the extensive ruins of whose splendid temples are famous.

Babylon, The Modern. London.

Bacon, Delia. American authoress, who in 1857 originated discussion of the theory that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.

Bad Lands. Desert tracts in northwestern U. S.

Balaklava. Crimean seaport, near which several engagements were fought in Crimean war, esp. the charge of the Heavy Brigade, and the charge of the Light Brigade, of cavalry. See SIX HUNDRED.

Balmor'al Castle. A British royal residence in Scotland.

Bank of England. Chief British bank and government financial agent, in London.

Bard of Avon. Shakespeare, born at Stratford-on-Avon.

Barleycorn, John. Whiskey.

Barmecide Feast. A pleasing illusion; in "Arabian Nights" a rich Barmecide feasts a beggar on imaginary dishes; drinking the imaginary wine, the beggar feigns drunkenness, and is rewarded.

basilisk look. Fatal gaze of a fabled lizard; a look of hatred.

basso-relievo (bäs'so-rē-lyā'vo) or **bas-relief** (ba'rē-lēf). Low relief. Sculpture in which figures stand out but slightly from a background.

Bastille. Famous French state prison, destroyed in Revolution July 14, 1789.

Battery, The. Park at the S. end of Manhattan Island, N. Y., orig. site of a fortification.

Battle above the Clouds. Fight at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

Battle of Dorking. Fanciful description of a conquest of England, by Sir G. T. Chesney, 1871.

Battle of the Books. Prose Satire by Dryden on comparative merits of ancient and modern writings.

Beacon Street. Boston's aristocratic avenue along the Charles River.

Bear Flag Battalion. Company of rangers raised by Frémont in the fight for California.

Beauty and the Beast. Old fairy tale of lovely girl promising to marry an ugly beast to save her father, when beast changes to noble prince.

Bedlam. Corrupt pron. of the (Hospital of) Bethlehem, Eng., for the insane.

Beefeaters. British royal Yeomen of the Guard; also, one of the warders of the Tower of London.

Beefsteak Club. Title of several successive London clubs, for wit and dining.

Beël'zebub. Contemptuous Hebrew nickname. "Lord of flies," for Canaanitish *Baal*, "Lord of the High House."

beg the question, to. To take for granted what is to be proved.

Belgravia. Aristocratic quarter in London.

Belisa'rius. Great Byzantine general (505–565) who in old age was imprisoned, but not a blind beggar as has been told.

Belle Alliance (ăl-lĭ-äns'). A farm near Waterloo, where fiercest fight was made in that battle.

Belle France, La. Beautiful France, poetic name.

Belle Jardinière. Famous painting of Virgin, Child, and infant St. John, by Raphael, in the Louvre.

Bell-the-Cat. Archibald Douglas (d. 1514) who dared to act for removal of an obnoxious royal favorite; — in allusion to fabled fear of mice to put proposed bell on the cat to tell of her approach.

bell, the passing. Formerly tolled while one was dying.

Beloved Disciple. St. John.

Benedick. A confirmed bachelor about to

marry, from a character in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Benicia Boy. John C. Heenan, a pugilist born in Benicia, Cal.

Beranger (bā-rŏx-zha′). Celebrated French lyric poet (1786–1857).

Berenga′ria. Wife of Richard Cœur de Lion, in Scott's "Talisman."

Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth.

Bettina. Elizabeth von Arnim, a correspondent of Goethe.

Billingsgate. A London fishmarket; famed for the foul language of the fishwives.

Black Bess. Famous mare of Dick Turpin, the highwayman.

black death. The plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in 14th century.

Blackfriars Theater. Where Shakespeare and his contemporary players acted.

Black Friday. Sept. 26, 1869, day of financial panic in New York.

Black Hole of Calcutta. Indian dungeon 18 ft. square where 146 British prisoners were confined over night, all but 23 dead from suffocation in the morning.

Black Prince. Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., — from his black armor.

Black Republicans. Name given by Democrats to anti-slavery Republicans, before and during the Civil war.

Blavatsky, Madame. Russian traveler, and resident in India, founder of Theosophist Society, theosophical writer (1831–1891).

Blarney Stone. Stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to give power of smooth talk to whoever kisses it.

Bloody Mary. Mary, Queen of England (1553–58), a cruel persecutor of Protestants.

Bluebeard. A fictitious killer of seven wives, for their curiosity.

Blue Grotto. A beautiful cave in the rocky shore of Capri.

Blue Laws. Early rigorous Puritanical laws of Connecticut.

Blue Peter. A blue flag with white square in center, ship's signal for sailing.

Blue Stocking. Nickname of a feminine literary society in London (1750); a pedantic woman.

Boadice′a. A British warrior queen (62 A. D.) who headed revolt against the Romans.

Boer War. That waged by Great Britain against the Transvaal Republic (1899–1902) in South Africa, resulting in the annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain.

Bohemian. An unconventional free liver, artistic or literary.

Bois de Boulogne (bwä dĕ bū-lōn′). Celebrated park in Paris.

Bond Street. Former fashionable promenade in London, now fashionable shopping-place.

Book of Hours. Collection of prayers to be said at stated times.

Book of Mormon. The sacred book or bible of the Mormons or "Latter Day Saints."

Book of the Dead. Egyptian funeral ritual and collection of prayers, etc., for the soul's final safety.

Border States. Former northern tier of slave States — Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Boston (St. Botolph's town). An English seaport, after which Boston, Mass., was named.

Bourbon. Former French royal family, who clung to old-time usage; a dull conservative.

Bourgeois (bōōr′zhwä′). *Fr.* One of the middle or shop-keeping class, as between gentlemen and peasants.

Boulevard (bōōl′vär). In Paris, a broad avenue, orig. along the line of old ramparts or bulwarks.

Bourse. In Paris, the Stock Exchange.

Bow bells. Chimes of the Church of St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside, London, within whose sound all COCKNEYS are born.

Bowery, The. A former shady road, now a street of cheap, largely foreign, shops in New York.

boycott. To refuse to deal with, — from Capt. Boycott, an Irish land-agent, shunned by his neighbors.

Breeches Bible. A version (1560) in which Adam and Eve "made themselves breeches" of fig leaves (*Gen.* iii. 7).

Bride of the Sea. Venice.

Bridge of Sighs. High covered passageway between Ducal Palace in Venice (where courts were held) and the state prisons; similar bridge between criminal court building and city prison, New York.

British Museum. Great library and museum in London.

Broadway. New York's chief business street.

Brobdingnag. Country in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," where everything was on a gigantic scale.

Brook Farm. An unsuccessful communistic experiment at West Roxbury, Mass., original of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance."

Brother Jonathan. The United States, humorously personified.

Buckingham Palace. The royal residence in London.

buncombe, bunkum. Empty talk, for effect, — from a Congressman who insisted on making a useless speech, not for Congress but "for Buncombe," his North Carolina county.

Bunker Hill Monument. A granite shaft in Charlestown, Mass., commemorating the fight bet. Americans and British, June 17, 1775.

buskin, to wear the. To act in tragedy, as wearing the half-boot typical of it, worn by tragic actors of Greece and Rome. Cf. SOCK.

buzzard dollar. Nickname for U. S. silver dollar, with an eagle on it.

C.

cache (cash). *Fr.* A hidden store of provisions, etc., left by explorers for their return needs.

cachet (cash-ā′), **lettres de.** (*Fr.*, Sealed letters.) Warrants for imprisonment, usually in the BASTILLE, bearing the royal seal of France, but left blank as to name of prisoner — used for private revenges.

Ça ira (sä ē-rä′) (It will go). French revolutionary song.

Camelot. Legendary site of King Arthur's court and his famous ROUND TABLE.

Campagna (kăm-păn′yà). A plain surrounding Rome, once inhabited, now empty and malarious.

Campanile (kăm-păn-ē′lē). A bell-tower: **a** A beautiful one built by Giotto (1334) in Florence. **b** A stately one in Venice (16th cent.), which collapsed in 1902, but was rebuilt.

Carbonari. Secret Italian republican political societies (about 1810–1820).

Carmagnole (kär-măn-yōl′). French revolutionary song and dance, rivaling ÇA IRA.

Carnival. Time of merrymaking before Lent; any gay festival.

Cartoons of Raphael. Designs for tapestry, now in South Kensington Museum, London.

Casa Guidi (kä-sä gwē′dē). House in Florence, where Mrs. Browning lived when writing her poem "Casa Guidi Windows."

Castle Garden. An old circular fort at the BATTERY, New York, later used as an opera-house, then as an immigrant station, and now as an aquarium.

Catacombs. Underground cemeteries, with passages and chapels, used for burial and for refuge by early Christians.

Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Mrs. Humorous take-offs of lectures from wife to husband, after the bed-curtains are drawn, by Douglas Jerrold.

Cecilia, Saint. A Roman Christian martyr, of great musical gifts, held as patroness of sacred music.

Cenci, Beatrice (bā-ä-trē′chē chĕn′chē). Daughter of a vile patrician of Rome whose cruelties and vices incited his wife and children to have him killed. Beatrice and others were hanged. Shelley's "The Cenci" treats of the tragedy. There is a portrait of Beatrice formerly attributed to Guido Reni.

Central Park. Chief park in New York: length 2½ miles; area 840 acres.

Champ de Mars (chäN de mär) (Field of Mars). Great plain in Paris for military maneuvers.

Champs Élysées (chaN-zā-lē-zā′) (Elysian Fields). Splendid avenue in Paris from Place de la Concorde to the ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

Charing Cross. A stone cross in London, one of 13 erected by Edward I. (1291) in memory of Queen Eleanor along the funeral route from where she died in Lincolnshire to Westminster; now in yards of S. E. Railway Co., who restored it.

Charter Oak. Formerly stood in Hartford, Conn., said to be where the Conn. charter was hidden when Gov. Andros demanded it for recall (1688).

Chauvinism. Vainglorious patriotism; — from Chauvin, an absurd devotee of Napoleon.

Cheapside. A famous trading street of old London, still a busy thoroughfare.

Chevy Chase. Stirring old ballad, recounting a battle resulting from a hunting by English among the Scottish Cheviot Hills.

Chiltern Hundreds. A nominal office which a Member of Parliament "accepts," enabling him, as an office-holder, to resign his seat — not otherwise permitted.

Cid, The. Don Ruy Diaz de Bivar; great Spanish hero in Moorish wars (1040–1099).

Cimmerian darkness. Gloom of a foggy region described by Homer.

Cincinnati, Society of the. Benevolent order of Am. Revolutionary officers (1783) who, like Cincinnatus of Rome, left civil for military life. It still survives in several branches of descendants.

Citizen King, The. Louis Philippe.

City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia.

City of Churches. Brooklyn, N. Y.

City of Magnificent Distances. Washington, D. C.

Cockaigne, Land of. Imaginary land of idle luxury, with houses of cake and rivers of wine.

Cockney. One born in London City (East end, "within sound of Bow bells"), showing its habits, dialect, etc., ignorant of all outside it.

Colonne Vendôme (vôn′dōm′). Column erected by Napoleon in Place Vendôme, Paris, decorated with spiral bronze military scenes, made from captured cannon, pulled down by the communists (1871) but reërected.

Colossus of Rhodes. An image 105 ft. high, which stood at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes (about 280 B. C.).

Commune. French Revolutionary government (1792–94); also, French insurrectionary government at Paris after German war (1871)

Copernican System. Theory of Copernicus (Prussia, 1473–1543) that the daily revolutions of the earth accounted for the apparent motions of sun and stars, and that earth and planets circle the sun; superseding the PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM.

Copperheads. Northern politicians with Southern sympathies during the Civil war.

Corn-law Rhymer. Ebenezer Elliott (1781–1849).

Corn Laws. English customs duties on imported grain, making food dear for the poor. Repealed after violent agitation.

Corso Principal thoroughfare of Rome, the *course* for carnival processions and races.

Covent Garden. A famous London locality, in the 13th cent. the garden of a convent, but for hundreds of years built around with coffee houses, taverns, market, theater, and other popular resorts.

Coventry, To send to. To shun, refuse to associate with, cut socially; origin not known.

Crapaud (krä-pō′), **Johnny** (Johnny Frog). Nickname for the French.

crocodile tears. Hypocritical weeping, — from the fable of the crocodile's weeping as he eats.

curfew (cover fire). In the Middle Ages, ringing of a bell at 8 o'clock for fires to be covered and people to stay in doors.

Cynic. One of the Greek philosophers who held self-control the essence of virtue, and pleasure an evil; a misanthrope.

D.

Dago. Prob. corruption of *Diego* (d'yā′go) a common Spanish name, popularly applied also to Italians and Portuguese.

Damocles, Sword of. Anxiety. Dionysius I., king of Syracuse, envied by the courtier Damocles, invited him to a feast, but over the guest's place hung a sword suspended by a single hair.

Dandie Dinmont. A jolly farmer in Scott's "Guy Mannering," whose two terriers, *Mustard* and *Pepper*, began the stock bearing their master's name.

Darby and Joan. An old and happy married pair.

Dark and Bloody Ground Early name for Indian-haunted Kentucky.

Dartmoor. A vast rocky moor in Devonshire, Eng., containing a military prison.

Darwinism. Theory of the origin and perpetuation of different species of plants and animals from one or a few common ancestors, by *natural selection* and accumulation of slight differences — *evolution* instead of *creation* of species — as propounded by Charles R. Darwin (1859).

Davy Jones. *To go to Davy Jones's locker* is sailor phrase for drowning.

De profundis ("*Out of the depths* have I cried unto thee"), beginning of 130th Psalm.

Debatable Land. Border-land between England and Scotland, formerly claimed by both, and well "debated" with the sword.

Defender of the Faith. Title conferred upon Henry VIII. of England (1521) by Pope Leo X. for a religious treatise.

Delphin Classics. A fine edition of Latin works made "in usum Delphini," *for the use of the Dauphin*, or eldest son of Louis XIV. of France.

Dies Iræ (Day of wrath). Beginning of a famous Latin hymn on the Last Judgment, by Thomas de Célano.

Directory, The The five men who ruled revolutionary France (the First Republic) from 1795 to 1799.

Dixie's Land. Orig., the place of an indulgent New York slaveholder named Dixie; later, the slave States, south of MASON AND DIXON'S LINE, — praised in negro songs, one of which became identified with the Confederate cause in the Civil war.

Dizzy. Nickname for Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

doctrinaire. An unpractical theorist; name applied by extreme French royalists and republicans to limited monarchists.

Doe, John. Fictitious plaintiff in ejectment suits; John Doe *versus* RICHARD ROE.

Domesday, or Doomsday, Book. Record of English landed estates under William the Conqueror (1086).

Don Juan. A legendary Spanish libertine, killed for his crimes. Hero of Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni," and of divers poems, plays, and romances.

Don Quixote (dŏn kē-hō′tē). Romance by the Spanish author Cervantes, named from its hero, Don Quixote de la Mancha, a half-crazed but noble-spirited knight, who seeks chivalrous adventure but meets comical misadventure.

Donnybrook Fair. An annual Irish fair famous for fighting and loose conduct; abolished 1855.

Douay Bible. English version from Latin Vulgate for Roman Catholics. The New Testament was published at Rheims, 1582, the Old, at Douai, France, 1609–10.

Downing Street. A London street containing the government offices — treasury, foreign, colonial, etc.; hence, popularly, the Administration.

Drury Lane. One of the chief London theaters, from 1663.

Dulcinea del Toboso. Milkmaid, chosen as his lady-love by DON QUIXOTE; hence, *Dulcinea*, a sweetheart.

Dunciad. Pope's satirical poem on dunces.

Dying Gladiator or **Gaul.** Fine antique marble statue in Capitoline Museum, Rome.

E.

East, The. Countries E. and S. E. of Europe, as Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, Persia, India; the *Far East*, China and Japan.

Ecce Homo. "Behold the Man," Pilate's words, title of painting of the thorn-crowned Christ.

École des Beaux Arts (bō-zär′). School of the Fine Arts, in Paris, — great training school for painters, sculptors, architects, etc.

École Polytechnique. Polytechnic or Engineering School in Paris, civil and military.

El Dorado (The gilded). An imaginary land of medieval fancy, abounding in gold.

Elevation of the Cross. Famous painting of the Crucifixion by Rubens in Antwerp cathedral.

Elgin Marbles. Fragments of Greek statuary, chiefly from the frieze and pediment of the PARTHENON, Athens, brought to England by Lord Elgin (1801–3), now in British Museum.

Elzevir. A family of famous Dutch printers who published fine editions of Latin and French authors (1580–1712).

Escorial. Great Spanish structure near Madrid — palace, monastery, church, and royal mausoleum.

Eternal City, The. Rome.

Ettrick Shepherd. James Hogg, Scottish poet.

Eureka (I have found it). Triumph at a discovery; attributed to Archimedes, when he learned how to test the gold in King Hiero's crown.

Excalibur. The sword of King Arthur.

Expounder of the Constitution. Daniel Webster.

extreme unction. *R. C. Ch.* Sacrament of anointing with consecrated oil at point of death, in token of remission of sins.

F.

Fabian policy. That of delay, as practiced by Quintus Fabius, Roman general, who avoided battles and tired his enemy out in skirmishes.

Faërie Queene. Allegorical poem of knighthood by Edmund Spenser (1590–96).

Fairmount Park. In Philadelphia, with about 2,800 acres. Centennial Exposition of 1876 held there.

Faneuil Hall A Boston market-house, with

public assembly hall, famous for patriotic meetings during the Revolution.

Farmer George. King George III. of England, —from his favorite pursuit.

Farnese (fär-nā'sē) **Bull.** Great marble antique group, of Dirce (dŭr'sē) being bound to a bull's horns by sons of An-tī'o-pe, in Nat. Museum, Naples.

Fata Morgana. A mirage, esp. one noticed in the Strait of Messina.

Father. An originator, protector, or distinguished exemplar; as, *Father of Angling*, Isaak Walton; *of English Poetry*, Chaucer; *of History*, Herodotus; *of his Country*, George Washington; *of Lies*, Satan; *of Waters*, the Mississippi, etc.

Fathers of the Church. *Eccl.* Early Christian writers, accepted as authoritative sources of history and doctrine.

Faubourg. Orig. a suburb, now a city district; as, in Paris, *Faubourg St. Antoine*, the workingman's region; *Faubourg St. Germain*, the aristocratic residence region.

Fenian Brotherhood. Association of Irishmen (N. Y., 1857, but widespread) for freeing Ireland.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. A plain in France where Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France met, with splendid ceremonial.

Fifth Avenue. Famous New York residential street, 6½ miles long, the lower half gradually opening to fine stores.

Fifth-Monarchy Men. Fanatical English sect, during the Commonwealth, who would forcibly bring in the fifth monarchy, as foretold by prophet Daniel.

Fighting Bob. Nickname of Adm. Robley D. Evans.

Fighting Joe. Nickname of Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Five Nations (*The*). Indian Iroquois confederacy in New York State (16th, 17th, and 18th centuries), — Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards including Tuscaroras.

Five Points. A New York City locality once criminal and dangerous, now given to wholesale trade.

Flagellants. Fanatics of 13th and 14th centuries who scourged themselves bloodily to appease divine wrath.

Fleet Prison (*The*). A former state prison and later debtors' prison in London, demolished 1846, nearly 800 years old.

Fleet Street. A busy London thoroughfare continuing the Strand.

Flora Temple. An American trotting mare (1845) long holding the world's record of 2.19¾.

Flowery Kingdom (*The*). China, so self-named, as being the most civilized nation.

Flying Dutchman. A fabled Dutch mariner or his specter ship, doomed to sail stormy seas till judgment-day.

Fornarina (The bakeress or baker's daughter). A painting by Raphael, supposed to be portrait of his mistress.

Fortunatus. Hero of a medieval tale, who receives a purse never emptied and a cap of invisibility.

Forum. An ancient market-place and center of popular gatherings in Rome. There were four, the largest and most famous being the *Forum Romanum*.

Fourierism. Coöperative socialism, as proposed by Charles Fourier (1772–1837), to live in phalanxes of about 2,000, having all things in common, mutual personal attraction forming the family groups.

Francis of Assisi, St. A pious Italian monk, preacher, and founder of the Franciscan Order (1210).

Francis Xavier, St. A great Spanish Jesuit (1506–1552) of high culture, missionary to the East Indies, where he died.

Froissart (frwa'sär), **Jean.** A French historian, who wrote the "Chronicles of France, England, Scotland, and Spain," from 1332 to 1400. He died 1410.

Funk, Peter One hired to bid at auctions; a mock auction.

Fusi-yama, or **Fugi-san.** A conical mountain peak, extinct volcano, 12,365 ft. high, 75 miles from Tokio, Japan, often pictured in Japanese art.

G.

Gabriel. Name of an archangel represented as ministering to man, — interpreting Daniel's visions, announcing to Mary the birth of Jesus, dictating the Koran to Mohammed, etc.

Gadshill. A hill near Rochester, Eng., where *Falstaff* met the "men in buckram," and where Charles Dickens lived and died.

Galen. Great Greek physician and philosopher, abt. 130 A. D.

Galignani's Messenger. A journal in English published many years in Paris.

genre (zhänr') **painting.** Depiction of scenes from every-day life.

George, St. A Roman military officer and Christian martyr (303 A. D.) of whose brave exploits there were many tales, esp. of his slaying a fierce dragon. In the 14th century he was chosen as patron saint of England.

gerrymander. To divide a region into election or other districts so as to profit one party and damage the other; — named after Gov. Gerry of Mass., where the trick was first performed.

Ghetto. Quarter of a town, esp. in Italy, where the Jews were segregated.

Ghibelline. Medieval upholders of the German Empire in Italy. See GUELPH.

Ginx's Baby. A notable story by Edward Jenkins (1870) depicting the evil effects of pauperism.

Girondists. Moderate republicans in the French Revolutionary legislative assembly, 1791.

Globe Theater. A summer open-air theater in London, where Shakespeare acted and for which (and BLACKFRIARS) he wrote his plays.

Gobelin tapestry. Made at the Gobelin est. in Paris, founded as a dyehouse (1575) and made a government manufactory by Louis XIV. (1662).

Godiva, Lady. Countess of Chester, whose husband offered to remove heavy tax if she would ride naked through Coventry, which she did, the people staying indoors — except "Peeping Tom," who was stricken blind for it.

Gog and Magog. Two colossal wooden statues in the Guildhall, London.

Golden Gate. Entrance to San Francisco harbor, so named by John C. Frémont.

Golden Horn. A branch of the Bosporus, dividing Constantinople into its Turkish and European quarters, and forming the harbor.

Golden House. Palace of Nero in ancient Rome.

Gordon Riots. Anti-popery mob-rising (1780) in London; Lord George Gordon was charged with inciting it. See Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Gotham. Nickname for New York.

Gracchi, The. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, whose mother Cornelia showed them when boys as her "jewels," and who rose to great political distinction.

Grand Old Man. Popular name for Wm. E. Gladstone, the famous English statesman.

Grand Prix (prē). Race for three-year-olds at Longchamps, France; prize 20,000 francs.

Grand Prix de Rome. Annual prize in the École des Beaux Arts, giving the winner four years of study in Rome.

Great Commoner (*The*). William Pitt, before he was Earl of Chatham.

Great Eastern. Known for many years as the largest steamship ever built, 680 ft. long, tonnage 19,000; launched 1858, broken up 1886. But the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* (Cunard line) of 1906 are 790 ft. long, with tonnage 32,500.

Great Pyramid, The. Near Ghizeh, Egypt, of Cheops, about 3,000 B. C., orig. 482 ft. high, estimated to contain 2,300,000 stone blocks averaging 40 cu. ft. each. It occupies about 13 acres. See Pyramid.

greenbacks. U. S. Treasury notes, backs printed in green ink.

Green Isle, The. Ireland.

Green Vault. A museum in the Dresden royal palace, orig. decorated in green.

Greenwich. A town 5 miles S. E. St. Paul's, London, famed for its Royal Observatory (from which longitude — "E. or W. from Greenwich" — is measured by English-speaking countries), its Hospital, and its Naval School.

Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, N. Y., 400 acres in beautiful maintenance.

Gregorian calendar. The one now in general use, as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. (1582).

Gretna Green. A hamlet in Scotland, near the English border, formerly known for runaway marriages, which in 1856 were made legally invalid unless one party was a Scottish resident.

Grub Street. A London street once inhabited by petty, needy writers.

Guelphs. From 12th to 15th cent. the Church party in Italy, opposed to the rule of the German Emperor. See Ghibelline.

Guildhall. The great city hall of London, built 1411, restored after fire of 1666.

Gunpowder Plot, The. A plot to blow up King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament house, London, Nov. 5, 1605. Guy Fawkes was arrested as he was about to fire the train.

H.

habeas corpus (that you have the body). Any of several writs directing the production of an imprisoned person before a court, for inquiry into the cause of arrest and other purposes, thus enforcing the law of personal liberty.

Hail Columbia! An unpoetic but patriotic American song, written by Joseph Hopkinson, 1798.

Halcyon. Peaceful. The halcyon (kingfisher) was anciently fabled to brood its eggs in a floating nest at sea, and during that time to calm the waves.

Half Moon. The Dutch ship in which Henry Hudson crossed the Atlantic and discovered the Hudson river (1609).

handicap. An artificial disadvantage imposed upon a superior contestant to make the contest more even, — as weight on a faster horse, discounted score to a better billiard player, etc.

Hanseatic League. A confederation of free German cities, called *Hanse towns*, reaching its highest power in 14th and 15th cents., and having affiliations in other lands, for protection of trade and mutual defense against aggression.

Harlequin. The clown in pantomime, who is depicted as dressed in parti-colored tights, with a sword of lath, and is active and full of amusing tricks.

harvest moon. The moon near the full in autumn, about the equinox, when it rises only a few minutes later each night.

Heathen Chinee. A shrewd Chinese, in Bret Harte's poem, "Plain Language from Truthful James."

Hedda Gabler. A selfish, remorseless woman, whose name gives title to one of Henrik Ibsen's noted plays.

Hegi'ra. Flight of Mohammed from Mecca, 622 A. D.; any sudden departure.

Helicon. A mountain supposed by the Greeks to be the abode of Apollo and the Muses.

hell. As used in the Apostles' Creed ("He [Christ] descended into hell"), it means the unseen world, place of departed spirits.

hempen collar. The hangman's rope.

Herne the Hunter. A wild huntsman famed in the traditions of Windsor Forest.

High Bridge. A viaduct and aqueduct at 175th St., New York, bringing Croton water across Harlem river.

Highland Mary. Name applied to two Scottish sweethearts of Robert Burns.

high places. In the Old Testament, natural or artificial mounds on which idolatrous worship was offered.

hob-nob. To drink cozily together, near the *hob*

(for heating) with the *nob* (little round table) between; to be friendly or confidential.

Hobson's choice. This or none; from an innkeeper who kept many horses for hire, but always made a customer take the one nearest the stable door.

hocus pocus. Mock Latin words used by conjurers; hence, trickery.

hoi polloi. Greek words, meaning the many, the multitude, the common people.

Hold the fort. Famous phrase signaled by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Corse from Kenesaw Mountain in 1864: "Hold the fort; I am coming."

Holy Alliance. League of 1816 between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Holy Land, The. For *Christians*, Palestine; *Mohammedans*, Mecca; *Buddhists*, India; *Ancient Greeks*, Elis.

Holy Week. The last seven days of Lent; Passion Week, beginning with Palm Sunday.

Honi soit qui mal y pense (ō′nē swä kē măl ē päns). Motto of the Order of the Garter, — "Shame to him who thinks shame." At a court ball of Edward III. the Countess of Salisbury's blue ribbon garter slipped off, but the king bound it around his own knee, with the above exclamation, and founded the Order as the highest English honor.

honors of war. Permission to a force surrendering after a brave fight to keep their arms.

horn-book. A child's primer, being a sheet of paper printed with the alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, and the digits, mounted on a thin board (about 6 × 9 in., with handle) and kept clean by a sheet of thin transparent horn.

Host, The. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* The consecrated wafer of the Eucharist, — *Host* meaning *victim*.

hot cross buns. Orig., the round bun in ancient Rome, made by the priests, stood for Diana the moon, and the cross, its four quarters; in England the buns are made for Good Friday and the cross is the Christian symbol.

Hôtel des Invalides (ō-tĕl′ dāz ăn-vă-lēd′). Retreat for infirm and disabled soldiers in Paris. Architecturally fine, with interesting museum, and crypt containing Napoleon's tomb.

Hôtel de Ville (ō-tĕl′ dĕ vēl). Town or city hall, in France and Belgium.

houris. Beautiful-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise — 72 to each true believer.

hue and cry. Orig., shouting in pursuit of a thief; any outcry of alarm.

Hundred Days, The. March 20, 1815, when Napoleon reached Paris from Elba, to June 28, date of his abdication.

hunter's moon. The moon following the HARVEST MOON.

I.

Ibsenism. The dramatic purpose in plays of the Swedish Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906), who satirizes the hypocrisies of society.

icon, ikon. *Eastern Ch.* An image, statue, or picture of Christ, Virgin, or saint.

Iconoclasts. Image-breakers; eccl. reformers in the 8th and 9th centuries who opposed the worship of icons or ikons, and in the 16th and 17th centuries who destroyed images and pictures in the churches.

Immaculate Conception. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* The dogma (1854) that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

Immortals. See ACADEMY, THE FRENCH.

improvisators. Persons (orig. in Italy) who utter verses impromptu.

Index, The. *Rom. Cath. Ch. Index librorum prohibitorum*, list of books, and *index expurgatorius*, list of passages in books, that Catholics are forbidden to read.

India proof. Proof impression of an engraving on India paper — fine, absorbent Chinese or Japanese paper.

Indian file. One by one, like N. Am. Indians.

infallibility. Of the (*Rom. Cath.*) Church, correctness of its doctrine; of the Pope (1870), correctness of his decisions in faith and morals.

Inns of Court. Four London law societies, having exclusive right to admit to the bar; also their buildings, orig. for their students, now for law offices (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn).

Inquisition. *R. C. Ch.* A tribunal for discovering and punishing heretics, chiefly active (16th and 17th cents.) in Spain, Portugal, and parts of Italy. Official title, *The Holy Office*.

Interpreter, The. Personification of the Holy Spirit, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

iota. The smallest Greek letter — *i*; a very little; the least possible.

Iron Duke. The inflexible Duke of Wellington (1769–1852).

Iron Maiden. A torture-box in Nuremberg, studded with iron spikes within, that clasped the victim.

Iron Mask, Man in the. Unknown prisoner in the Bastille, who wore a black velvet mask (d. 1703).

Iseult or **Isolde.** Legendary wife of King Mark of Cornwall, who loved Tristram or Tristan, heroine of romance and of Wagner's opera "Tristan und Isolde."

Ithuriel's spear. Lance of the angel Ithuriel, a touch of which exposed deceit.

J.

Jack. Nickname for John; also, any of various doers of small jobs; as: *J.-at-a-pinch*, a helper at need; *J. Ketch*, the hangman; *J. Tar*, a sailor; *J. at-all-Trades, Master-of-None*, a general tinker; etc.

Jack. A small flag, in many countries the part of the national standard containing the canton: as, *American*, the blue ground and white stars; *British*, the St. George's and St. Andrew's crosses of the United Kingdom.

Jack and Jill. A lover and his lass.

Jacobins. A society of radical democrats in France (1789).

Jacobite. An adherent of James (Jacobus) II. of England after his abdication, or of his descendants, the Stuarts, after the revolution (1689).

Jacquerie. Bloody insurrections of French peasants (1358) who were told they would be

led by *Jacques Bonhomme* (*Johnny Goodman* — Fr. slang for *no one*).

Janizaries. A body of Turkish infantry (14th to 19th cent.).

Jardin des Plantes (zhâr-dăn dĕ plänt). Parisian botanical and zoölogical gardens.

Jekyll, Dr., and Mr. Hyde. Tale by R. L. Stevenson, showing the good and the evil tendencies in each person.

Jerusalem Delivered. An epic poem of the Crusades, by Torquato Tasso (1544–95).

Jessamy Bride (*The*). Mary Horneck, beloved by Oliver Goldsmith, married to W. Gwynn.

Jew, The Wandering Legendary servant of Pilate, who struck Jesus to hasten him on the way to Calvary, and to whom Jesus said, "I go quickly, but tarry thou till I come again." He was supposed to be rejuvenated every 100 years, at the age of 30, and to wander wearily about the world.

jingoism. The spirit of war-brag; originating in a popular song, when Beaconsfield sent a fleet to Turkish waters to oppose Russia (1878).

Jinn, or **Djin.** Arabic name for a kind of demon, good and evil.

Joan, Pope. A fictitious female pope, between Leo IV. and Benedict III. (about 855).

Job. Personification of patience and poverty.

Job's Comforter. A pretended sympathizer, who yet declares trouble to be the fault of the sufferer.

John Bull. Nickname for England, or the typical Englishman.

Johnny Reb. Civil War nickname for the Southerners.

Jonathan. Nickname for Americans. See BROTHER JONATHAN.

Jordan. Poetical term for death, that separates Christians from the "Promised Land."

Jubilee. *Hebrew.* Every 50th year among the Jews, when land was restored to those who had lost it, debts were canceled, Hebrew slaves liberated, etc.: the 50th anniversary of any event; *R. C. Ch.*, every 25th year, when remission of penalty for sin is granted.

Junius. Anonymous writer of a series of severe political Letters against the British ministry (1768–72).

jury mast. Perh. a corruption of *joury* = a mast for a day, a temporary mast.

K.

Ka me, ka thee. You help me and I'll help you.

Ka'aba, or **Ca'aba.** The holiest of Mohammedan shrines, at Mecca, containing the sacred black stone said to have fallen from heaven.

Kail-yard School. Cabbage- or Kitchen-garden School, a group of writers depicting lowly Scottish life, with much dialect; as, Ian Maclarin and J. M. Barrie.

kamsin, or **khamsin.** A hot simoom from the Sahara.

Kansas, Bleeding. Named from the bloody war between its pro-slavery and free-state settlers.

Karma. Buddhistic fate, or inevitable consequence of every act.

Kendal green. Cloth for foresters, made in Kendal, England, such as Robin Hood's men wore.

Kensington. A suburb of London, containing the famous *K. Gardens*, the *K. Palace*, and *Holland House*, once a great social center.

Khorassan, The Veiled Prophet of. An Arabic prophet-chief, who, being deformed, veiled his face to shade his followers from the dazzling splendor of his face; title of poem by Thomas Moore.

Kilkenny cats. Who fought till only their tails were left.

King Cotton. Cotton, being chief staple of the South and chief manufacture of England, was deemed, before the Civil War, to dominate the situation.

King Log. A quiet king, whom his people [the frogs] thought stupid; and **King Stork,** a strenuous king, whom they found to be a tyrant.

King-maker, The. Earl of Warwick (1420–71) who was chief influence in deposing Henry VI., crowning Edward IV., and restoring Henry again.

King of Yvetot (ēv′tō). The ruler of Yvetot, a small French seigniory, was called "King," but spent his worthless time in pleasure; hence, a little man of large pretensions.

King's evil. Scrofula, thought to be curable by royal touch.

kiss the gunner's daughter. To be tied to a cannon aboard ship, and flogged.

Kit-Cat Club. A famous London club of wits and politicians (1703–33).

Knickerbocker, Diedrich. Imaginary author of Irving's "History of New York" in the Dutch régime; hence, families descended from the New York Dutch.

Kobold. *German.* A friendly house-spirit; same as Eng. *Robin Goodfellow*, Scotch *Brownie*, etc.

Kohinoor (Mountain of Light). A famous diamond from India, belonging to the British crown.

Koran. The sacred book of Mohammed, revealed to him from heaven, the religious basis of all his followers.

kraal (kräl). A South African village.

Kremlin. The citadel of Moscow, a fortified inclosure, containing palaces, cathedrals, churches, convents, an arsenal, the treasury, and incalculable riches.

Kyrie eleison (*Gr.*; Lord have mercy upon us): the first words of a brief petition used variously in the Eastern, Roman, and Anglican churches.

L.

Laconic. Brief and pithy, as the Laconian (Spartan) speech was said to be.

Lais. A beautiful Greek courtesan.

Lake School. A group of English poets — chiefly Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey — who lived in the Lake district.

Lalla Rookh. Beautiful Oriental heroine of Moore's poem of that name.

Land of Beulah. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Prog-

ress," the land of peaceful rest, this side the river of death, where Christians await their summons to the Celestial City.

Land of Cakes. Scotland, with its oatmeal.

lang syne. *Scotch.* Long since; in days gone by.

Laodiceans. Certain early Christians, censured as lukewarm in their religion.

Last of the Mohicans. The young Indian chief, Uncas, in Cooper's novel of the above title.

Last Judgment. Frequent theme of painters, esp. the frescoes of Michael Angelo (1475–1564) in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, at Rome.

Last Supper. Frequent theme of painters, esp. the fresco of Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in Milan.

Lateran, The. Ancient palace of the Popes in Rome, now a museum.

Latin Quarter. Region in Paris, S. of the Seine, near the SORBONNE, for centuries the dwelling-place of students and artists.

Laughing Philosopher. Democritus of Abdera, who satirized folly.

Laureate. A poet appointed by the British sovereign, as superexcellent in his art, to compose odes, hymns, etc., on national occasions.

Leaning Tower. There are several, the most famous is at Pisa, Italy, which leans about 14 ft. in 178 ft. of height.

leap year. Every year divisible by four, occurring every fourth year, in which another day (29th) is added to February.

Learned Blacksmith. Elihu Burritt, an American linguist (1811–79).

Legion of Honor. A French order of military and civil merit, founded by Napoleon (1802).

Lent. Saxon name for spring, because the days *lengthen; Eccl.* the great spring fast of 40 days preceding the joy of Easter.

lex talionis. Law of retaliation; tit for tat.

Libby Prison. An old tobacco warehouse in Richmond, Va., in the Civil War a military prison.

Lilliput. The country of the pygmies, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Limbo. A medieval notion of a place near Hell where good heathens, unbaptized infants, and others of neutral moral condition were kept; a waste-basket.

Lingua Franca. A hybrid dialect used by Latin nations with Greeks, Orientals, etc.

Lion and Unicorn. Heraldic supports (*lion*, England, *unicorn*, Scotland) of the royal arms since 1603, when the kingdoms were united.

lion's share. Nearly all, — referring to Æsop's fable of the beasts' hunting party, when the lion claimed three quarters of the game and offered to dispute the other with any.

Little Corporal, The. Affectionate soldiers' nickname for Bonaparte (he was about 5 ft. 2 in.).

Little Englanders. Those who object to British imperial extension.

Little Giant, The. Stephen A. Douglas.

Little Peddlington. The village of cant, quackery, and egotism, — from a satire by John Poole.

Little Phil. Soldiers' nickname for Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

loaves and fishes. Material gain; political spoil, — from those that followed Jesus for what they could get.

Lombard Street. The financial center of London, corresponding to *Wall St.*, N. Y.

Lone Star State. Texas, with one star in its flag.

Long Parliament. The English Parliament that convened in 1640, and, with "purging" and changes, continued the war against the king and was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653.

Lorelei. A dangerous rock on the Rhine, fabled to be haunted by a siren who lured sailors to destruction.

Lothario. A gay libertine.

Lotus-eaters. In Greek legend, people who ate the fruit of the lotus-tree and forgot home and country in dreamy content.

Louvre. In Paris, an ancient castle, enlarged and beautified as a palace in successive centuries, now the most famous museum of art in the world, also containing public offices.

loving cup. A cup of wine, passed from hand to hand for friendly comradeship in drinking, — a very ancient custom, Hebraic, Christian, Medieval, barbarian, ecclesiastical, modern; a cup fitted for such custom, with two or more handles, now usually presented as a token of regard.

low mass. *R. C. Ch.* A mass without singing.

Loyal Legion. *Military Order of the L. L. of the United States*, an order the Companions of which served as commissioned officers in the Federal armies during the Civil War; their eldest sons are now also admitted.

Lusiad. Poem by Camoëns (1572) relating the conquests of the Lusians or Portuguese in the Indies and elsewhere.

lustrum. A period of 5 years, from the periodical sacrificial purification of the Romans at such intervals.

lynch law. Mob-law, — various origins given.

lynx-eyed Having acute sight.

M.

Mab, Queen. The fairies' mid-wife, who delivers the human fancy of its dreams, — *queen* meaning not ruler, but woman. Sometimes called *Mistress Mab.*

macadamize. To build a road of broken stone, — introduced by Sir John L. Macadam.

macaronic verse. Made by a jumble of Latin, mock-Latin, and a modern language.

Maccabees, The. A family of Jewish patriots, named Asmonæus, who led a revolt against the Syrians (175–164 B. C.), one of whom, Judas, was called Maccabeus, *the Hammer*, and the name clung to the family.

Machiavellism. Diplomatic chicanery, — from Niccolo Machiavelli (1469–1527) a famous Italian statesman, whose wily political maxims in his treatise, "The Prince," have identified him with such policies.

Madman, The. *Of Macedonia*, Alexander the Great; *of the North*, Charles XII. of Sweden.

Madonna (*Ital.;* My lady). Term used in Italian, as in other languages, for social courtesy, but also esp. applied to the Virgin Mary, — in this sense, the theme of countless paintings, the most admired of which are those by Raphael.

Maelström. A great whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

Magna Charta. The Great Charter of the Liberties of England, extorted from King John (1216) at Runnymede.

Magnificat. Hymn of the Virgin Mary ("My soul doth magnify the Lord," *Luke* i. 46).

Magog. See Gog.

Mahatma. Buddhist adept, who by asceticism has gained knowledge and powers of a higher order than those of other men.

Mahdi. *Arab.* "The well-guided." An expected Mohammedan prophet-leader for world-conquering; title sometimes assumed by fanatical pretenders.

Maiden Queen. Elizabeth of England.

Maid Marian. Robin Hood's sweetheart.

Maid of Orleans. Joan of Arc.

Maid of Saragossa. Augustina, distinguished for bravery in defense of Saragossa, Spain (1808–09).

Maine law. Prohibitory liquor legislation, begun in Maine.

Malthus. An English economist (1766–1834) who held that, since population grows faster than means of subsistence, it must be checked by restraint or will be by poverty and suffering.

Mammon. *Gr.* Riches; hence, the god of cupidity.

Mammoth Cave. The largest known, near Green River, Ky.

Mansard roof. One invented by Mansard, a French architect, which, instead of bringing rafters to a sharp angle, breaks them with an obtuse elbow, giving more height to attics.

Man, The. Special or generic term; as: *M. in the street*, the average person; *M. in the moon*, fanciful human figure in full moon, said to be he who gathered sticks on the Sabbath (*Num.* xv: 32–36), and Dante says it is Cain; *M. of blood and iron*, Bismarck, who gave blood and iron (*i. e.* war) as solution of problems of his time; *M. of December*, Louis Napoleon, whose presidential election, coup d'état, and coronation all came in that month; *M. of Destiny*, Napoleon Bonaparte, who called himself so; *M. of Sorrows*, Jesus; *m. of straw*, a make-believe, or deceptive appearance; etc.

March hare (*Mad as a*). March is the hare's rutting time, when he is wild.

marigold. Yellow flower named for the Virgin.

mariner's compass. The fleur-de-lis on the compass card was designed by Charles, King of Sicily, in the 14th cent.

Marseillaise (*The*). A French patriotic song, written and composed by Capt. Rouget de Lisle for the army at Strasbourg, but popularized in Marseilles and sung by the Marseillaise volunteers who marched to Paris and helped storm the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. Now the French national hymn.

martinet. A strict disciplinarian, — from Col. the Marquis of Martinet, time of Louis XIV.

Mason and Dixon's line. Boundary run by C. Mason and J. Dixon (1763–67) between Pennsylvania on the N. and Maryland and Virginia on the S., dividing the then free and slave States.

Mass. *R. C. Ch.* The celebration or service of the Holy Communion, the Eucharist. Music for the different prayers and hymns sung in *High Mass* has been written by many eminent composers.

Matterhorn. A magnificent Swiss Alpine peak, rising 3,000 ft. above a glacier line 11,000 ft. high.

Mausoleum. Orig., the splendid sepulcher built by Artemisia to her husband Mausolus, King of Caria (353 B. C.). one of the "seven wonders of the world;" later, any great sepulchral monument. See Angelo, St.

Mayfair. A fashionable London quarter.

Mayflower (*The*). The little ship (180 tons) bringing the 102 Pilgrims from Plymouth, Eng., to Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts (1620).

meander. To wander, — from a winding river so named, in Phrygia.

Medieval. Relating to the Middle Ages, beginning with the 6th and ending with the revival of letters in the 15th cent.

meerschaum (*Ger.;* sea-froth). A white, clay-like mineral, orig. thought to be petrified sea-foam, used to make tobacco pipes, etc

Meg Merrilies. A half-crazed gypsy woman in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Merlin. A great legendary medieval enchanter and prophet, who was spellbound in a wood by a charm he had revealed to his mistress Vivian, as related in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

mermaid. A fabled sea-nymph, woman above, fish below; also, a famous tavern of Shakespeare's time.

merry andrew. A clown or buffoon, — perh. from Andrew Borde, Henry VIII.'s eccentric physician.

Merry England. So called in the early sense of *merry* — active, famous, gallant.

Merry Monarch (*The*). Charles II. of England.

mesmerism. Hypnotism, — from Dr. Anton Mesmer, who brought it to Paris (1778).

Messalina. Lascivious wife of Emperor Claudius of Rome.

mezzanine (mĕt′zȧ-nēn). A low middle story between two high ones, esp. just above the ground floor.

mezzo-relievo (mĕt′zō-rē-lyā′vō). Middle relief, sculptured figures standing out from background moderately — between alto-relievo and basso-relievo.

miching malecho. Secret mischief, a phrase in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," iii: 2.

Middle Ages. See Medieval.

Midlothian (*The Heart of*). The Edinburgh county prison, in Scott's tale of that name.

millen'nium. A thousand years; *the m.*, the

1,000 yrs. when Satan will be bound and Christ reign on earth. *Rev.* xx : 2, 4.

Minnesingers. *Ger.* Love-singers and poets, who went about in the 12th to 14th cent.

Miserere (mĭz-ē-rē′rē). *Lat.* Have mercy. First word of the 50th Psalm ; most famous musical setting, by Allegri (abt. 1635) snng in Holy Week in Sistine Chapel.

Mississippi Bubble. French speculative scheme orig. by John Law (1671-1729) based on Louisiana land grants, became immensely popular but collapsed with widespread ruin. Cf. SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

Missouri Compromise. Act admitting Missouri as a slave state (1820), provided that there shonld be no more slave states north of lat. 36° 30′. Its repeal in Kansas-Nebraska bill (1854) was one inciting cause of the Civil War.

Mistress of the Seas. England.

Mistress of the World. Ancient Rome.

mollycoddle. A timid man.

Molly Maguires. A terrorizing society in Ireland; a similar criminal and murderous organization in Pennsylvania mining districts. A number of the members were executed and the society broken up in 1877.

Monroe Doctrine (*The*). Declaration issued by Sec. of State John Adams nnder Pres. Monroe (1823) that European aggression or extension on either American continent would be regarded by the U. S. as unfriendly.

Mont de Piété (*Fr.;* Mount of Pity). A pawnbroker's shop, orig. for helping the poor, in Italy, later in other Enropean countries.

Monumental City. Baltimore, Md.

morganatic marriage. The marriage of a woman of inferior position by a man of rank, whose title and place are not taken by her or her children.

Mother Carey's chickens. Stormy petrels.

Mother Goose. Orig., a collection of fairy tales, published in France (1697) ; later, a book of "Melodies" or rimes for children, published by Thomas Fleet in Boston, Mass. (1719).

Mother of Presidents. Virginia.

Mother Shipton. A repnted English prophetess, who foretold the death of Cardinal Wolsey and others. Several books of her "prophecies" have been issued.

Mount Vernon. Washington's home on the Potomac, in Virginia.

Mugwump (*Algonquin;* a chief). One who thinks and acts independent of party in politics. U. S. *slang.*

muscular Christianity. That which holds a sonnd body to be a help in sound religion.

music of the spheres. Ethereal harmony, held by Pythagoras and others to be produced by planetary motions.

mystery. Orig., secret rites known only to the initiated; in general, any incomprehensible thing, esp. in religion.

N.

nabob. An East Indian Mogul provincial governor; as they all became vastly wealthy, now any man of great wealth.

naked truth. After bathing together, Falsehood took Truth's garments; Truth, unwilling to wear those of Falsehood, went without.

Nantes, Edict of. Decree of Henri IV. of France (1598) securing religious freedom to Protestants ; repealed by Louis XIV. (1685).

Nation of Shopkeepers. England, so called by Napoleon.

Nativity (*The*). Christmas, celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Natty Bumpo. The character *Leather-Stocking*, who appears also under divers other names in Cooper's Indian novels — *Deer-Slayer*, *Pathfinder*, *Hawk-eye*, and the *Trapper*.

Natural Bridge (*The*). A natural stone arch over Cedar Creek, Va., 200 ft. high.

Necklace, The Diamond. Sent (1785) by Cardinal de Rohan to Marie Antoinette throngh the Countess de Lamotte, who sold it and kept the money. The cardinal refused to pay the jewelers, who sent their bill to the unwitting queen, causing great scandal and a 9-months' lawsuit.

Newgate. An ancient gate-tower of London, later used as a prison, the site containing one now.

Nibelungs. (*Ger.*) A fabled race of demonic dwarfs, possessors of the Rhine gold and famous ring that brought dissension among the gods. *Nibelungenlied* (-lēd), the old epic relating the tale.

Nicene Creed. Summary of Christian doctrine adopted by the first Ecumenical (general) Council of the Church, at Nice or Nicæa in Asia Minor (325 A. D.).

noblesse oblige (ō-blēzh′). Noble birth is an obligation to high-minded conduct.

Noctes Ambrosianæ (ăm-brō-zhĭ-ā′nē). (*Lat.*) Ambrosian nights,— a record of supposed conversations between wits at Ambrose's tavern, by John Wilson, under the pen-name *Christopher North* (1822–35).

Noël. Christmas Day.

Nonconformist. Orig., one who did not conform to the Church of England, a dissenter; now, one of any other Protestant denomination.

Northeast Passage. A ship way from the Atlantic around the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific, — found by Swedish Nordenskjöld (1878-79).

Northwest Passage. A ship way from Atlantic to Pacific ocean along the northern coast of America, — the accomplishment claimed by several.

Notre Dame (nōtr' dăm′). Onr Lady ; the Virgin. Name given to many chnrches, esp. the famous cathedral in Paris (early 13th cent.).

Novum Organum. Lord Bacon's great philosophical work, presenting a *new method* of investigating nature.

O.

Oberon. King of the fairies, Titania being his queen.

Odin. Chief god of the Scandinavians.

Ogres. A fabled race of cannibal giants.

oil on troubled waters. Soothing words to quiet

anger, as oil on stormy water films and depresses wave formation.

Old Abe. Affectionate nickname for Lincoln.

Old Dominion. Virginia.

Old Guard. Napoleon's favorite body of infantry — the Imperial Guard ; it met a glorious end at Waterloo.

Old Hickory. Andrew Jackson.

Old Man Eloquent. The Greek orator Isocrates, so called by Milton.

Old North State. North Carolina.

Old Probabilities. The U. S. Weather Bureau.

Old Public Functionary. James Buchanan, from an allusion of his own as to himself.

Old Reliable. Gen. George H. Thomas.

Old South. A Congregational church in Boston, famed for patriotic meetings during the Revolution.

Orangeman. An Irish Protestant, esp. of those who in the 17th cent. supported the cause of King William III (Prince of Orange). The Catholics were JACOBITES.

orgies. Orig., riotous feasts in honor of Bacchus.

Oriflamme. The ancient French red silk banner, of several flamelike points fluttering from a lance ; now, any national flag.

original sin. The evil nature that all sons of Adam are said to inherit.

Ormazd. The Zoroastrian supreme being, principle of good, foe of Ahriman the principle of evil.

Ostend Manifesto. Declaration (1857) by U. S. ministers to England, France, and Spain, that "Cuba must belong to the United States."

ostracism. Greek banishment of dangerous men by popular vote, with ballots of potsherds or tiles.

Owen Meredith. Pen-name of Robert Bulwer Lytton.

P.

pæan. A triumphal song of praise, orig., to Apollo.

pagan. Orig., a villager, continuing idolatry, while the Christian churches were all in the cities ; thus *pagan* came to mean *heathen*.

palimpsest. Parchment manuscripts with the first writing erased and written over.

palindrome. A word or line reading the same, forward or backward.

Pall Mall (pĕl mĕl). A fine London street, center of club life.

Palladium. Orig. a statue of Pallas Athena, on which depended the safety of Troy; hence, any safeguard.

Pantheon. An ancient circular temple at Rome, now Church of Sta. Maria Rotonda ; also, a great church in Paris, where distinguished dead are buried.

Paradise Lost ; P. Regained. Milton's two great poems.

Parthenon. Famous Doric temple to Athena on the Acropolis at Athens. See ELGIN MARBLES.

Partington, Mrs. B. P. Shillaber's imaginary old lady, famous for comical misuse of words; also an old woman in Devonshire, Eng., who tried to keep storm waves out of her shore house with a mop.

pasha. A Turkish officer of rank, dist. by one, two, or (the highest) three horse-tails on his standard.

pasquinade. A political lampoon ; orig., one affixed to a ruined statue near the shop of Pasquino, a Roman tailor with a caustic wit.

peeler. A policeman, orig., from Sir Robert Peel, who reconstructed the constabulary. *Bobby* is another nickname of the same.

Peeping Tom. See GODIVA.

Peninsular War. The war (1808-13) by British, Spanish, and Portuguese against the French in Spain and Portugal (Iberian Peninsula).

pen-name. A name assumed by an author, sometimes called *nom de plume*, or *nom de guerre* (false name, such as French knights assumed for war).

People's William. William Ewart Gladstone.

Père la Chaise. The great Parisian cemetery.

peri (pē′rĭ). (*Persian.*) A gentle, fairylike, benevolent spirit.

Phidias. The most famous of Greek sculptors (about 500–430 B. C.).

philippic. An invective discourse, — from Demosthenes' orations agt. Philip of Macedon.

philistine. A material-minded, commonplace person.

philosopher's stone. Substance which alchemists thought would turn baser metals to gold. In its search were discovered Dresden porcelain, gunpowder, certain powerful acids, properties of gases, and other valuable matters.

phylactery. Slip of parchment containing written Scripture passages, worn by Jews in leathern cases on wrist or forehead.

Piccadilly. A famous London street from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner, about 1 m.

Pied Piper. Whose music drew all living things. Promised reward for ridding Hamelin of rats and mice, and being refused the pay when he had done it, he drew all the children away into the mountain.

Piers Plowman. Title of a famous allegorical English poem (1362), author not certain, satirizing religious and social evils.

Pitti Palace. An impressive stone palace in Florence, Italy, now a famous art gallery.

Plato. The greatest Greek philosopher, pupil and reporter of Socrates.

Plon-plon. Nickname for Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte.

Poets' Corner. In Westminster Abbey, where are memorials of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, and other English poets (also Longfellow), some of whom are there buried.

pons asinorum. The asses' bridge. The fifth proposition of Book I. of Euclid's Geometry, difficult for the dull.

Poor Richard. Benjamin Franklin, who for years published "Poor Richard's Almanac."

Portland Vase. A beautiful antique cinerary urn of blue glass covered with white glass, cameo cut. Found near Rome (1630), it was

long owned by the Duke of Portland; now in the British Museum.

Praxiteles. A famous Greek sculptor (end of 5th cent B. C.)

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. A society of prominent English artists and writers (Hunt, Millais, Rossetti, and others) for encouraging fidelity to nature, delicacy of finish, and other alleged traits of artists before Raphael.

Ptolemaic System. Theory of Ptolemy (Alexandria 130 A. D.) that the earth is the center about which the sun and stars revolve, superseded by the COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

Pyramids. Enormous stone structures (chiefly in Egypt) with four sides, mounting to a point, containing passages and sepulchral chambers for the kings. See GREAT PYRAMID.

Q.

Quaker City. Philadelphia, founded by the Quaker, William Penn.

Quaker Poet (*The*). John G. Whittier.

Quakers. A religious sect founded by George Fox, in England (1650), orig. called Quakers in derision because Fox's preaching made them tremble.

Queen of the Antilles. Cuba.

Queer Street. *Business slang:* to live on Q. St. is to be in doubtful credit.

Quietism. Religious mysticism, quiet contemplation of God, esp. as practiced by the followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest in Rome (17th cent.).

R.

Rabelais (*François*). Famous French monk, pastor, physician, and writer of humorous novels (1495–1553).

Ragnarok. (*Iceland.*) Twilight of the gods (same as *Ger. Götterdämmerung*, title of one of Wagner's mythologic music-dramas), the final battle between gods and demons in which all are destroyed, and the universe recreated.

Railway King. George Hudson, wealthy English speculator.

rank and file. The private soldiers, who standing abreast make a *rank*, one behind another a *file*.

ranz des vaches (räNz′-dā-văsh′) (Song of the cows). Swiss melodies played on the alpenhorn to lead the cattle to and from pasture.

Rebellion (*The*). In America, the secession of Southern States from the Union, seizure of government property (forts, arms, etc.) and the Civil War that followed (1861–65).

red-letter day. A lucky or happy day, to be marked, like holidays or saints' days in calendars, with red.

red tape. Official formality and delay, — from the red tape tying official documents together.

Reign of Terror. Period of anarchy and bloodshed during French Revolution, from spring of 1793 to July 27, 1794, when Robespierre fell.

Revolution. A government overthrow and substitution; as, the *English R.*, William of Orange and Mary replacing James as sovereign (1688–89); the *American R.*, the American Colonies becoming the United States (1775–83); the *French R.*, overthrowing the Bourbon and setting up a republic (1789–1804); etc.

Reynard the Fox. Hero of the great Medieval beast-epic thus entitled.

Rialto. Marble bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice, lined with shops, the old commercial exchange.

Rights (*Declaration of*). Enumeration of English constitutional rights (as, trial by jury, right of petition, free elections, taxes and armies parliamental not royal, etc.) accepted by William and Mary with their sovereignty after the Revolution (1689).

Rip van Winkle. The Dutchman of Irving's legend so named, who slept 20 years in the mountains and returned unknown to his home on the Hudson; character famed by Joseph Jefferson's dramatic portrayal.

Robert le Diable (R. the Devil). The bold and cruel 1st Duke of Normandy (1028-35).

Robin Goodfellow. A domestic fairy of kindly service but mischievous fun. See KOBOLD.

Robin Hood. Famous English legendary outlaw, brave and generous, subject of many ballads.

Rob Roy. The Robin Hood of Scotland, depicted in Scott's novel so named.

rodomontade. Vainglorious talk, — from Rodomont, a braggart knight of Medieval romance.

Roland (*A*) **for an Oliver.** Blow for blow, tit for tat, — from a drawn combat between *R.* and *O.*, two paladins of Charlemagne.

Roland's horn (*The blast of*). Blown at the dreadful fight in the pass of Roncesvalles, to call the king to aid his little rear guard overborne by the whole Saracen army.

Rosamond (*Fair*). Beloved by King Henry II. of England, and poisoned by his queen (1177).

Roscius. Famous Roman actor. David Garrick was called *The British R.*

Rosetta Stone. Basalt tablet found in Egypt, with an inscription in three languages — hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek, thus giving the first key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics; now in Brit. Museum.

Rosinante (-năn′tē). Don Quixote's sorry nag; hence, any poor horse.

rouge et noir (rūzh ā nwär). *Fr.* Red and black. Card game of chance, on a board marked with red and black diamonds.

Rough and Ready. Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Roundheads. The Puritans, who cropped their hair.

roundrobin. Protest or petition, signed in a circle, none leading.

Round Table (*The*). Circular marble table around which sat King Arthur and his knights; also, Arthur's knights, collectively.

Royal Martyr (*The*). King Charles I. of England.

royal road to learning. Euclid, asked by King Ptolemy for a brief explanation of his mathematics, replied, "There is no r. r. to l."

Royal Society. An English society (inc. 1662) for advancement of science.

Rubicon (*To pass the*). To take an irrevocable step, as when Cæsar with his army crossed the R. river, advancing upon Rome.

rubric. Printed in red, as liturgical directions for eccl. service; hence, an established rule.

Rule Britannia. First words of a patriotic song (1740) by James Thomson, author of "The Seasons."

Rump Parliament. Remnant of 60 after 160 members of the LONG PARLIAMENT had been cleared out by Cromwell for not condemning the king (1648).

S.

Sabbath. Rest-day. Ancient Chaldean and Hebraic day of rest from ordinary occupations and of religious service.

Sabbath day's journey. In the Hebrew restrictions upon secular activity, travel was allowed for something less than a mile.

Sacrament. *Eccl.* A sacred mystery. *R. C. Ch., seven*—Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, EXTREME UNCTION; *Protestant Chs., two* — Baptism, Lord's Supper (Eucharist), the others being dropped (1562) as having "not any visible sign or ceremony ordained of God."

sagas. Scandinavian legends.

Sailor King. William IV of England, in the navy, 1779-1827; crowned 1830.

St. Bartholomew (*Massacre of*). Killing of French Huguenots in Paris and elsewhere on *St. B.'s Day*, Aug. 24-25, 1572.

St. Cloud (săn klū). Famous royal palace near Paris, destroyed in 1870.

St. James (*Court of*). Court of Gt. Britain — from *St. J.'s Palace* in London.

St. Mark's (*Cathedral*). Splendid Venetian church.

St. Paul's (*Cathedral*). In London, designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

St. Peter's. Vast metropolitan church of Rome, designed by Bramante and Michael Angelo (erecting, 1506-90).

St. Sophia. Greek metropolitan church at Constantinople, since 1453 a Mohammedan mosque.

St. Stephen's. British Houses of Parliament, — the Commons formerly met in *St. S.'s Chapel*.

Sakuntala. Hindu drama by Kalidasa.

salamander. Fabled lizard that could live in fire.

Sancho Panza. The sensible rustic page of DON QUIXOTE.

Sangreal or **Holy Grail**. The lost cup from which the Savior drank at the Last Supper, the quest for which was the great source of adventure for the Knights of the ROUNDTABLE, — strikingly employed in Wagner's "Parsifal."

sans culottes (*Fr.;* without breeches). Satiric name for French revolutionists, who scorned aristocratic breeches and wore trousers.

Santa Croce (krō'chā). Church of the Holy Cross, Florence, Italy, burial place of many great men.

Satanic School. Name for Byron and his irreligious imitators.

Saturnalia. Ancient Roman 7-days' festival to Saturn, a time of licensed fun and disorder.

scallop shell. Used by Holy Land pilgrims for cup, spoon, and dish, and worn in the hat as badge of pilgrimage.

Scheherazade (shā-hä'rä-zä'de). Sultana of the Indian sultan who strangled a new wife every morning, but this one so amused him with the 1,001 ARABIAN NIGHTS tales that he spared her.

Schoolmen. Medieval theologians, who lectured in Charlemagne's cathedral *schools*.

Scotland Yard. Headquarters of the London police.

Scourge of God. Attila, the Hun.

Selah. *Heb.* Word of unknown meaning often used in the Psalms, prob. a musical direction.

September Massacres. Slaughter of 8,000 royalist prisoners in French Revolution (Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1792) by order of Danton.

septuagint. Greek version of the Old Testament made in Alexandria (270-130 B. C.), so called either because made by 70 (really 72) scholars, or as authorized by the Sanhedrim of 70 members.

serenade. Music performed in the *serene* or open air.

Seven-hilled City. Rome.

Seven Wonders of the World. PYRAMIDS; Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria; walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; DIANA'S temple at Ephesus; statue of Zeus by PHIDIAS; MAUSOLEUM of Artemisia; COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

Seven Years' War. Betw. Frederick the Great (Prussia) and Maria Theresa (Austria) for Silesia (1756-63).

Shakers. A religious celibate sect, orig. in England (1747), coming to America (1774), named from their dancing worship.

Shamrock. A three-leaved plant, national Irish symbol because said to have been used by St. Patrick to explain the Trinity.

Shibboleth. A test-word, — from its use by the Gileadites to discover the fugitive Ephraimites, who called it *Sibboleth* (*Judges* xii:1-16).

Sick Man (*The*). Name given by Czar Nicholas of Russia to Turkish Empire.

Sir Charles Grandison. Gentlemanly hero of Samuel Richardson's novel of that title (1753).

Sir Roger de Coverley. Imaginary just, benevolent country gentleman portrayed in Joseph Addison's "Spectator."

Six Hundred, Charge of the. Brave but mistaken charge of 670 British Light Cavalry on Russians at BALAKLAVA.

Sleeping Beauty (*The*). Slept for 100 years in an enchanted castle and was kissed awake by an adventurous prince, who married her.

Sleepy Hollow. Scene of Irving's tale of the Headless Horseman, legend of the Hudson.

snood. Scotch maiden's hair ribbon; when married she put on a coif.

sock. Low shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; symbol of comedy. *Sock and buskin*, comedy and tragedy. Cf. BUSKIN.

Sorbonne. Great university in Paris, founded 1252.

sortes. Choice or prophecy by *lots;* as *s. Vergilianæ*, telling fortune by random selection of any passage of Vergil's Æneid; *s. Biblicæ*, the same, substituting the Bible.

South Sea Bubble. English stock-jobbing scheme based on monopoly of South Sea trading, for buying up the national debt with guaranteed interest. £100 shares rose to £1000, but the bubble burst with widespread ruin (1710–20). Cf. MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.

spa. Medicinal springs, — from such springs at Spa, Belgium.

Spanish Main. Northern coast of South America and Caribbean Islands.

Sphinx. A fabled monster with lion's body and human head, often shown in ancient sculpture; *The S.*, the vast one near the GREAT PYRAMID in Egypt.

Stabat Mater (*Dolorosa*) ("Stood the Mother sorrowful"). First words of an old Latin hymn on the Crucifixion.

Star Chamber. An English civil and criminal court, sitting without jury; abolished by the Long Parliament (1641).

Sterling. Standard of fineness of British coin: silver, .925; gold, .916.

Strasburg Cathedral. Erecting from 11th to 15th cent., with famous open-work tower and spire 468 ft. high.

Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt) (1820–87).

symposium. Orig., a drinking party or banquet, with conversation; now, a discussion by several.

T.

tabard. A sleeveless jacket; the **T. Inn**, a London tavern, from which Chaucer started his Canterbury Pilgrims.

taboo. *Polynesian* word. Forbidden (by chief or priest); *Colloq. Eng.*, forbidden by custom or social taste.

Tammany Hall. Headquarters of the Tammany Society, the New York Democratic party-organization; also, the Society, founded 1789, often used politically for pecuniary benefit of its managers.

Te Deum. First words of a great church hymn — "We praise thee, O God," attributed to St. Ambrose, but probably much earlier.

Temple Bar. A famous stone gateway, formerly marking boundary between London city and Westminster; removed (1878) to Hertfordshire.

tester. A sixpence, — from the *head* on it.

Theosophy. Hindu philosophic doctrine of direct communication with divine and spiritual nature through psychic powers in man developed by physical processes, learned and practiced by adepts.

Thirty Years' War. Between German Catholics and Protestants, from 1618 to 1648.

thistle. Scottish national emblem.

Thomas à Kempis. An Augustinian friar of Kempen, Germany, to whom is attributed the great religious classic, "The Imitation of Christ."

Thor. Scandinavian god of war.

Thoth. Egyptian god of arts, sciences, music, eloquence, and astronomy, similar to *Hermes* of the Greeks.

Three Estates (*of the Realm*). Nobility, Clergy, and Commonalty. Burke called the Press "the fourth estate, more powerful than you all."

Thugs. A member of Hindu religious fraternity of stranglers, suppressed by the British between 1830 and 1840.

Thunderer (*The*). The London "Times."

Tombs, The. Former city prison, New York, built in style of Egyptian sepulchral monuments.

Tommy Atkins. The British private soldier.

Tory. English conservative political party.

Tower of London. An ancient palace and citadel on the Thames, famous in English history, now a national museum.

towers of silence. Stone structures in Persia and India where the dead are laid, the vultures picking clean the bones.

Transfiguration. The transformed appearance of Jesus on the Mount, — theme of Raphael's most famous painting, now in the Vatican.

tricolor. Three-colored flags or ribbons used as national symbols; as, *France*, blue, white, red (horizontally); *Belgium*, black, yellow, red (horizontally); *Holland*, red, white, blue (vertically); *Italy*, green, white, red (horizontally); *United States*, red stripes on white ground, white stars on blue ground.

Trinity. A threefold deity, such as has been held by almost every systematic mythology or theology, including the Christian.

Trinity Church. An early Episcopalian church in New York, its present building (1846) being a notable Gothic monument on Broadway at the head of Wall St.

Triple Alliance. Several successive European combinations, the latest being Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (1883).

trolls. Mischievous underground dwarfs of Northern mythology.

troubadours. Amatory minstrels (11th–13th cents.) in Southern France and Northern Italy.

trouvères. Minstrels of warlike narrative (11th–13th cents.) in Northern France.

Tuileries. French royal palace in Paris, connected by wings with the Louvre. Burned by the Commune in 1871.

tulip mania (*The*). A craze for speculating in Holland tulip-bulbs, that spread over Europe, esp. in 1634–37.

Tyburn. A brook running through London, on which, near the present Marble Arch, was a public gallows, until 1783. The region is now a fashionable quarter, called Tyburnia.

U.

Uffizi. One of the two famous art galleries of Florence, connected by a covered gallery with the other, the PITTI, across the river Arno.

Ultramontanes. Beyond the mountains. French name for Catholics who were identified with the Italian or High-Church party; used also in Germany for the party opposing anti-papal legislation.

Underground Railroad. Secret ways of helping fugitive slaves to escape from the South, before the Civil War.

Undine (-dēn). A water nymph in German romance, born without a soul, which she gained by loving a mortal.

Unknown, The Great. Sir Walter Scott, whose authorship of the Waverley Novels was long anonymous.

Unter den Linden. A beautiful street in Berlin, lined with linden or lime trees.

upas tree. A Javanese tree yielding a poisonous juice used for arrow-points, formerly fabled to destroy any living thing coming near it.

Upper Ten Thousand, or **Upper Ten.** Phrase used of the New York fashionables by N. P. Willis.

Utopia. (*Gr.*) Nowhere. An imaginary island described by Sir Thomas Moore, where all is perfect · hence *utopian*, visionary.

V.

Valentine, Saint. Patron of sweethearts and lovers.

Valhalla. The Scandinavian paradise of slain heroes.

Valkyries. Handmaids of Odin, choosers of the slain, who point out in battle the heroes to die.

vampire. Superstition of a blood-sucking ghost who drains the veins of sleepers; hence, an extortioner.

Vanessa. Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a loving friend of Dean Swift, who so called her.

Vanity Fair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair in the town of *Vanity*, tempting buyers with the foolish pleasures of life.

Vatican. The Papal palace at Rome, a gathering of buildings, with art galleries, library, chapels, museums, etc. Term often used for the Papacy.

Vedas. The four sacred books of the Hindus.

Venus de Medici. A beautiful undraped antique Greek statue, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

Venus de Melos, or **Milo.** A splendid antique Greek statue in the Louvre, Paris. The arms are missing and the lower limbs draped; its effect is majestic.

Veronica, Saint (*Handkerchief of*). A relic in St. Peter's at Rome, said to be the kerchief the maiden offered to Jesus to wipe his brow, on the way to Calvary, now bearing the impress of his features.

Versailles. Town near Paris, with a splendid palace, famous in French history, now a national museum.

Vespers, Sicilian. A massacre of French oppressors in Sicily (March 30, 1282), at the signal of the vesper bell.

Via Dolorosa. The Sorrowful Way. Christian name for road of Jesus from Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Virgin Queen (*The*) Elizabeth of England.

W.

Wacht am Rhein (*Ger.;* The Watch on the Rhine). A song that had great popularity during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and was adopted as national by the Germans.

Wahnfried. (*Ger.*) Ideal peace. Richard Wagner's villa at Bayreuth.

Wall Street. Financial center, New York; term used for the money market in general.

Walpurgis Night. May-day eve, when witches hold revel on broomsticks and goats.

Walton, Isaak. English author (1593–1683), esp. of "The Complete Angler."

Ward, Artemus. Pen-name of Charles F. Browne, humorous American author (1834–67).

War of the Roses. A 30-year civil war in England (1455–85) between the royal houses of York (badge, a white rose) and Lancaster (red rose).

wassail (*Sax. Wæs hæil*, Be thou well). "Your good health" — a salutation in drinking; hence a carouse.

Ways and Means (*Committee of*). Parliamentary and Congressional committee for revenue legislation.

welsher. One who does not pay lost bets on races.

werewolf. *Ger. superstition* of a man in wolf-form and nature.

Westminster Abbey. In London, the most famous English church, chiefly built in 13th cent., of esp. historical interest as the burial place of many great men.

Whig. In England formerly the political party of progress (now called *Liberal*) as opp. to TORY; in America, a former political party favoring a protective tariff (now called *Republican*).

whistle, too dear for the. Proverb, from Franklin's story of the boy who paid four times its worth for a whistle that he soon tired of.

White Elephant. Something requiring much expense with little profit, a burdensome possession.

white feather (to show the). To betray cowardice, no true game-cock having white feathers.

Whitehall. A former palace in London, standing to the north of Westminster Abbey, dating from 13th cent., scene of many historic events; in front of its banqueting hall (all that remains) Charles I. was beheaded.

White House. The U. S. presidential residence at Washington.

White's. A well-known gaming club in London, established 1698.

wide-awake hats. Said to be so called because *felt* has no *nap*.

willow pattern. A blue and white decorative design in Chinese table ware, brought to England 1775.

windmills, to fight. To fight imaginary evils, as DON QUIXOTE attacked the windmills for giants.

Windsor Castle. Chief royal residence, near London, castle, palace, and park, of great extent and magnificence.

witchcraft. Supposed supernatural power gained by compact with the Devil; a superstition costing innumerable lives of innocent accused persons, not only in the European Dark Ages but in the 17th cent. in American Massachusetts.

Woolsack, The. Seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, a square, red-covered cushion of wool.

Worms, Diet of A famous Council at Worms, Germany (1521), the object of which was to check the Reformation, and which condemned Luther as a heretic.

X.

Xavier, Saint Francis. A great Spanish Jesuit missionary (1506–52) who labored and died in the East Indies.

Ximenes, Francisco. Famous Spanish cardinal, statesman, and scholar (1436–1517).

Y.

Yahoo. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," vicious brutes in the form of men, contrasted with Houyhnhnms or horses gifted with reason; hence, a brutal rowdy.

Yankee. In general, an American (Indian corruption of *English*); specif. a New Englander.

Yankee Doodle. A comical popular American song, arising during the Revolution.

Yellow Jack. Yellow fever; the yellow quarantine flag.

Yorkshire pudding. A batter pudding baked under meat.

Yosemite Valley (yō-sĕm′ĭ-tā). A famous cleft in Sierra Nevada mountains, in Mariposa Co., Cal., 6 m. long, from ½ m. to 2 m. wide, with walls 3,000 to 5,000 ft. high.

Ysolde. See ISEULT.

Yule. Christmas; **Yule log,** the great log backing the Christmas hearth-fire.

Z.

Zadkiel. Pen-name of Lieut. R. J. Morrison in his astrological prophetic almanac (from 1830). He died 1874.

Zend Avesta. Sacred writings of the Zoroastrian (Persian) religion.

Zodiac. Imaginary belt in the heavens divided into 12 parts, each with its constellation sign, 6 north and 6 south of the equator.

PUNCTUATION RULES.

Punctuation should be used as an aid to clearness, and not directly for rhetorical purposes. Practical rules cannot be made so specific as to meet every matter of detail, and the application of many rules is properly subject to variation according to personal opinion as to differences in the subject-matter punctuated. Most of those here given, however, are generally accepted as inviolable.

COMMA.

General Principle. A comma marks the slightest interruptions in grammatical construction that demand punctuation, and should not be used when no such interruption is present unless by its use added clearness can be secured.

Rule I. Insert a comma after the first of two words, phrases, or short clauses when they are in the same construction and not connected by a conjunction.

We are fearfully, wonderfully made.

Rule II. Insert a comma after each except the last of two or more words, phrases, or clauses in the same construction but with no conjunction except before the last member of the series.

The world, the flesh, and the devil.

It is neither good, bad, nor indifferent.

Rule III. A comma is needed before and after a word or a group of words which is inserted independently, or so that the rest of the sentence would be grammatically complete without them, but which is not sufficiently independent to require the use of marks of parenthesis.

Punctuation, like other matters, should be governed by common sense.

Commas, therefore, should not be used without reason.

Authors, not printers, should punctuate their writing.

All printers, however, should know how to punctuate.

The most vigorous thinkers and writers are, in fact, self-taught

Rule IV. A comma is needed before a conjunction introducing an antithesis, or a clause in opposition to one preceding, or introducing an opposite assertion

False delicacy is affectation, not politeness.

Though learned and methodical, the teacher was not a pedant.

Rule V. A word or group of words standing independently at the beginning or end of a sentence should be separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

Awkward in his person, James was ill qualified to command respect.

Antonio, light my lamp.

Referring to your note of the 10th inst., I would say, etc.

He was a scoundrelly rascal, with all due respect to his learning.

Rule VI. A comma precedes a relative clause that adds an explanation, but not a clause that restricts the application of an antecedent.

Behold the emblem of thy state in flowers, which bloom and die.

Every teacher must like a boy who is attentive and docile.

SEMICOLON.

Rule I. Each clause, or part of a sentence, that is itself divisible into parts marked off by commas should have a semicolon after it; also each clause in a sentence that contains any such part with commas.

Our schoolbooks used to tell us that at the period we should stop long enough to count four; at the colon, three; at the semicolon, two; at the comma, one.

Stones grow; vegetables grow and live; animals grow, live, and feel.

Rule II. Two or more clauses in a series in the same construction, when the conjunction is omitted, should be separated by semicolons. Occasionally commas are sufficient in such cases. See COMMA, RULE I.)

Philosophers assert that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible treasures in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries of which we have not the slightest idea.

COLON.

Rule. A colon should be used after a word or clause introductory to a speech, a letter, a statement of particulars, or a quotation of a long sentence or a number of sentences, and before a short quotation if that is made a separate paragraph.

The colon is very little used as a mark of punctuation within the sentence, but may be so used as intermediate between the semicolon and the period.

PERIOD.

Rule I. Every sentence that is not interrogatory or exclamatory is ended with a period.

Rule II. An abbreviation, as distinguished from a contraction or a mere short form, has a period after it.

Wm. for William is an abbreviation; dep't for department is a contraction; Will for William is a short form.

Rule III. A decimal number is written with a period before it.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.

Rule. A question should always end with an interrogation point, and a mere exclamation, or a strongly exclamatory sentence, with an exclamation mark.

PARENTHESES AND BRACKETS.

Rule. Parenthesis marks and brackets (often called *square brackets*) inclose words that are not necessary parts of the sentences in which they are used. Brackets are commonly restricted to the inclosing of corrections, notes, directions, editor's comment, etc.

DASH.

Rule. The dash is used to denote a sudden change in the construction, a suspension of the sense, an unexpected transition in the sentiment, a sudden interruption, or hesitation in speaking. Dashes are sometimes used instead of parentheses.

APOSTROPHE.

Rule I. When letters are omitted from within a word, use an apostrophe in place of them, also at beginning or end of a word when the omission is to be shown.

Rule II. In the possessive case singular (as *man's*), and in that of irregular plurals (as *men's*), use an apostrophe and *s;* in regular plural possessives (as *boys'*), use the apostrophe alone.

Rule III. The plural of a single letter or figure is formed by adding apostrophe and *s* (as *o's*, *d's*, 3's, etc.), but the apostrophe is not needed with figures (as 8*s*, 9*s*, etc.).

QUOTATION MARKS.

Rule. Quotations are marked by two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end. A quotation within a quotation has single marks. In British usage the use of the single inverted comma and single apostrophe for full quotations is more usual, with double marks employed within.

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

Rule I. Begin every sentence with a capital.

Rule II. Begin every line of poetry with a capital.

Rule III. Begin every proper name, as of a person or a place, with a capital.

Rule IV. Begin with a capital the name of a day, month, historical period, etc.

Rule V. Use a capital in words made from the name of a person or a place, except in the few common words like *china*, *boycott*, etc., and names of substances, forces, etc., in the sciences, as *gadolinite*, *galvanism*, etc.

Rule VI. Appellatives of God should always have capitals.

Rule VII. Use a capital in every official title put before a person's name or in place of his name.

Rule VIII. Begin the name of a political party, a religious sect or denomination, etc., with a capital.

Rule IX. Begin with a capital the name of a point of the compass; and adjectives derived from them when referring to conventionally recognized divisions or sections of the United States, or other countries or parts of the world, as, the North, the South, the East, the West, Northern, Southern, etc.

Rule X. Capitalize each word in the title of a book, except the articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

Rule XI. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are always capitals.

RULES FOR SPELLING DERIVATIVES, PLURALS, ETC.

Rule 1. (a) **The final consonant of a primitive word is doubled** in derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel. EXAMPLES: *clan, clannish; infer, inferred; squat, squatter, squatting.* EXCEPTIONS: derivatives of *gas* (except *gassing, gassy*); *cabal, cabalism; prefer, preference; refer, reference; defer, deference*, and other words in which the accent of the derivative varies from that of the primitive.

(b) **The final consonant is not doubled** in derivatives formed by addition of a termination beginning with a vowel when the final consonant of the primitive is preceded by a diphthong, a vowel digraph (as in *brier*) or by another consonant, or if the accent of the primitive falls on any syllable except the last. EXAMPLES: *act, acting; ebb, ebbing; daub, daubed; need, needy; travel, traveler.* EXCEPTIONS: *humbug, humbugged; periwig, periwigged*, where a final hard *g* before *e* or *i* is doubled to prevent its being pronounced as *j*.

VARIATIONS OF USAGE Some authors double the final consonant in derivatives of the following words, although they are not preferably so written: *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel, cancel, carburet* and similar words ending in *uret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, swivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.*

Rule 2. (a) **Final silent "e" of primitives is generally retained** in derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a consonant. EXAMPLES: *pale, paleness; hate, hateful.* EXCEPTIONS: where the final *e* is preceded by some vowel other than *e*, it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *woe, woful* (or *woeful*); *due, duly; true, truly.* Also *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment.*

(b) **Final silent "e" of primitives is omitted** in derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel. EXAMPLES: *bride, bridal; plume, plumage*, etc. EXCEPTIONS: *hoeing, shoeing, toeing, dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing, mileage, peaceable, noticeable, manageable, changeable, advantageous, outrageous, mortgageor.*

Rule 3. (a) **Final "y" preceded by a consonant of primitives becomes "i"** in derivatives formed by adding any termination except one beginning with *i*. EXAMPLES: *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; modify, modifies; pity, pitiful.* EXCEPTIONS. monosyllabic adjectives usually retain the *y*; as, *shy, shyer, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly* (but *drier, driest*), etc. Derivatives ending in *-ship, -like*, and those formed from *baby* and *lady* retain the *y*. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case of nouns formed by adding *'s*.

(b) **Final "y" preceded by a vowel of primitives is retained unchanged** in derivatives. EXAMPLES: *gay, gayety, gayly* (sometimes *gaiety, gaily*); *play, player, plays; joy, joyful*, etc. EXCEPTIONS: *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain, staid*, and their compounds; *dewiness.* Derivatives from words ending in *-uy*, as *colloquies*, are not exceptions, as the *u* may be regarded as a consonant.

Rule 4. (a) **Plurals of nouns are regularly formed by adding "s."** For EXCEPTIONS, see **b** and **Rule 5** below and the individual word in the Vocabulary.

(b) **Plurals are formed by adding "-es"** where the singular form ends with such a sound (as that of *ch* in *much, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* cannot unite with it in pronunciation but must form a separate syllable. If one of these letters is followed by silent *e*, *s* only is added, but the silent *e* with the added *s* forms a separate syllable.

Rule 5. Plurals of nouns ending in "y" preceded by a consonant are formed by adding *-es* and changing *y* to *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; colloquy, colloquies* (*u* here, being pronounced as *w*, is considered a consonant); *Mary, Maries* (often *Marys*). *S* only is added if the singular ends in *y* preceded by a vowel; as, *day, days; money, moneys; guy, guys.*

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Ambassadors *or* **Ministers of the United States in Foreign Countries.**

Address. His Excellency, Honorable ——, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary [Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary] at the Court of —— [French Capital].

Begin. Your Excellency ; *or* Sir.

Ambassadors *or* **Ministers from Foreign Countries.**

Address. His Excellency, His Britannic Majesty's [The German Emperor's] [The French] [The Spanish] Ambassador [Minister] at —— ; *or* His Excellency, The Honorable ——, Envoy Extraordinary from ——.

Begin. Personal title, Your Excellency ; *or* Sir.

Archbishop.

(**Eng.**) *Address.* His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——.

Begin. My Lord Archbishop.

(**U. S.**) *Address.* The Most Reverend the Archbishop of ——.

Army Officers.

Address. The Commander in Chief, Army of the United States ; *or* Lieutenant General ——, Commanding Officer Army of the United States. [Colonel —— ——, U. S. A.] [Mr. —— ——, Lieutenant, U. S. A.]

Begin. Sir. ☞ Use highest rank. In case of retired officers, omit U. S. A.

Assistant Secretaries, *i. e.*, **Assistants to Cabinet Officers.** See HONORABLE.

Attorney General. See CABINET OFFICERS.

Auditor of Treasury. See HONORABLE.

Baron.

Address. The Right Honorable Lord [*or* The Baron] ——.

Begin. My Lord.

Baronet.

Address. Sir John ——, Bart. [Lady ——].

Begin. Sir [Madam].

Bishop.

(**Eng.**) *Address.* The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of —— [*or* The Lord Bishop of ——].

Begin. My Lord Bishop.

(**U. S. A.**) *Address.* The Right Reverend Bishop of —— ; [*or* The Right Reverend John ——, Bishop of ——].

Begin. Right Reverend Sir ; *or* Right Reverend and Dear Sir.

(**Meth.**) *Address.* The Reverend —— ——.

Begin. Dear Sir.

Cabinet Officers.

Address. The Honorable the Secretary of —— ; The Honorable the Postmaster General ; etc. [*or* The Honorable —— ——, Secretary of State].

Begin. Sir.

Cardinal.

Address. His Eminence Cardinal —— ; [*or* His Eminence John, Cardinal H——].

Begin. Eminence [Most Eminent] [Most Eminent and Most Reverend Sir].

Clergymen.

Address. The Reverend John —— [Rev. and Mrs. J. —— ——].

Clerk of Senate *or* **House.** See HONORABLE.

Commissioners of Bureaus ; as, U. S. Commissioner of Education. See HONORABLE.

Common Forms.

(**Male.**) **Mister.** *Address.* Mr. A—— C——.

Begin. Dear Sir ; My dear Mr. C—— ; Dear Mr. C—— ; etc., according to intimacy.

Pl. Address. Messrs. A—— B. C——, and D—— D. F——.

Begin. Dear Sirs : *or* Gentlemen.

(**Female.**) **Mistress.** *Address.* Mrs. Albert B. Clark.

Begin. Dear Madam ; My dear Mrs. Clark ; etc.

Pl. Address. Mms. A—— B. C—— and D—— E. F——.

Begin. Mesdames.

Miss. *Address.* Miss Clark (eldest daughter).

Begin. Dear Madam ; My dear Miss Clark ; etc.

Address. Miss Anne Clark (younger daughter).

Begin. Dear Madam ; My dear Miss Anne ; etc.

Pl. The Misses Clark.

Comptroller of Treasury. See HONORABLE.

Congressman. See HONORABLE.

Countess. See EARL.

Dean.

Address. The Very Reverend the Dean of ——

Begin. Very Reverend Sir.

Doctor of Laws, Medicine, Divinity, etc.

Address. A——B——, Ph. D. [LL. D.] [M. D.] [D. D.] ; *or* Dr. A—— B——, Rev. A—— B——, D. D. ; *or* Rev. Dr. B—— [Dr. and Mrs. B——].

Begin. Dear Sir.

Duke.

Address. (1.) His [*or* Her] Grace the Duke [Duchess] of ——.

Begin. My Lord Duke [Madam].

(2.) See PRINCE.

Duke's daughter.

Address. The Right Honorable Lady [Christian name and surname : if married use her husband's surname].

Begin. Madam.

Duke's eldest son. Use father's second title.

Duke's *or* **Marquis's younger sons.**

Address. The Right Honorable Lord John —— ; *or* The Lord John ——.

Begin. My Lord.

Duke — Wives of younger sons.

Address. The Right Honorable Lady John —— ; *or* The Lady John ——.

Begin. Madam.

Earl *or* **Countess.**

Address. The Right Honorable the Earl [Countess] of ——.

Begin. My Lord [Madam].

Earl's daughter. Like DUKE'S DAUGHTER.

Earl's eldest son. Use father's second title.

Earl's younger sons, *or* **Viscount's** *and* **Baron's sons.**
Address The Honorable George H——.
Begin. Dear Sir.

Earl — Wives of sons.
Address. The Honorable Mrs. ——.
Begin. Madam.

Earl's younger daughters.
Address. The Honorable Mary ——.
Begin. Madam.

Governors.
Address. (In Mass. and by courtesy in some other States) His Excellency, The Governor of ——; otherwise The Governor of ——; or Hon. John ——, Governor of ——.
Begin. Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Governor, Lieutenant.
Address. The Honorable ——, Lieutenant Governor of ——.
Begin. Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Honorable. Used with Christian name and surname of various Officials in the United States, Senators, Representatives, Assistants to Cabinet Officers, Commissioners of Bureaus, Members of State Legislatures, Heads of State Departments, Judges, Mayors of Cities, thus:
Address. Honorable —— ——, United States Commissioner of Education [Hon. and Mrs. —— ——].
Begin. Sir: *or* Dear Sir.

Junior. Added to a son's name to distinguish him from his father with the same name, —— ——, Jr.; *or* —— ——, Jr., Ph. D.

King *or* **Queen.**
Address. The King's [*or* Queen's] Most Excellent [*or* Gracious] Majesty.
Begin. Sire [*or* Madam]; *or* May it please your Majesty.

Knight.
Address. Sir John B—— [initials of his order, if any, as K. C. B.] [Lady B——].
Begin. Sir [Madam].

Lawyers.
Address. —— ——, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor. See GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT.

Marquis.
Address. The Most Honorable [*or* Noble] The Marquis [Marchioness] of ——.
Begin. My Lord Marquis [*fem. simply* Madam].

Marquis's children. Like DUKE'S CHILDREN.

Mayors. See HONORABLE.

Mister. See COMMON FORMS.

Monsignor.
Address. The Right Reverend Monsignor ——.
Begin. Right Reverend Sir.

Navy Officers.
Address. The Admiral of the Navy of the United States; *or* Admiral ——, Commanding United States Navy; Captain —— ——, U. S. N.
Begin. Sir. (In the Navy the name, title, and place are at the end of the letter.)

Pope.
Address. His Holiness, the Pope; *or* Our Most Holy Father, Pope ——.
Begin. Most Holy Father.

Postmaster General. See CABINET OFFICERS.

President.
Address. The President, White House; *or* The President of the United States, White House; *or* His Excellency, The President of the United States.
Begin. Mr. President; *or* Sir.

President of State Senate.
Address. The Honorable —— ——, President of the Senate of ——.
Begin. Sir.

Prince *or* **Royal Duke.**
Address. His Royal Highness Prince Charles [*or* the Duke of ——].
Begin. Sir.

Princess *or* **Royal Duchess.**
Address. Her Royal Highness the Princess (Christian name) [*or* the Duchess of ——].
Begin. Madam.

Professor.
Address. Prof. —— —— [D. D., LL. D.].
Begin. Sir; Dear Sir; Dear Prof. ——.

Queen. See KING.

Representatives. See HONORABLE.

Secretary of Agriculture, State, War, etc. See CABINET OFFICERS.

Senate, Officers of. See HONORABLE.

Senate, President of.
Address. The Honorable, The President of the Senate of the United States; *or* The Honorable —— ——, President of the Senate.
Begin. Sir.

Senator, Federal *or* **State.** See HONORABLE.

Speaker of the House.
Address. The Honorable, The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Begin. Sir; *or* Mr. Speaker.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice.
Address. The Chief Justice of the United States; *or* The Honorable —— ——, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Begin. Mr. Chief Justice; *or* Sir; *or* May it Please Your Honor.

Supreme Court: Associate Justices.
Address. Honorable —— ——, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
Begin. Mr. Justice; *or* Sir; *or* Your Honor.

Vice President.
Address. The Vice President; *or* The Honorable, The Vice President of the United States; *or* The Hon. —— ——, Vice President of the United States.
Begin. Mr. Vice President; *or* Sir.

Viceroys.
Address. His Excellency, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [The Viceroy of India] [The Governor General of Canada].

Viscount.
Address. The Right Honorable the Lord Viscount ——; *or* The Lord Viscount ——.
Begin. My Lord.

Viscountess.
Address The Right Honorable the Viscountess ——; *or* The Viscountess ——.
Begin. Madam.

PARLIAMENTARY ORDER IN PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EVERY assembly, whether casual and temporary or under formal organization, is gathered to agree upon some action. Evidently, then, to get at "the sense of the meeting," it is necessary that fair reason, good nature, and above all *good order* should prevail. The British Parliament first reduced the application of these principles to rules, and, although their practice has been freely modified to fit other conditions, the system of rules and precedents by which deliberative bodies govern their procedure is called *parliamentary*.

A brief sketch like the present will not be looked to for detailed rules governing regular assemblies, such as conventions and legislatures, which, besides the general, have also their own special rules; but, for the occasional meeting, whether large or small, an order of procedure is as necessary as tracks for a railway, if any practical result is to be arrived at.

Organization. In the case of regular bodies, each one decides upon its own members, according to the law of its creation; but members of a public meeting are those who have responded to its call. The first necessity of life being organization of forces, a meeting must be opened by being requested to "Come to order," by some one of those who have issued the call, or one recognized as identified with the occasion. He then nominates, or asks the meeting to nominate, a candidate or candidates for presiding officer, and puts to vote the names in order of their naming, unless the first one is chosen. The presiding officer is usually called the *Chairman;* in religious assemblies, the *Moderator;* and in permanent societies, the *President*.

Being chosen, the Chairman takes the chair, with brief thanks for the honor, and guides a similar election of a *Secretary* (or *Clerk*, or *Scribe*), and of a *Treasurer*, if needed. He then calls on the Secretary or some one familiar with the matter to read the call or state the object of the meeting, and asks, "In view of this, what is your pleasure?" This usually results in the offering and seconding of a resolution or motion expressive of action desired by one or more, and the matter is open for discussion.

Chairman. It is the *Chairman's* duty to preside, and conduct the meeting; if it is an adjourned or a successive meeting, first to have the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting for approval or amendment; to keep order; to recognize, and if practicable name, each member who addresses the chair [as, "Mr. Chairman," "Mr. Jones"]; to receive, present, and keep clearly in mind and in view of the meeting every motion and each amendment, not allowing debate to wander from the question; to decide points of order; to accept and put to vote appeals from his own decisions; while he has the right, not often to exercise it, of joining in debate, asking some member meanwhile to take the chair; to treat every member as his own equal, and to do all with quiet, kindly, courteous, but firm decision. He must sign any issued expression of the assembly's action, and throughout, conduct himself as the chief agent in learning and formulating the will of the meeting. While in the chair he may not join in debate, except to give information, decide points of order, etc. He may vote when voting is by ballot, but the only other vote allowed him is in case of a tie vote, when he may by a "casting vote" give his judgment and decide the question. The Chair should always be spoken of in the third person, whether by himself or by any other person; as, "The Chair has decided," etc., never "*I* (or *you*) have decided," etc.; nor should one say, "Mr. Chairman, I move *you* that," etc., but simply, "Mr. Chairman, I move that," etc. Any motion which concerns the Chairman personally must be put to vote by the Secretary.

Secretary. It is the *Secretary's* duty to keep a temporary record of the meeting for current information; to read aloud whatever the meeting or the Chairman requests; to reduce to writing and read aloud any motion or amendment so demanded; if committees are appointed, to notify the Chairman of their members, and to supply them with whatever documents the meeting has committed to their consideration; to make final records of every action or vote taken by the meeting, and either before final adjournment or at a succeeding meeting read it aloud for approval or amendment; and to keep safely all papers that have been a part of the proceedings. The Secretary may join in discussion or vote, but not to the detriment of his duties as Secretary.

Business. To bring any matter before a meeting, a member must address the Chair by title: "Mr. Chairman?" and the Chairman responds with the member's name: "Mr. Jones." Every proposition for action must be in form of a *motion*, as above expressed: even a resolution; as, "I *move* the following Resolution." Every motion must be seconded by another member, before it can be laid before the meeting. Then the Chairman may say, "It is moved and seconded that," etc.: "Are there any remarks?" or, "The question is on the adoption of the resolution; what is your pleasure?" etc. Thereupon "the question," as it has now become, is open for debate, amendment, and vote.

Motions. Every motion, and every amendment, except the very simplest, should be written. Amendments to a motion before the meeting may be by striking out words, or inserting words, or both; every amendment is debatable if the original motion is; and an amendment to an amendment is allowable, — but no further amendments. These connected motions must of course be acted on in reverse order, since each one changes the form of the one preceding. An amendment may be accepted by the mover of the motion, with consent of the meeting, but not without. If no objection is offered, consent may be assumed.

There are some motions, not directly concerned with the merits of a question but with indirect ways of checking or defeating it, which are privileged to intervene in its discussion. In naming them, these letterings will signify: **a**, amendable; **d**, debatable; **na**, non-amendable; **nd**, non-debatable. In their order of rank, they are: 1. *Shall this question be considered?* **na**, **nd**; — a motion which must be put, if at all, before debate, but which is rarely known in public meetings, since they are usually called to consider the very question at issue. 2. *To lay on the table*, **na**, **nd**; a way of putting the question aside until called up by a majority vote. 3. *To commit to a committee*, **a**, **d**; sometimes advisable when a meeting feels the need of more careful inquiry before action. 4 *To postpone to a specified time*, **d**, **a**. 5. *To postpone indefinitely*, **d**, **na**; which is practical defeat. 6. *To demand the previous question*, **nd**, **na**; an awkward expression, meaning to stop debate and call for a vote. It is serviceable when discussion has gone far enough or too far; but in public meetings is rarely heard in form, being practically put and voted by calls of "Question! Question!" when the debaters, seeing the feeling of many, subside, and the Chair puts the question — be it an amendment to an amendment, an amendment, or an original motion. 7. *To amend*, **d**, **a**; the motion most frequently offered, but which may be shut off by any of the foregoing.

There are also some motions privileged before any of these, such as concern the assembly rather than any question. These may intervene at any time: 1. *To adjourn*, **nd**, **na**; 2. *To fix the time* to which adjournment shall be, **d**, **a**; 3. *To take a recess*, **d**, **a**; 4. *Questions of privilege:* (*a*) as to the meeting, (*b*) as to the mover; take priority of all others (except as to adjournment) until acted upon. As such a question may even interrupt a member's speech, it is the Chairman's duty, after its statement, to decide (subject to appeal) whether the matter *is* one of privilege, or not.

Reconsideration. A motion to reconsider a vote taken can be made only by one who voted with the majority in the matter; its motive should be, either correction of error or willingness to further consider by reason of new light. But it is not allowable after action has been taken under the vote in question, as by commitment to a committee, or when involving an affirmative vote to adjourn, to lay on the table, or any such radical action. It is debatable when the question to be reconsidered was so.

Rescinding. When it is too late for *reconsideration*, a motion may be made to *rescind* a former action, **d**, **a**; a motion which stands as a new proposition, even though it open up afresh the original matter.

Discussion. When a motion is debatable any member may arise, address the Chair, and on being recognized address the meeting through the Chair. If several arise at once it is the Chairman's duty to recognize one, and maintain order. If any member violate the rules of courtesy, or if any undue procedure is in progress, any one may address the Chair: "Mr. Chairman, I arise to a point of order"; and it will be the Chairman's duty to interrupt the proceedings, hear and decide upon the point of order, and, if his decision is appealed from, put it to vote to the meeting. Ordinarily, no member should speak more than twice, unless called upon or to give some detail of information, and in the absence of rules the length of speeches is likely to be regulated by the temper of the audience.

Voting. All questions are decided, affirmatively or negatively, by a majority vote, except the following, — of which, however, only the last three are likely to arise in any ordinary public meet-

ing: To amend or suspend the rules; to make a special order; to take up a question out of its proper order; to object to the consideration of a question; *to extend the limits of debate; to close or limit debate; the previous question.* All of these require a two-thirds vote for adoption, since they impose limitation upon the meeting itself, which a mere majority should not be able to do.

Voting may be either by the Chairman's putting the question, as, "All in favor of this will say *Aye;* all those opposed will say *No,*" and deciding by the sound; or, if the result be doubtful, any member may demand or the Chair may call for a *rising* vote, those rising on each side in turn to be counted; or, in a regular organization, with a roll of members, the roll may be called by the Secretary, and the individual *Ayes* and *Noes* be thus ascertained. In either case, the Chairman decides (unless tellers have been appointed for counting) and announces, "The motion is carried," or "lost."

Conclusion. Finally, all concerned should bear in mind that mutual consideration and good sense will go far to insure harmony in ascertaining the will of an assembly. Those who have a point to carry can best do it by courtesy and reasonableness: the old proverb contrasting honey and vinegar in catching flies is nowhere more applicable than in a public debate. People can be led where they refuse to be driven. Light is a better guide than heat. And let those who love discussion remember that "brevity is the soul of wit."

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

England.....Rose	Japan.....Chrysanthemum
France.....Fleur-de-lis	Mexico.....Cactus
Germany.....Cornflower	Scotland.....Thistle
India.....Lotus	Spain.....Pomegranate
Italy.....Lily	United States.....Goldenrod*
Ireland.....Shamrock	Wales.....Leek

* Though not formally adopted a growing sentiment exists in favor of this flower.

BIRTH STONES.

January.....Garnet	July.....Ruby
February.....Amethyst	August.....Sardonyx
March.....Bloodstone	September.....Sapphire
April.....Diamond	October.....Opal
May.....Emerald	November.....Topaz
June.....Pearl	December.....Turquoise

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

1st, *paper;* 2d, straw; 3d, candy; 4th, leather; 5th, *wooden;* 7th, floral; 10th, *tin;* 12th, linen; 15th, *crystal;* 20th, china; 25th, *silver;* 30th, pearl; 35th, coral; 40th, emerald; 45th, ruby; 50th, *gold;* 75th, sometimes 60th, diamond. Those in italics are the ones most frequently celebrated.

ANTIDOTES TO COMMON POISONS.

CALL physician at once. Give the antidote in good quantity. *Except in case of corrosive acids or alkalies*, cause vomiting by tickling throat or by an emetic. Good EMETICS are: mustard (2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in cup of warm water); salt (2 or more teaspoonfuls in cup of water); tepid water freely; zinc sulphate (20 to 30 grains in a little water). DEMULCENTS: olive oil, gelatin, glycerin, honey, starch, white of egg.

Acids, Corrosive (as, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, sulphuric or oil of vitriol, etc., when strong). Magnesia, white of egg, soap; demulcents; stimulants.

Alcohol. Heat extremities; cool head; artificial respiration.

Alkalies (as ammonia, caustic potash, lye, lime, etc.). Dilute acids (lemon juice, vinegar), milk, oil; stimulants.

Antimony compounds. Tannin; demulcents.

Arsenic compounds (e. g., Paris green). Dialyzed iron (drug store); demulcents; stimulants.

Carbolic acid (phenol) *and* **creosote.** Epsom salts; demulcents; stimulants. **Do not give fats or oils.**

Copper compounds. Artificial heat; demulcents; stimulants. **Do not give fats or oils.**

Corrosive sublimate. Artificial heat; white of egg; stimulants. **Do not give salt.**

Cyanides. Same as for PRUSSIC ACID.

Food (fish, mushrooms, etc.). Tannin acid; castor oil; stimulants; artificial heat.

Gas, Ether, Chloral, Chloroform. Fresh air; artificial respiration; stimulants.

Lead compounds. Same as for CARBOLIC ACID.

Opium (morphine, laudanum) Tannin; stimulants; coffee; artificial respiration; keep patient awake.

Oxalic acid. Lime, magnesia; demulcents; stimulants.

Phosphorus (matches). Gum arabic mucilage; Epsom salts. **Do not give fats or oils.**

Prussic acid, *or* **Hydrocyanic acid.** Cold douches; ammonia inhaled; artificial respiration; stimulants.

Rat poison usually contains arsenic or phosphorus.

Strychnine, Nicotine, Brucine, etc. Tannin, charcoal, white of egg; watch circulation and respiration.

Tin compounds. Tannin, white of egg, soap, mucilage, milk.

Unknown poisons. Chalk and water, eggs beaten with milk, whisky.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	President. *Vice President.*	Born.	Died.	Residence.	Administration.	Party.
1	**George Washington**	1732	1799	**Virginia**	1789–1797	**Fed.**
	John Adams	1735	1826	*Massachusetts*	1789–1797	*Fed.*
2	**John Adams**	1735	1826	**Massachusetts**	1797–1801	**Fed.**
	Thomas Jefferson	1743	1826	*Virginia*	1797–1801	*Rep.**
3	**Thomas Jefferson**	1743	1826	**Virginia**	1801–1809	**Rep.***
	1 *Aaron Burr*	1756	1836	*New York*	1801–1805	*Rep.**
	2 *George Clinton*	1739	1812	*New York*	1805–1813	*Rep.**
4	**James Madison**	1751	1836	**Virginia**	1809–1817	**Rep.***
	1 *George Clinton*‡	1739	1812	*New York*	1805	*Rep.**
	2 *Elbridge Gerry*‡	1744	1814	*Massachusetts*	1813	*Rep.**
5	**James Monroe**	1758	1831	**Virginia**	1817–1825	**Rep.***
	Daniel D. Tompkins	1774	1825	*New York*	1817–1825	*Rep.**
6	**John Q. Adams**	1767	1848	**Massachusetts**	1825–1829	**Rep.***
	John C. Calhoun	1782	1850	*South Carolina*	1825–1833	*Rep.**
7	**Andrew Jackson**	1767	1845	**Tennessee**	1829–1837	**Dem.**
	1 *John C. Calhoun*	1782	1850	*South Carolina*	1825–1833	*Dem.*
	2 *Martin Van Buren*	1782	1862	*New York*	1833–1837	*Dem.*
8	**Martin Van Buren**	1782	1862	**New York**	1837–1841	**Dem.**
	Richard M. Johnson	1780	1850	*Kentucky*	1837–1841	*Dem.*
9	**William H. Harrison**‡	1773	1841	**Ohio**	1841	**Whig**
	John Tyler	1790	1862	*Virginia*	1841	*Whig*
10	**John Tyler**	1790	1862	**Virginia**	1841–1845	**Whig**
11	**James K. Polk**	1795	1849	**Tennessee**	1845–1849	**Dem.**
	George M. Dallas	1792	1864	*Pennsylvania*	1845–1849	*Dem.*
12	**Zachary Taylor**‡	1784	1850	**Louisiana**	1849–1850	**Whig**
	Millard Fillmore	1800	1874	*New York*	1849–1850	*Whig*
13	**Millard Fillmore**	1800	1874	**New York**	1850–1853	**Whig**
14	**Franklin Pierce**	1804	1869	**New Hampshire**	1853–1857	**Dem.**
	William R. King‖	1786	1853	*Alabama*	1853	*Dem.*
15	**James Buchanan**	1791	1868	**Pennsylvania**	1857–1861	**Dem.**
	John C. Breckinridge	1821	1875	*Kentucky*	1857–1861	*Dem.*
16	**Abraham Lincoln**§	1809	1865	**Illinois**	1861–1865	**Rep.**
	1 *Hannibal Hamlin*	1809	1891	*Maine*	1861–1865	*Rep.*
	2 *Andrew Johnson*	1808	1875	*Tennessee*	1865	*Rep.*†
17	**Andrew Johnson**	1808	1875	**Tennessee**	1865–1869	**Rep.**†
18	**Ulysses S. Grant**	1822	1885	**Illinois**	1869–1877	**Rep.**
	1 *Schuyler Colfax*	1823	1885	*Indiana*	1869–1873	*Rep.*
	2 *Henry Wilson*‡	1812	1875	*Massachusetts*	1873	*Rep.*
19	**Rutherford B. Hayes**	1822	1893	**Ohio**	1877–1881	**Rep.**
	William A. Wheeler	1819	1887	*New York*	1877–1881	*Rep.*
20	**James A. Garfield**§	1831	1881	**Ohio**	1881	**Rep.**
	Chester A. Arthur	1830	1886	*New York*	1881	*Rep.*
21	**Chester A. Arthur**	1830	1886	**New York**	1881–1885	**Rep.**
22	**Grover Cleveland**	1837	1908	**New York**	1885–1889	**Dem.**
	Thomas A. Hendricks‡	1819	1885	*Indiana*	1885	*Dem.*
23	**Benjamin Harrison**	1833	1901	**Indiana**	1889–1893	**Rep.**
	Levi P. Morton	1824	—	*New York*	1889–1893	*Rep.*
24	**Grover Cleveland**	1837	1908	**New York**	1893–1897	**Dem.**
	Adlai E. Stevenson	1835	—	*Illinois*	1893–1897	*Dem.*
25	**William McKinley**§	1843	1901	**Ohio**	1897–1901	**Rep.**
	1 *Garrett A. Hobart*‡	1844	1899	*New Jersey*	1897–1899	*Rep.*
	2 *Theodore Roosevelt*	1858	—	*New York*	1901	*Rep.*
26	**Theodore Roosevelt**	1858	—	**New York**	1901–1909	**Rep.**
	Charles W. Fairbanks	1852	—	*Indiana*	1905–1909	*Rep.*
27	**William H. Taft**	1857	—	**Ohio**	1909	**Rep.**
	James S. Sherman	1855	—	*New York*	1909	*Rep.*

* Previous to 1828, the term "Republican" was applied to a party which arose in opposition to the Federalists, and which was the progenitor of the present Democratic party.

† Although elected by the Republican party, and a strong supporter of the Union, Mr. Johnson was primarily a Democrat and was in 1868 a prominent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

‡ Died while in office.

§ Assassinated while in office.

‖ Took oath of office at Havana, but never served as Vice President.

UNITED STATES POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

Including *Alaska*, *Hawaii*, *Porto Rico*, the *Philippines*, *Guam*, *Tutuila*, the *Canal Zone*, and *Shanghai*, *China*.

☞ See Notes at foot of page.

First-class Matter. 1. *First-class proper:* Written matter, sealed or unsealed,[1] [2] and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection,[3] 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Must have at least 2 cents prepaid, except letters from U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines. Weight limit, 4 pounds unless fully prepaid. 2. *Postal cards*, 1 cent each. 3. *Drop letters*, where there is no free delivery, 1 cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

Second-class Matter. Newspapers and other periodicals, conforming to certain regulations: for publishers and news agents only, 1 cent a pound; for the general public, 1 cent for 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Weight limit, 4 pounds. Postage must be *fully prepaid.*

Third-class Matter. Printed matter not included in second class, wrapped to permit inspection.[1] [2] [4] Includes books, circulars, music, engravings, etc., 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Postage must be *fully prepaid.* Weight limit, except for single books, 4 pounds.

Fourth-class Matter (merchandise). All mailable matter not included in above classes,[1] [4] wrapped to permit inspection.[3] Includes blank books, playing cards, electrotypes, flowers, general merchandise, etc. 1 cent an ounce or fraction thereof. Postage must be *fully prepaid.* Weight limit, 4 pounds.

Unmailable. Poisons, explosives, inflammables, live animals (except bees), substances that are ill-smelling or liable to injure postal employes, immoral matter, and all matter not complying with above regulations as to weight, prepayment, etc., or insufficiently addressed.

Immediate delivery (within certain hours and distances) is secured for any piece of mail matter at any office by attaching a special 10-cent stamp or ten cents' worth of ordinary stamps, with the words "Special Delivery" written on the envelope in addition to regular postage.

Registration of any letter or package costs 8 cents in addition to regular postage.

Forwarding. First-class matter is forwarded and returned without extra charge; on that of other classes postage must be paid for each journey.

Withdrawing Mail. Matter once mailed can be withdrawn if sender can prove identity.

Mixed Classes. Matter of different classes in the same package goes at the highest rate chargeable for any portion.

Permissible Additions to Original Matter. The words "personal" or "to be called for," and other directions as to delivery, and requests for forwarding or return upon prepayment of new postage, are permissible as part of the address on second, third, or fourth-class matter.

Books of Postage Stamps. One and two cent postage stamps bound in book form are on sale at post-offices at an advance of 1 cent per book over the postage value.

International Reply-Coupons are sold at 6 cents each, for use in sending abroad for return postage. Reply-coupons issued by other countries are redeemable at United States post-offices in postage stamps to the value of 5 cents for each reply-coupon.

Postal Money Orders. Money can be sent without danger of loss at low rates to all parts of the United States and its possessions as well as to foreign countries by means of Postal Money Orders.

[1] Writing such as name and address of sender, simple dedication in a book, etc., is allowed on third and fourth-class matter.

[2] MS. accompanied by printed proof may be sent third-class, but ordinary typewritten matter, and also that printed on a mimeograph, hektograph, etc. (unless 20 or more copies are sent), belong to first-class.

[3] Certain proprietary articles, as pills, tobacco, etc., are allowed to go sealed in fourth-class.

[4] Photographs, and seeds, bulbs, roots, etc., may be sent at third-class rates, but printed material other than paper and pads, etc., on which blank space exceeds printed matter, must go fourth-class.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, letters for England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Newfoundland, and letters for Germany by steamers sailing for Germany direct. Same as domestic, *except:*

1. Sealed packages evidently not letters are unmailable.
2. Letters to Cuba not prepaid will be transmitted and deficiency collected of addressee.
3. For Canada and Mexico, commercial papers and trade samples take Postal Union rates (see below).
4. Merchandise not classed as samples may be sent to Mexico by parcel post.
5. Seeds and plants for Canada must pay 1 cent an ounce.

Other Countries. Postal Union rates hold, with unimportant exceptions, and even in these cases the mail will be transmitted and any additional charge collected.

Postal Union Rates.

1. **Letters,** 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof. 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
2. **Post cards,** 2 cents each.
3. **Printed matter** (including periodicals), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.
4. **Commercial** or **business papers,** 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 5 cents.
5. **Samples** of merchandise, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, with a minimum of 2 cents.

Unmailable. Same as domestic, and also, to certain countries, such articles as coins, jewelry, tobacco, etc., about which the local postmaster should be consulted. Articles liable to duty will generally be transmitted and charges collected at destination.

Registration costs 8 cents additional, as for domestic mail.

Prepayment. Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, or the City of Shanghai, China) will be forwarded even if no postage is paid. All other matter must be prepaid at least partially.

Parcel post. In operation with the principal countries of Europe, most of the Central and South American Republics, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, and Japan. Inquire of postmaster. Postage must be *fully prepaid.* Rate, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

POSTAGE RATES FOR ALL CLASSES OF MATTER.

Domestic first-class, including Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, also letters for England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Newfoundland, and letters for Germany by steamers sailing for Germany direct	first ounce 2 cents	each additional ounce 2 cents
Letters for other foreign countries. See also DOMESTIC FIRST-CLASS	first ounce 5 cents	each additional ounce 3 cents
Domestic fourth-class and "drop letters" not delivered	first ounce 1 cent	each additional ounce 1 cent
Domestic third-class and foreign printed matter	first 2 ounces 1 cent	each additional 2 ounces 1 cent
Foreign merchandise samples, including Canada and Mexico, not Cuba	first 4 ounces 2 cents	each additional 2 ounces 1 cent
	Weight limit 12 ounces	
Foreign commercial papers, including Canada and Mexico, not Cuba	first 10 ounces 5 cents	each additional 2 ounces 1 cent
Domestic second-class, for general public	first 4 ounces 1 cent	each additional 4 ounces 1 cent
Publishers' (second-class), not shown above.	1 cent per pound	

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 1. New Year's Day. — All but Mass., Miss., N. H.
Jan. 8. Anniv. of Battle of New Orleans. — La.
Jan. 19. Lee's Birthday. — Ala., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Va.
Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday). — Ala., La. (in New Orleans).
Feb. 12. Lincoln's Birthday. — Conn., Del., Ill., Minn., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Pa., Wash., Wyo.
Feb. (3d Tuesday). State election. — Pa.
Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday. — All but Miss., N. M.
March 2. Anniv. of Texan Independence. — Tex.
March 4 (*or* **5**). Inauguration Day. — Dist. of Colum.
Good Friday. — Ala., Del., La., Md., Pa., Tenn., Conn.
April 19. Patriots' Day (anniv. of Battle of Lexington). — Mass.
April 21. Anniv. of Battle of San Jacinto. — Tex.
April 26. Confederate Memorial Day. — Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.
May 10. " " " — N. C., S. C.
May (2d Friday). Confederate Day. — Tenn.
May 20. Anniv. of Mecklenburg Dec'n of Independence. — N. C.
May 30. Decoration, or Memorial, Day. — All but Ala., Fla., Ga., Ida., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tex.
June (1st Mon., even years). State Election Day. — Ore.
June 3. Jefferson Davis' Birthday. — Ala., Fla., Ga., La.
July 4. Independence Day. — All.
July 24. Pioneers' Day. — Utah.
Aug. (1st Thurs.) State Election Day. — Tenn.
Aug. 16. Bennington Battle Day. — Vt.
Sept. (1st Monday). Labor Day. — All but Ariz., Miss., Nev., N. D., La. It is observed in New Orleans.
Sept. 9. Admission Day. — Calif.
Sept. 12. Defender's Day. — Md.
Nov. 1. All Saints' Day. — La.
Nov. (1st Tues. after 1st Mon.). General Election Day. — All but Ala., Ark., Conn., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Me., Mass , Mich., Miss., Neb., N. C., Utah, Vt., Va.; when election is general over State (in Ore., only at Presidential elections; see June).
Nov. (usually 4th Thursday). Thanksgiving Day. — All.
Dec. 25. Christmas Day. — All.

STANDARD TIME.

In 1883 the railroads of the United States and Canada adopted the present system of standard time. It comprises five standards: Intercolonial, or Brown; Eastern, or Red; Central, or Blue; Mountain, or Green; and Pacific, or Yellow. These are, respectively, the mean times of the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, and consequently differ by intervals of exactly one hour. Changes from one standard to another are made at prominent stations, as at Detroit, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Augusta, from eastern to central time and vice versa. Intercolonial time is used by Halifax and a few adjacent cities, but the railroads have found it more convenient to extend the eastern standard to that region, leaving only four kinds of railroad time.

RELATIVE TIME OF DIFFERENT CITIES.

When it is noon at Washington, D. C., it is, by solar time, 12.12 P. M. at New York; 12.24 P. M. at Boston; 12.54 P. M. at Halifax; 4.31 P. M. at Lisbon; 5.08 P. M. at London; 5.17 P. M. at Paris; 5.58 P. M. at Rome; 6.02 P. M. at Berlin; 7.13 P M. at Cairo; 10.00 P. M. at Bombay; 11.01 P. M. at Calcutta; 12.41 A. M. at Canton; 12.46 A. M. at Hongkong; 1.12 A. M. at Manila; 2.26 A. M. at Yokohama; 2.48 A. M. at Melbourne; 6.37 A. M. at Honolulu; 8.58 A. M. at San Francisco; 9.40 A. M. at Salt Lake City; 10.08 A. M. at Denver; 10.44 A. M. at Omaha; 11.07 A. M. at St. Louis; 11.17 A. M. at Chicago; 11.30 A. M. at Cincinnati; 11.38 A. M. at Havana; 11.41 A. M. at Cleveland; 11.50 A. M. at Panama; 11.52 A. M. at Buffalo.

NOTABLE EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1492. *Aug. 3.* Columbus sailed on first voyage.
Oct. 12. Columbus landed on San Salvador.
1493. Columbus made second voyage.
1497. *June 24.* Cabots discovered Labrador.
1498. Columbus made third voyage.
1499. Vespucci reached American continent.
1502. Columbus made fourth voyage.
1506. *May 20.* Columbus died, Valladolid, Spain.
1511. Spaniards conquered Cuba.
1512. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida.
1521. Cortes took Mexico.
1541. De Soto discovered the Mississippi.
1565. St. Augustine, Fla., founded (first permanent European settlement).
1602. *May.* Gosnold landed on and named Cape Cod.
1607. Jamestown, Va., founded (first permanent English settlement).
1608. Champlain planted colony at Quebec (first permanent French settlement).
1609. Henry Hudson discovered Hudson River.
1614. Capt. John Smith explored New England coast.
Dutch settled New Amsterdam (New York).
1615. Tobacco first planted in Virginia.
1619. *July 30.* First colonial assembly in America; at Jamestown, Va.
Dutch vessel brought 20 negroes to Virginia; sold as slaves.
1620. *Dec. 21.* Plymouth colony (Mass.) founded by English Pilgrims, coming in the *Mayflower* (first English settlement in New Eng.).
1630. First house built in Boston.
1633. Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.
1633–36. Connecticut settled at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield.
1634. Maryland settled by English Roman Catholics.
1636. Harvard College founded.
Providence Plantation (R. I.) founded.
1638. New Haven Colony (Conn.) founded.
Swedes settled in Delaware.
1643. *May 29.* Union of New England colonies.
1663. Carolina granted to Clarendon, Monk, and others.
Albemarle colony (N. C.) settled.
1664. New Netherland conquered by English, and named New York.
1675. King Philip's war.
1676. Bacon's rebellion; Jamestown, Va., burned.
1680. Charleston, S. C., founded.
1681. Pennsylvania granted to William Penn.
1683. Philadelphia founded.
1689. King William's war with France begun.
1692. Salem witchcraft.
1697. Peace of Ryswick, King William's war ended.
1701. Yale College founded.
1703. Independent legislature in Del.
Queen Anne's war began.
1704. *April 24.* Boston "News Letter" established (first regular journal in the U. S.).
1710. Port Royal, N. S., captured by English; named Annapolis.
Parliament ordered Colonial post office.
1713. *April 11.* Queen Anne's war ended.
1733. *Feb. 12.* Savannah settled by English.
1754. *June.* Colonial Congress met at Albany.
1755. *June–Nov.* French expelled from Acadia.
July 9. Braddock defeated and killed at Monongahela.
Sept. 8. British victory at Lake George.
1756. *May 17.* England declared war against France.
1759. *Sept. 13.* Defeat of French at Battle of the Plains of Abraham, above Quebec; Montcalm and Wolfe killed.
1760. *Sept. 8.* Montreal surrendered to English.
1763. *Feb. 10.* Peace of Paris signed.
1765. *March 8.* Stamp Act passed.
Oct. 7. Colonial Congress met in New York.
1766. *March 18.* Stamp Act repealed.
1767. *June 29.* Tax imposed on tea, glass, paper, etc.
1770. *March 5.* Boston Massacre by British troops.
April 12. All duties repealed except on tea.
1773. *Dec. 16.* Cargo of tea destroyed at Boston.
1774. *Sept. 5.* First "Continental Congress," at Philadelphia.
1775. *April 19.* British repulsed at Lexington and Concord.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 3. Washington took command of army.
1776. *March 17.* Boston evacuated by British.
July 4. Declaration of Independence.
Aug. 27. Battle of Long Island (British vict.).
Sept. 15. British troops entered New York.
Nov.–Dec. Washington retreated through New Jersey.
Dec. 26. Battle of Trenton (American vict.).
1777. *Jan. 3.* Battle of Princeton (" ").
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington (" ").
Sept. 11. Battle of Brandywine (British vict.).
Sept. 19. Battle (1st) of Saratoga (indecisive).
Sept. 26. Philadelphia taken by Howe.
Oct. 7. Battle (2d) of Saratoga (American vict.).
Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered to Gates at Saratoga.
Nov. 15. Articles of Confederation of the U. S. adopted by Congress.
1778. *Feb. 6.* Independence of the U. S. recognized by France; treaty of alliance.
June 18. Philadelphia evacuated by British.

1778. *June 28.* Battle of Monmouth (American vict.).
July 3. Indian massacre at Wyoming.
July 10. France declared war on England.
1779. *Sept. 23.* John Paul Jones's naval victory.
1780 *May 19.* The "Dark Day" in New England.
Oct. 2. Major André executed.
Oct. 7. Battle of King's Mountain (Am. vict.).
1781. *Jan. 17.* Battle of the Cowpens (Am. vict.).
Jan.-Feb. Greene's masterly retreat.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered to Washington.
1782. *Nov. 30.* Preliminaries of peace signed at Paris.
1783. *Sept. 3.* Treaty of peace signed at Paris.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York.
1785. *June 1.* John Adams, first U. S. ambassador to England, received by George III.
1786–87. Shays' Rebellion in Mass.
1787. *Sept. 17.* Constitution of the United States adopted in convention.
Congress prohibited slavery in the Northwestern Territory.
1789. *March 4.* First Congress met at New York.
1790. *June 1.* First U. S. census; population, 3,927,872.
1791. *Jan. 1.* National debt, $75,463,476.
1794. Whisky Insurrection in Penn.
1796. *Sept.* Washington's Farewell Address.
1800. *June 1.* Second U. S. census; population, 5,305,952.
Sept. 30. Treaty with France.
Capital established at Washington.
1801. *June 10.* U. S. declared war on Tripoli.
1803. *April 30.* Louisiana bought from France for $15,000,000.
1804. *Feb. 15.* Lieut. Decatur destroyed frigate *Philadelphia* in Tripoli harbor.
July 11. Hamilton killed by Burr in duel.
1805. *June 3.* Treaty of peace with Tripoli.
1806. Aaron Burr's treason.
1807. *Sept. 14.* Fulton ascended the Hudson by steam.
Dec. 22. Embargo on American ships.
1809. *Sept.* First railroad in America in Delaware Co., Pa.
1810. *June 1.* Third U. S. census; population, 7,239,814.
1811. *Nov. 7.* Harrison defeated Tecumseh at Tippecanoe.
1812. *June 19.* United States declared war against England.
July 12. Canada invaded.
Aug. 19. The British frigate *Guerrière* captured by U. S. frigate *Constitution*.
1813. *June 1.* U. S. frigate *Chesapeake* captured by British ship *Shannon*.
Sept. 10. Perry's (Am.) victory on Lake Erie.
1814. *July 25.* Battle of Lundy's Lane (Am. vict.).
Aug. 24. City of Washington captured and burned by British.
Dec. 24. Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the U. S. signed at Ghent.
1815. *Jan. 8.* Battle of New Orleans (Am. vic.). War with Algiers.
1816. *Jan. 1.* National debt $127,334,933 (largest amount before 1862).
1819. *Feb. 22.* Florida ceded to U. S. by Spain.
1820. *March 3.* Missouri Compromise passed by Congress.
June 1. Fourth U. S. census; population, 9,638,131.
In 1820 Immigration for the year, 8,385.
1825. *Oct. 6.* Erie Canal completed.
1828. *July 4.* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begun.
Noah Webster published his "American Dictionary of the English Language."
1829. First locomotive in America imported from England.
1830. *June 1.* Fifth U. S. census; population, 12,866,920.
"Book of Mormon" published.
1832. Black Hawk war.
Nov. 19. Nullification in South Carolina.
1835. *Jan. 1.* National debt, $37,513 (lowest point to which it was ever reduced).
Dec. 16, 17. Great fire in New York, with loss of $20,000,000.
Dec. 28. S. Colt patented revolving firearms.
1837. S. F. B. Morse filed caveat for patent of electro-magnetic telegraph.
1838. *Great Western* and *Sirius* cross Atlantic, using steam power alone.
1840. *June 1.* Sixth U. S. census; population, 17,063,353.
1841. *March 4.* Wm. Henry Harrison inaugurated President.
April 4. Harrison died; John Tyler became President.
1842. *Aug. 9.* Maine boundary settled.
1844. *May 24.* Magnetic telegraph used between Baltimore and Washington.
Horace Wells first employed nitrous oxide gas in dentistry.
June 15. Goodyear patented process for vulcanizing India rubber.
1845. *June 4.* Mexico declared war on U. S.
1846. *May 8.* Battle of Palo Alto; Taylor defeated Mexicans.
May 11. Congress declared war against Mexico.
Aug. 23. Santa Fé taken; New Mexico annexed to U. S.
Sept. 10. Howe patented sewing machine.
1847. *Feb. 22, 23.* Battle of Buena Vista (Am. victory).
July 24. Salt Lake City founded by Mormons.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken by Scott.
1848. *Jan.* Gold discovered in California.
Feb. 2. Treaty of peace with Mexico.
May 19. Cession of California and New Mexico ratified between Mexico and U. S.
1849. Gold seekers rush to California.
March 5. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President.
1850. *June 1.* Seventh U. S. census; population, 23,191,876.
July 9. Taylor died; Fillmore became President.
In 1850. Immigration, 369,980.

1851. *Aug. 22.* Schooner yacht *America* won £500 English prize cup in race off Isle of Wight, beating 18 competitors by 7 miles Cup given N. Y. Yacht Club for international competition.

1854. *March.* Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan.
May 31. Kansas-Nebraska bill passed.
In 1854. Immigration, 427,833 (greatest before 1873).

1857. *Aug. 24.* Great financial panic (5,123 bankruptcies in the U. S. and Canada, liabilities $299,800,000).

1858. *Aug. 20.* First message by Atlantic cable, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan; cable ceased to work Sept. 1.

1859. *Oct. 16.* John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry.
First oil well sunk on Oil Creek, Pa.
Silver found in Nevada.

1860. *June 1.* Eighth U. S. census; population, 31,279,835.
Nov. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Hannibal Hamlin Vice President.
Dec. 20. South Carolina seceded from Union.

1861. *Jan.* Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana seceded (Texas in February).
Feb. 4. Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery.
March 4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President.
April 13. Ft. Sumter surrendered by Maj. Anderson.
April 15. Pres. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.
June 15. Confederate States recognized as belligerents by Gt. Britain and France.
July 20. Confed. Congress met at Richmond.
July 21. Battle of Bull Run (Confed. vict.).
Nov. 8. Mason and Slidell seized on steamer *Trent.*
Nov. 30. Jefferson Davis elected President of Confederate States; A. H. Stephens Vice President.
Dec. 31. Suspension of specie payment by U. S.

1862. *March 9.* Battle of *Monitor* and *Merrimac.*
April 6. Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh (Confed. vict.).
April 7. Battle of Shiloh renewed (Union vict.).
April 28. New Orleans captured (Union vict.).
June 3. Gen. R. E. Lee took command of Confed. armies.
June 25–July 1. Seven Days' battles (Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm. Confed. advantages).
July 1. Battle of Malvern Hill; end of Seven Days' retreat (Confed. check).
National debt, $524,176,412.
July 29. The *Alabama* sailed from Liverpool.
Aug. 29. Second battle of Bull Run (Confed. vict.).
Sept. 14. Battle of South Mountain (Union vict.).
Sept. 17. Battle of Antietam (Union vict.).
Sept. 24. Habeas corpus suspended.
Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg (Confed. vict.).
In 1862. Gold: lowest price, 100; highest, 137.

1863. *Jan. 1.* Emancipation proclaimed by Lincoln.
May 2, 3. Battle of Chancellorsville (Confed. vict.).
July 1. National debt, $1,119,772,138.
July 1–3. Battle of Gettysburg (Union vict.).
July 4. Vicksburg surrendered. (" ").
July 13–16. Draft riots in New York.
Sept. 19, 20. Battle of Chickamauga (Confed. vict.).
Nov. 24, 25. Battle at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge (Union vict.).
In 1863. Gold: lowest, 122⅛; highest, 172½.

1864. *June 19. Kearsarge* sank the *Alabama* (Union vict.).
July 1 National debt, $1,815,784,370.
July 20, 22, 28. Battles before Atlanta (Union vict.).
July 30. Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Confederates.
Aug. 5. Farragut entered Mobile Bay (Union success).
Sept. 2. Atlanta taken (Union vict.).
Nov. 16. Sherman left Atlanta on "March to the Sea."
In 1864. Gold: lowest, 151½; highest, 285 (highest ever).

1865. *Feb. 1.* Sherman marched northward from Savannah.
April 3. Capture of Petersburg and Richmond.
April 9. Lee's army surrendered.
April 14. President Lincoln assassinated at Washington.
April 26. Johnston's army surrendered.
May 11. Jefferson Davis captured.
May. Proclamation of amnesty.
July 1. National debt, $2,680,647,869.
Dec. 18. XIIIth amendment to Constitution (abolishing slavery) adopted.
In 1865. Immigration, 247,453.
In 1865. Gold: lowest, 128⅝; highest, 234½.

1866. *July 1.* National debt, $2,773,236,173 (highest point reached).

1867. *March 30.* Alaska bought from Russia; $7,200,000.
French withdrew from Mexico at demand of U. S. Maximilian executed by Mexicans.

1868. *June 24.* Representatives admitted to Congress from Ark., Ala., Fla., Ga., La., N. C., and S. C.
July 28. XIVth amendment to Constitution (equal civil rights) adopted.

1869. *May 7.* Pacific railroad completed.

1870. *March 30.* XVth amendment to Constitution (extending right of suffrage) adopted.
June 1. Ninth U. S. census; population, 38,558,371.
July 1. National debt, $2,480,672,427.
In 1870. Immigration, 387,203.

1870–1872. Overthrow of "Tweed Ring" in New York.

1871. *Oct. 8–10.* Great fire in Chicago (loss $200,000,000).

1872. *Sept. 14. Alabama* arbitration award (giving U. S. $15,500,000).
Nov. 9, 10. Great fire in Boston (loss $70,000,000).
1873. *Sept. 18.* Jay Cooke & Co., Phila., failed; financial panic.
In 1873. Immigration, 459,803 (greatest before 1881).
1876. *May-Nov.* Centennial Exhibition at Phil.
1877. Telephone invented by A. Graham Bell and Elisha Gray.
1878. *Feb. 21.* Congress remonetized silver.
Dec. 17. Gold at par in New York (first time since January, 1862).
1879. *Jan. 1.* Resumption of specie payments.
1880. *June 1.* Tenth U. S. census; population, 50,155,783.
July 1. National debt, $2,128,791,055.
In 1880. Immigration, 457,257.
1881. *March 4.* James A. Garfield inaugurated President.
July 2. Pres. Garfield assassinated.
Sept. 19. Garfield died; Chester A. Arthur became President.
1882. *March 22.* Congress prohibited polygamy in Utah.
In 1882. Immigration, 788,992.
1883. *Feb. 20.* First civil service commission, appointed by President Arthur.
May 24. Brooklyn Bridge opened.
Sept. 8. Northern Pacific R. R. opened for traffic.
1884. *June 2.* Newspaper postage reduced to 1 c. for 4 oz.
1885. *March 4.* Letter postage reduced to 2 cents per oz.
Grover Cleveland inaugurated President.
1886. *Jan. 19.* Act determining succession of Cabinet officers to duties of presidential office, on death or disability of President and Vice President.
May 4. Anarchist riots in Chicago: 7 policemen killed, 83 persons hurt.
Aug. 20. Seven Chicago anarchists convicted of murder.
Aug. 31. Severe earthquake along Atlantic seaboard.
Oct. 28. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," gift of the French people, unveiled in N. Y. harbor.
1887. *Jan. 21.* Interstate commerce act (regulating railroad charges, etc.).
1888. *Sept. 7.* Congress prohibited Chinese immigration.
In 1888. Immigration, 546,889 (10,271,373 since 1855).
1889. *March 4.* Benjamin Harrison inaugurated 23d President.
May 31. A broken dam flooded Johnstown, Pa., and destroyed 2,295 lives.
Oct. 2. Congress of North, Central, and South American states at Washington.
Nov. North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territories became States.
1890. *June 1.* Eleventh U. S. census; population, 62,622,250 (gain of 12,466,467 since 1880).
July. Idaho and Wyoming Territories became States.
Aug. 6. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y.
Oct. 1. McKinley Tariff Bill approved.
Oct. 8. New Orleans chief-of-police murdered by Italians.
Dec. 1. National debt, $1,549,206,126.
In 1890. Immigration, 455,302. Imports, $789,222,228. Exports, $857,824,834.
1891. *Feb. 18.* International Copyright bill passed.
June 30 Immigrants into the U. S., from 1820 to 1890, numbered 15,641,688, coming chiefly from

Germany	4,551,719
Ireland	3,501,683
England	2,460,034
British N. America	1,029,083
Norway and Sweden	943,330
Austria-Hungary	464,435
Italy	414,513
Russia and Poland	396,353
France	370,162
Scotland	329,192
China	292,578
Switzerland	174,333
Denmark	146,237

July 1. International Copyright law went into effect.
Dec. 1. National debt, $1,546,961,695 (reduction of $1,226,274,579 since 1866).
1893. *Feb. 1.* U. S. protectorate declared over Hawaii: ended April 13.
March 4. Grover Cleveland inaugurated 24th President.
May 1. World's Columbian Exposition opened at Chicago, continued till October 30. Total attendance, 27,539,041.
Aug. 24. Cyclone along Atlantic coast: 1,000 lives lost about Charleston and Savannah.
Oct. 7–13. American yacht *Vigilant* defeated English *Valkyrie* in races for *America's* cup.
1894. *Jan. 1.* World's Fair opened at San Francisco, Cal.
June 25. Boycott of Pullman Palace Car Co. by Am. Railway Union resulted in strike stopping traffic in much of the West, affecting 50,000 miles of railroads. Government troops called out. Strike ended practically July 14, officially Aug. 3.
Aug. 7. Gold reserve reached $52,189,500, lowest since resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1879.
Aug. 8. Hawaiian Republic officially recognized by the U. S.
Aug. 27. Senate Tariff Bill including Income Tax became a law without President Cleveland's signature, which he refused.
1895. *March 5.* Steamship *Alliança* fired on by Spanish cruiser. Satisfaction demanded by the U. S. and given by Spain.
May 20. Income Tax declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court: vote, 5 to 4.
Sept. 7–13. Defender-Valkyrie III. yacht races for *America's* cup. *Defender* (Am.) won.
Dec. 17. President sent Congress a message concerning application of Monroe Doctrine to Venezuela and Great Britain boundary dispute.

1896. *Jan. 1.* President named commission of 5 on Venezuelan boundary.
Jan. 4. Utah Ter. became State.
April 22. International Arbitration Congress met at Washington.
May 6. Civil Service extended by President Cleveland to 30,000 additional government positions; places on Classified Lists 85,000.
May 27. Cyclone wrecked part of St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, killing 500 persons, and destroying $25,000,000 property.
July 30. President issued proclamation warning against violation of U. S. neutrality laws, with respect to Cuban insurrection.
Aug. 4–15. Very hot weather in Eastern States. 650 persons died from sunstroke.
Oct. 20–22. 150th anniversary of College of New Jersey. Name changed to Princeton University.
Nov. 12. Venezuelan Boundary Treaty signed by U. S. and Great Britain.

1897. *Jan. 11.* General Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the U. S. submitted to Senate; rejected May 5, 1897.
March 4. William McKinley inaugurated 25th President.
May 5. Greater New York charter signed by governor, to go into effect Jan. 1, 1898, incorporating into one municipality population of 3,400,000 and area of 360 square miles.
May 20. Senate recognized Cuban belligerency.
June 16. Treaty for annexation of Hawaii signed.
July 17. Arrival at Seattle of $2,000,000 from Klondike gold fields made public discovery of rich mines.
July 19-24. Dingley Tariff Bill passed.
Nov. 2. First city election in Greater New York. Robert A. Van Wyck (Democrat) elected mayor over Seth Low (Citizens' Union) and Benjamin F. Tracy (Republican).

1898. *Feb. 15.* U. S. battleship *Maine* blown up in Havana harbor; over 250 lives lost.
March 10. Congress empowered President to spend $50,000,000 for national defense.
March 28. Court of Inquiry reported on *Maine* disaster, attributing it to submarine mine.
April 19. Congress resolved that the U. S. intervene to enforce independence of Cuba.
April 20. Spanish minister left Washington.
April 21. Spanish government dismissed U. S. Minister Woodford.
Adm. Sampson's fleet sailed to blockade Cuban ports.
April 23. Pres't called for 125,000 volunteers.
May 1. Commodore Dewey, with Pacific fleet, destroyed Spanish fleet of ten at Manila, losing only a few wounded.
May 25. Pres't called for 75,000 more volunteers. Com. Schley's fleet blockaded Santiago, preventing exit of Adm. Cervera's fleet. 2,500 soldiers sent from San Francisco to support Com. Dewey at Manila.
June 10. Invasion of Cuba by the Americans.
June 22. Fifth Army Corps, 16,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. Shafter debarked at Daiquiri and Siboney, near Santiago.
July 1–2. Outer defenses of Santiago carried by Shafter; loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 1,593.
July 3. Cervera's fleet of six, escaping from Santiago, was destroyed by American fleet under Sampson and Schley. Spanish loss, beside ships, 350 men killed, 165 wounded, and 1,700 prisoners.
Gen. Shafter demanded surrender of Santiago.
Island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, seized by American warship *Charleston*.
July 7. Joint resolution for annexation of Hawaii signed by President.
July 8. Congress adjourned: total appropriation for war till Jan. 1, 1899, $361,788,095.
July 17. Spanish General Toral, in command of Santiago, capitulated, surrendering 20,000 troops and the eastern portion of Cuba.
July 23. Spain inquired through M. Cambon, French ambassador to the U. S., on what terms the U. S. would cease hostilities.
July 25. Gen. Nelson A. Miles landed with an army at Guanica, Porto Rico.
July 30. Pres't McKinley gave terms for peace.
Aug. 12. Protocol, signed at Washington by the Am. Sec. of State for the U. S., and the French Ambassador for Spain, suspended hostilities.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Gen. Merritt and Adm. Dewey after combined attack.
Joint High Commission on differences between the U. S. and Canada met at Quebec.
Oct. 18. U. S. flag raised over Porto Rico.
Nov. 1. National debt $1,964,837,130, an increase of $156,059,487 within the year.

1899. *Feb. 4.* Filipino army tried to capture Manila; repulsed with heavy loss.
Feb. 10. Pres't signed treaty of Paris between the U. S. and Spain, latter relinquishing sovereignty over Cuba, and ceding to the U. S., Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands, receiving from the U. S. $20,000,000.
Aug. 8. Hurricane in Porto Rico; 2,000 killed, $75,000,000 lost.
Oct. 3–20. Am. Yacht *Columbia* defeated *Shamrock* in races for *America's* cup.
In 1899. Philippine warfare against U. S. forces continued, largely desultory and in favor of the Americans.

1900. *Jan. 12.* Chicago drainage canal opened.
Jan. 16. Samoan treaty with Germany ratified, the U. S. securing Tutuila and its harbor Pago-Pago.
Jan. 25. Brigham H. Roberts, representative from Utah, excluded from House, as polygamist.
Feb. 5. Hague Treaty providing International Board of Arbitration ratified by Senate.
March 14. Gold Standard Bill making the gold dollar the standard unit of value in the U. S. signed by President.
June. Philippine Civil Commission reached Manila, to aid in establishing civil government.
June 1. Twelfth U. S. census; population, 76,303,387 (gain of 13,681,137 since 1890).

1900. *June 18.* Troops ordered from Manila to China to protect U. S. citizens.
June 30. Fire at Hoboken, N. J., destroyed three steamships, piers, 200 lives and $5,000,000 in property.
Aug. 2. North Carolina constitutional amendment, limiting suffrage by educational qualification.
Sept. 8. Galveston and many Gulf towns damaged by hurricane and flood. 6,000 lives, $30,000,000 destroyed.
Oct. 29. Names chosen for the "Hall of Fame for Great Americans," N. Y. University. Other names to be added at intervals up to 150 in the year 2000.

Those chosen are Washington, Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Franklin, Grant, John Marshall, Jefferson, R. W. Emerson, Longfellow, Fulton, Irving, Edwards, Morse, Farragut, Clay, Hawthorne, Peabody, R. E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, Audubon, Mann, Beecher, James Kent, Story, John Adams, Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

Nov. 1. National debt, $2,132,373,031, increase of $39,687,007 within the year.
Nov. 6. In Presidential elections, William McKinley as President and Theodore Roosevelt as Vice President chosen by very large majorities.
In 1900. Condition of Cuba quiet. Sept. 15, delegates to Constitutional Convention elected. Trial by jury inaugurated Oct. 9.
In 1900. Immigration, 448,572. Total immigration from 1820 to 1900, 19,765,155.

1901. *Jan. 16.* Reapportionment bill approved, increasing Representatives from 357 to 386.
Feb. 25. United States Steel Corporation ("billion dollar trust") organized; capital $1,100,000,000.
March 4. 56th Congress adjourned. Appropriations, $1,440,062,545.95 ("billion dollar Congress").
William McKinley inaugurated for second term. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President.
May 1–Nov. 2. Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Attendance, 8,350,000.
May 9. Great panic in Wall Street over Northern Pacific Railroad stock which touched 1,000.
July 5. Jacob Rogers bequeathed $5,000,000 to N. Y. Metropolitan Museum of Art.
July 25. Free trade with Porto Rico proclaimed.
Aug. 16. Wireless telegram rec'd at Nantucket, from steamship *Lucania*.
Sept. 6. President McKinley shot by an anarchist, at Buffalo. He died September 14; Theodore Roosevelt became President.
Sept. 28, Oct. 3, Oct. 4. Am. *Columbia* defeated *Shamrock II* in races for *America's* cup.
Nov. 5. Seth Low, anti-Tammany, elected Mayor of New York; 30,000 plurality.
Dec. 14. Receipt at St. John's, Newfoundland, of wireless signals from Cornwall, Eng., 1,700 miles.
Dec. 16. Isthmian canal treaty with England providing that the U. S. shall have exclusive right to make and regulate the canal.
In 1901. In *Hawaii*, first Territorial legislature met February 20.
In 1901. In *Philippines*, civil government established in many provinces, and forces reduced from about 70,000 to less than 50,000.

Special attention was paid to education, several hundred teachers being taken from the United States. Civil government established in Manila, May 3. July 4, W. H. Taft inaugurated civil governor.

1902. *Jan. 4.* Carnegie Institution incorporated with D. C. Gilman as first president; endowment, $10,000,000 contributed by Andrew Carnegie.
March 7. Permanent Census Bureau act.
March 14. Hague Peace Conference treaty, as to usage in war, ratified by Senate.
April 29. Chinese exclusion bill approved, reenacting former law.
May 12. Coal strike. See below.
May 31. Army reduced from 77,287 to 66,497.
June 9–11. Centennial of West Point Military Academy.
June 17. Irrigation bill approved by the Pres't.

It provided that in certain Western States funds from sale of public land in excess of money devoted to education should be reserved for irrigation.

June 28. Isthmian canal bill approved, giving President duty of determining route, and authorizing purchase of Panama Canal Co.'s works and rights for $40,000,000.
July 1. Sealing dispute with Russia decided in favor of the U. S. by Dr. Asser of the Netherlands Council of State.
In July. New treaty with Spain.
Oct. 1. International Mercantile Marine Co., "the shipping combine," formed. Capital $120,000,000; controlled 114 steamers with tonnage of 840,000.
Oct. 14. Hague Arbitration Court gave first decision in the case of the U. S. (for the R. C. Archbishop of California) against Mexico.

Mexico to pay $1,420,682.67 back annuities and henceforth annually $43,059.99.

Nov. 29. Hague tribunal awarded the U. S. damages for Russia's seizure of Am. sealers.
Dec. 21. First complete wireless telegraph message sent from Cornwall, Eng., to Nova Scotia.
In 1902. May 12. Strike of 145,000 anthracite coal miners on refusal of mining and railroad companies to grant higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions.

Coal famine resulted. State troops ordered to Shenandoah and to Lackawanna Co. Sept. 30, coal sold at $25 a ton, in New York, and wood at $16 a cord. After conferences, on Oct. 13, a proposition was made by operators to refer troubles to a commission, strikers to work pending decision: accepted by miners, Oct. 21. Coal scarcity and high prices continued through the winter.

In 1902. In *Porto Rico*, school children increased from 22,000 to 44,000.
In 1902. In *Philippines*, aside from some outbreaks, the year comparatively quiet making civil progress.

1903. *Jan. 1.* Hawaiian cable completed.
Jan. 14. Coal duties suspended for one year.
Jan. 20. Wireless telegrams between the President and King Edward VII.
Jan. 22. Panama canal treaty signed, but rejected by Colombia, Nov. 3.

1903. *Jan. 24.* Treaty for commission on Alaskan boundary.

Feb. 14. Dep't. of Commerce and Labor est'd. G. B. Cortelyou first Secretary.

March 14. Anthracite Coal Commission report.

It provided a 9-hour day to miners and 8 hours to engineers; 10% increase in wages with additional 1% for each 5 cents added to price of coal in New York; no limit to output; no discrimination because of "union" membership or reverse; a permanent board of conciliation, three members to be appointed by mine workers, three by operators, to settle disputes, but no suspension of work pending settlement; agreement to last till March 31, 1906.

March 19. Cuban reciprocity treaty ratified.

March 20. Missouri Supreme Court fined meat-packing houses for violation of the anti-trust law.

July 4. First message to Philippines over Pacific cable. Message around the world took 12 minutes.

Aug. 15. General Staff of the Army organized.

Aug. 22, 25, Sept. 3. Am. *Reliance* defeated *Shamrock III* in races for *America's* cup.

Aug. 26. Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of Housesmith's Union, N. Y., convicted of extortion and sentenced to Sing Sing, Nov. 6, for two years.

Sept. 28. 100th anniversary of founding of Chicago.

Depression in stocks reached lowest point. Quotations on 200 railroad and industrial shares show average decrease of 33% from 1902.

Oct. 8. Commercial treaty with China signed; ratified, Dec. 18.

Oct. 20. Tribunal on Alaskan boundary gave decision. Canada debarred from access to sea north of Portland Channel.

Dec. 30. Fire and panic in Iroquois Theater, Chicago, kills nearly 600 persons.

Immigration, 857,046. Imports, $1,025,719,237. Exports, $1,420,141,679.

In 1903. Serious labor troubles occurred in N. Y. building trades, and general cessation of building. Employers united in refusing extreme demands of labor unions.

In 1903. In the *Philippines*, new currency went into circulation July 20.

1904. *Jan. 4.* U. S. Supreme Court decided Porto Ricans not aliens.

Jan. 9. Commercial treaty between China and U. S. ratified by Chinese Emperor.

Jan. 18. U. S. Supreme Court decided negroes not debarred from grand juries in cases involving negro criminals.

Feb. 7–8. Fire in Baltimore destroyed $80,000,000.

Feb. 8. The U. S. invited England, Germany, and France to suggest to Russia and Japan restriction of hostilities in their war to a small area, and neutralization of China.

April 15. Andrew Carnegie created fund of $5,000,000, income to be used "for the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic efforts to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if they are merely injured."

April 30. Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened at St. Louis.

June 15. Steamer *General Slocum* burned in East River. More than 1,000 lives lost.

July 12. 50,000 meat packing employees of Middle West struck. Sept. 8, strike ended.

July 25. Greatest textile strike began in Fall River, Mass. It involved 26,000 men and 70 mills, causing weekly loss of $150,000. Caused by 12½% wage reduction after previous cut of 10%. Manufacturers refused to arbitrate, Dec. 30.

Oct. 27. Part of New York rapid transit subway opened to the public.

Nov. 8. Theodore Roosevelt elected President and Chas. W. Fairbanks Vice President: a majority in electoral college 196; popular plurality, 2,542,062.

Nov. 19. Statue of Frederick the Great, presented to U. S. by Emperor William of Germany, unveiled at Washington.

In 1904. Serious labor troubles in Colorado mining districts through the year, aggravated by explosion of infernal machine at Cripple Creek, June 6, and subsequent action of authorities.

In 1904. In the *Philippines*, further progress.

1905. *Jan. 18.* Fall River strike ended.

Jan. 19. Assurance received from Russia and Japan that they would not extend territorial possessions in China at end of war.

Feb. 17. Parcels post treaty with Great Britain.

March 4. Messrs. Roosevelt and Fairbanks inaugurated President and Vice President.

March 29. All members of Panama Canal Commission resigned. April 3, new Commission appointed. Nov. 18, consulting engineers voted for sea-level canal. Year devoted to improving health conditions and ordering supplies and machinery.

April 12. American Board of Foreign Missions accepted Rockefeller gift of $100,000.

April 27. Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000,000 as pension fund for college professors in U. S., Canada, and Newfoundland.

June 8. President Roosevelt took first step in bringing about Portsmouth Conference, resulting, Sept. 5, in treaty of peace between Russia and Japan.

June 30. John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 to promote higher education in U. S.

July 19. Elihu Root of N. Y. became Sec. of State, succeeding the late John Hay.

July 22. Yellow fever in New Orleans; lasted into October; more than 3,000 cases and about 400 deaths.

Aug. 7. $2,000,000 fire at D. L. & W. terminal, Hoboken, N. J.

Oct. 9. James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, and William Tecumseh Sherman chosen for Hall of Fame. (See October 29, 1900.)

Nov. 1. National debt, $2,293,846,382.34.

Nov. 7. Fall elections indicating general revolt against bossism. Especially noticeable in Ohio and Penn. In N. Y., William Travers Jerome reëlected district attorney, and George B. McClellan, mayor.

Dec. 4. First session of 59th Congress.

In 1905. Following the Equitable Life Assurance Co., N. Y., investigation, begun in April,

came that of other large companies, notably the Mutual and New York Life.

Evidence showed exorbitant salaries and commissions, loose financial management for the benefit of managers, political contributions, and vast expenditures presumably for legislative favors. Public opinion forced resignation of presidents and leading directors, mostly of national prominence.

In 1905. Marked by reaction against political corruption, financial dishonesty, and preventable warfare. The year was one of great national prosperity.

In 1905. In the *Philippines* the year was comparatively quiet. March 16, Sec. Taft declared the administration policy to be indefinite retention, with independence in abeyance.

In 1905. Chinese boycott of American goods because of Am. exclusion of Chinese laborers.

1906. *Jan. 2.* Strike of Typographical Union against many printers, for an 8-hour day; continued through the year.

Jan. 25. House passed bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly and Arizona and New Mexico jointly to statehood.

Feb. 19. U. S. Supreme Court decided that a common carrier cannot sell the commodities that it carries, as coal from its own mines. (See May 3, 1909.)

President recommended a lock canal to be constructed at Panama.

March 11. Andrew Carnegie donated $15,000 a year to aid propaganda of simplified spelling.

April 2. United Mine Workers of America ordered suspension of work by about 200,000 men in anthracite and bituminous coal mines.

April 16. Supreme Court decided divorce not valid outside State where obtained unless court had jurisdiction over both parties.

April 18. Severe earthquake shocks in central coast region of California.

Shocks and resulting fire destroyed three quarters of San Francisco, the business section and all public buildings except the Mint. 425 lives lost; direct financial loss about $350,000,000; insurance, $235,000,000. Towns north and south much damaged, esp. San José and Santa Rosa. Buildings of Stanford Univ. partly destroyed. Congress appropriated $2,500,000 for relief. Vast sums contributed generally.

May 6. United Mine Workers came to agreement with anthracite operators; 160,000 miners returned to work, award of 1902 commission to rule until March 31, 1909. Estimated strike loss in wages, $10,000,000.

June 21. Senate voted for lock canal at Panama. House so voted on 27th.

June 23–29. Railroad Rate Act, giving Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates.

June 26. Cable opened to Japan *via* Guam.

June 29. Pure Food Act as to harmful adulterations and compulsory descriptive labels. Also, Meat inspection Act.

July 13. Strike of bituminous coal miners ended; 40,000 men resumed at former wages.

Aug. 24. President Roosevelt accepted spelling of 300 words recommended by Simplified Spelling Board, and ordered their use in his official documents. (See Dec. 13.)

Sept. 19. President issued order extending 8-hour labor law to government work.

Oct. 17. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. fined $100,000 for giving rebates.

Oct. 25. Japanese Ambassador Aoki protested against exclusion of Japanese from San Francisco public schools.

Nov. 2. Lieut. Commander Robert E. Peary reported reaching "Farthest North" at 87° 6′, — 203 miles from the Pole.

Nov. 6. Arizona voted against accepting statehood jointly with New Mexico.

President dismissed from the army "without honor" three companies of 25th (negro) regiment, some of whose members were accused of making a murderous night attack upon Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 13.

Nov. 11. Mrs. E. S. Damon, last pensioner on account of Revolutionary War, died.

Dec. 10. Nobel peace prize of about $40,000 awarded by Norwegian Storthing to Pres. Roosevelt for services in ending of Russo-Japanese war. President founded with it a permanent Industrial Peace Commission at Washington to deal with labor troubles.

Dec. 13. Because of opposition in Congress, the President withdrew his "simplified spelling" order.

In 1906. The year was one of unequaled general prosperity. A marked feature was uncovering many abuses by corporations. New laws, Federal and State, passed compelling better methods on the part of insurance companies, railroads, meat-packers, and others. Many indictments secured, and some convictions against powerful companies.

In 1906. In the *Philippines* mostly uneventful. Islands continued to suffer from unsettled conditions, but ladronism was almost extinguished, and school attendance increased greatly.

1907. *Jan. 24.* Salaries of Senators and Representatives increased to $7,500, and of Vice President, Speaker of House, and members of Cabinet to $12,000.

The U. S. entered suits in San Francisco to test right of California authorities to exclude Japanese from public schools.

Feb. 7. John D. Rockefeller gave $32,000,000 to General Education Board.

Feb 26. Army Engineer Corps put in charge of Panama canal construction. Major G. W. Goethals, chief engineer.

March 4. 17,400,000 acres in Northwestern States added to national forest reserves.

March 12. Mrs. Russell Sage endowed "Sage Foundation" for investigation of distress among poor with $10,000,000.

March 16. Commission appointed to examine plans for extending and improving internal commercial waterways.

March 22. Census shows wealth of U. S. exceeds $107,000,000,000.

April 14. First national Arbitration and Peace Congress, in New York.

April 26. Jamestown Exposition opened.

May 22. New York Legislature established

Public Utilities Commission to control public service corporations.

1907. *June–July–Aug.* Sharp conflict between Federal and State courts and authorities in North Carolina arising out of State legislation on railroad rates. Yielding by railroads prevented decision.

Aug. 3. Judge K. M. Landis, in the U. S. District Court, Chicago, fined Standard Oil Co. of Indiana $29,240,000 on its conviction of accepting rebates on 1,463 counts. See July 22, '08.

Aug. 9. Strike of telegraph operators; extended to many large cities.

Oct. 18. Directors of Mercantile National Bank, New York, resigned on account of scandals connecting some of them with a copper brokerage company.

Investigations of other banks and trust companies precipitated a run on several, and a financial panic followed. Oct. 19 the Knickerbocker Trust Company and many small banks suspended. Prices of stocks and bonds fell low, and severe general money stringency followed.

Oct. 20. End of telegraph operators' strike.

Nov. 17. New union railroad station in Washington, D. C., costing more than $4,000,000, opened to traffic.

Dec. 16. Fleet of 16 first-class battleships, Rear-Adm. R. D. Evans commanding, sailed from Hampton Roads for Pacific coast on practice cruise.

In 1907. Immigration 1,285,349; imports $1,434,421,425; exports $1,880,851,078.

In 1907. The year was one of general prosperity for first 9 months, although securities declined. The October (see Oct. 18) New York panic was reflected throughout the country. The basic prosperity, however, aided in restoring confidence. Several States passed radical rate legislation

In 1907. The year in the *Philippines* marked chiefly by the first Filipino Assembly.

1908. *Jan. 4.* Subway tunnel under the East River from Manhattan to Brooklyn opened to traffic.

Jan. 15. Joint resolution, to remit to China about $13,000,000 of indemnity for Boxer outrages.

Feb. 3. Supreme Court declared a trade-union boycott against a manufacturer doing an interstate business to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Feb. 10 Arbitration treaty with France signed.

Feb. 25. First tunnel under the Hudson River, between Hoboken and New York, opened.

April 11. Treaty with Great Britain concerning Canadian boundary and one for further regulation of fisheries on the Great Lakes signed at Washington.

April 25. Centenary celebration of Catholic Church in New York began.

June 8. National Commission appointed to inquire into conservation of national resources, especially forests and water power.

June 11. Bill making public betting at race tracks a misdemeanor passed N. Y. legislature.

June 23. Bill making gambling at race tracks illegal passed Louisiana legislature

June 24. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, died at Princeton, N. J.

July 6. Commander Robert E. Peary sailed from New York for the North Pole.

July 9. Diplomatic relations with Venezuela broken off.

The *Lusitania* crossed the Atlantic at average speed of 25.01 knots, best day's run being 643 miles.

July 22. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago reversed conviction of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. (See Aug. 3, '07.)

Aug. 9. Pres't appointed commission to investigate social conditions of farming classes.

Aug. 14 & 15. Race riots in Springfield, Illinois.

Sept. 5. Forest fires in Minn., Wis., and Mich., throughout Sept. and Oct. did enormous damage. Several small towns destroyed.

Sept. 7. Miss Annie S. Peck, American, reached summit of Mt. Huascaran, Peruvian Andes, height estimated about 24,000 ft.

Sept. 10 & 12. Orville Wright broke all records for heavier-than-air flying machines, remaining in air 1 h. 14 min. Sept. 17 the machine fell in flight, killing Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge and breaking Wright's leg.

Oct. 1. Two-cent letter postage between the U. S. and Great Britain went into effect.

Oct. 2. Battleship fleet, continuing voyage, arrived at Manila, & Oct. 17, Yokohama, Japan; official and popular reception extraordinary.

Nov. 3. William H. Taft elected President and James S. Sherman Vice President, with 321 votes in the Electoral College to 162 for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Popular vote: Taft, Rep. 7,637,676; Bryan, Dem. 6,393,182; Debs, Soc. 448,453; Chafin, Pro. 241,252; Hisgen, Ind. 83,183; Watson, Pop. 33,871; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab. 15,421. Taft's plurality over Bryan, 1,233,494. Taft's majority, 411,314.

Nov. 4. Resignation of Charles W. Eliot as President of Harvard University.

Nov. 22. Chinese gov't expressed thanks for return of part of indemnity paid for Boxer outrages in 1900.

Nov. 30. Mutual declaration of policies of the U. S. and Japan in the Far East proclaimed in Washington and Tokyo.

Dec. 23. Samuel Gompers, Pres't Am. Federation of Labor, John Mitchell, a Vice Pres't, and Frank Morrison, Sec., sentenced in Supreme Court, District of Columbia, to imprisonment for 1 year, 9 months, and 6 months, respectively, for contempt in violating injunction against boycott of a stove company. Notice of appeal.

In 1908. The year in the *Philippines*, one of steady progress. Railway building pushed. An Agricultural Bank founded.

1909. *Jan. 1.* Two-cent letter postage between the U. S. and Germany went into effect upon letters sent by sea direct.

Jan. 4. Congress appropriated $800,000 for relief of earthquake sufferers in Italy & Sicily.

Jan. 8. House of Reps. passed resolutions laying on the table passages in Pres. Roosevelt's message relating to action of Congress in lim-

iting employment of secret service men. The resolutions declared statements in these passages insulting to the Congress and without justification in fact.

1909. *Jan. 13.* Abbott Lawrence Lowell chosen to succeed Charles W. Eliot as President of Harvard University.

Feb. 4. California Assembly passed bill barring Japanese children from public schools; President Roosevelt protested to Governor.

March 4. William H. Taft inaugurated President and James S. Sherman Vice President of the United States.

March 10. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana acquitted in Federal Court, and fine of $29,240,000 imposed by Judge Landis (Aug. 3, '07) remitted.

March 15. Congress met in extra session as called by Pres. Taft, chiefly to revise tariff law.

March 23. Pres. Taft appointed committee of cabinet officers to examine estimates for Government expenses in the several departments, to harmonize budget.

April 9. House of Representatives passed Payne tariff bill.

April 10. Senate passed bill for Census 1910.

April 28. Pres. Taft recognized new Sultan of Turkey, Mehmed V., following Revolution of Young Turkey.

April 29. Agreement between anthracite operators and mine-workers continuing present terms for three years, to March 31, 1912.

May 3. U. S. Supreme Court decided that common carrier may own stock in a producing company and transport the company's product. (See Feb. 19, '06.)

May 10. James H. Boyle, for kidnaping Willie Whitla, Sharon, O., sentenced to penitentiary, for life; his wife also, for 25 years.

June. William Darrah, automobile chauffeur, sentenced to not less than 7 nor more than 20 years' imprisonment, for fatally running over a boy and then absconding.

Order of Admission.	States.	Date of Settlement.	By whom Settled.	Capitals.	Date of Admission to the Union.
1	Delaware	1638	Swedes	Dover	Thirteen original States.
2	Pennsylvania	1683	English	Harrisburg	
3	New Jersey	1664	English	Trenton	
4	Georgia	1733	English	Atlanta	
5	Connecticut	1633	English	Hartford	
6	Massachusetts	1620	English	Boston	
7	Marylaud	1634	English	Annapolis	
8	South Carolina	1670	English	Columbia	
9	New Hampshire	1623	English	Concord	
10	Virginia	1607	English	Richmond	
11	New York	1614	Dutch	Albany	
12	North Carolina	1663	English	Raleigh	
13	Rhode Island	1636	English	Providence	
14	Vermont	1724	English	Montpelier	1791
15	Kentucky	1774	English	Frankfort	1792
16	Tennessee	1768	English	Nashville	1796
17	Ohio	1788	Americans	Columbus	1802
18	Louisiana	1718	French	Baton Rouge	1812
19	Indiana	1702	French	Indianapolis	1816
20	Mississippi	1699	French	Jackson	1817
21	Illinois	1693	French	Springfield	1818
22	Alabama	1702	French	Montgomery	1819
23	Maine	1625	English	Augusta	1820
24	Missouri	1715	French	Jefferson City	1821
25	Arkansas	1685	French	Little Rock	1836
26	Michigan	1701	French	Lansing	1837
27	Florida	1565	Spaniards	Tallahassee	1845
28	Texas	1685	Spaniards	Austin	1845
29	Iowa	1833	French	Des Moines	1846
30	Wisconsin	1745	French	Madison	1848
31	California	1769	Spaniards	Sacramento	1850
32	Minnesota	1838	Americans	St. Paul	1858
33	Oregon	1811	Americans	Salem	1859
34	Kansas	1854	Americans	Topeka	1861
35	West Virginia	....	Americans	Charleston	1863
36	Nevada	1848	Mormons	Carson City	1864
37	Nebraska	....	Americans	Lincoln	1867
38	Colorado	1858	Americans	Denver	1876
39	|| North Dakota	1859	Americans	Bismarck	||
40	|| South Dakota	....	Americans	Pierre	||
41	|| Montana	1809	Americans	Helena	||
42	|| Washington	1845	Americans	Olympia	||
43	|| Idaho	1842	French	Boisé City	1890
44	|| Wyoming	1867	Americans	Cheyenne	1890
45	¶ Utah	1847	Mormons	Salt Lake City	1896
46	**Oklahoma	1889	Americans	Guthrie	1907
	District of Columbia	....	English	Washington	1800
	Totals				

	Territories and Possessions.				Organized.
	New Mexico	1582	Spaniards	Santa Fé	1850
	Arizona	....	Spaniards	Phœnix	1863
	Alaska	1783	Russians	Juneau	††
	Hawaiian Islands	1820	Americans	Honolulu	1900
	Porto Rico	1509	Spaniards	San Juan	....
	Philippine Islands	1565	Spaniards	Manila	....
	Totals				
	Totals in the United States				

* States admitted before 1800 ranked on census of 1790. All others, by census preceding admission, except as stated above — being in excess of the United States census of 1880 — was determined by special census or is that of both Territories combined.

|| Four States — N. and S. Dakota, Montana, and Washington — were admitted by Act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1889.

** Oklahoma proclaimed a State, Nov. 16, 1907, comprising the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

†† Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867, is not organized.

‡‡ Territorial delegates have no vote in Congress and have been counted only in the totals followed by *a*.

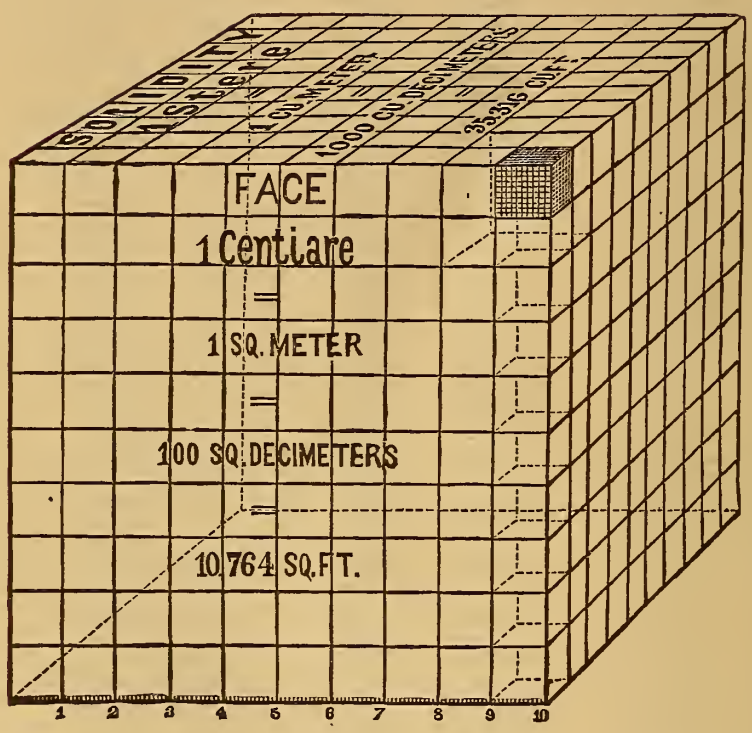
a The Census of 1900 enumerates also 91,219 persons in the U. S. service, stationed abroad. Including these the total population of the United States and her possessions in 1900 was 85,344,291.

TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rank by Population when admitted.*	Population when admitted.	Population in 1900.	Representatives in Congress, by Census of 1900.	Increase in Population, 1890 to 1900.	Miles of Railroad, 1900.	States.
15	59,098	184,735	1	16,242	347	Delaware.
3	434,373	6,302,115	32	1,044,101	10,330	Pennsylvania.
9	184,139	1,883,669	10	438,736	2,257	New Jersey.
12	82,548	2,216,331	11	378,978	5,652	Georgia.
8	237,946	908,420	5	162,162	1,024	Connecticut.
2	475,327	2,805,346	14	566,403	2,119	Massachusetts.
6	319,728	1,188,044	6	145,654	1,376	Maryland.
7	249,073	1,340,316	7	189,167	2,818	South Carolina.
10	141,885	411,588	2	35,058	1,239	New Hampshire.
1	748,308	1,854,184	10	198,204	3,779	Virginia.
5	340,120	7,268,894	37	1,271,041	8,121	New York.
4	393,751	1,893,810	10	275,863	3,831	North Carolina.
14	69,110	428,556	2	83,050	212	Rhode Island.
11	85,416	343,641	2	11,219	1,012	Vermont.
13	73,077	2,147,174	11	288,539	3,060	Kentucky.
16	30,791	2,020,616	10	253,098	3,137	Tennessee.
17	45,365	4,157,545	21	485,229	8,807	Ohio.
17	76,556	1,381,625	7	263,038	2,824	Louisiana.
20	147,178	2,516,462	13	324,058	6,470	Indiana.
19	75,448	1,551,270	8	261,670	2,920	Mississippi.
22	55,211	4,821,550	25	995,199	11,003	Illinois.
19†	127,901	1,828,697	9	315,680	4,226	Alabama.
12	298,335	694,466	4	33,380	1,915	Maine.
23	66,586	3,106,665	16	427,481	6,875	Missouri.
27	97,574	1,311,564	7	183,385	3,360	Arkansas.
26	212,267	2,420,982	12	327,093	8,195	Michigan.
27	87,445	528,542	3	137,120	3,299	Florida.
25‡	212,592	3,048,710	16	813,187	9,886	Texas.
28	192,214	2,231,853	11	319,957	9,185	Iowa.
29	305,391	2,069,042	11	382,162	6,531	Wisconsin.
29	92,597	1,485,053	8	276,923	5,751	California.
30	172,793	1,751,394	9	449,568	6,943	Minnesota.
32	52,566	413,536	2	99,769	1,724	Oregon.
33§	107,206	1,470,495	8	43,399	8,719	Kansas.
27	376,688	958,800	5	196,006	2,228	West Virginia.
37	42,491	42,335	1	*dec.* 3,426	909	Nevada.
36	122,993	1,066,300	6	7,390	5,685	Nebraska.
38	39,864	539,700	3	127,502	4,587	Colorado.
..	415,610	319,146	2	136,427	2,731	North Dakota.
..	568,477	401,570	2	72,762	2,850	South Dakota.
..	175,000	243,329	1	111,170	3,010	Montana.
..	143,669	518,103	3	168,713	2,914	Washington.
..	113,777	161,772	1	77,387	1,261	Idaho.
..	100,000	92,531	1	31,826	1,229	Wyoming.
40	207,905	276,749	1	68,844	1,547	Utah.
29	1,414,042	790,391	5	548,375	2,151	Oklahoma.
18	14,093	278,718	0	48,326	32	Dist. of Columbia.
.....	.....	75,676,334	391	13,087,115	190,081	
	Pop. when organized.					Territories and Possessions.
.....	61,547	195,310	1 ‡‡	41,717	1,753	New Mexico.
.....	9,658	122,931	1 ‡‡	63,311	1,512	Arizona.
.....	29,097	63,592	.....	31,540	22	Alaska.
.....	154,001	154,001	1 ‡‡	64,011	71	Hawaiian Isls.
.....	.....	[953,243 Not	included	in Totals]	.....	Porto Rico.
.....	.....	[8,000,000 Not	included	in Totals]	.....	Philippine Isls.
.....	.....	535,834	3 ‡‡	200,579	3,358	
.....	.....	76,212,168 *a*	394 ‡‡	13,287,694	193,439	

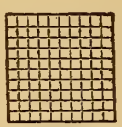
cept as noted. † By census of 1820. ‡ By census of 1850 § By census of 1870.
proved February 22, 1889; Idaho July 4, and Wyoming July 10, 1890. The "population when admitted," as
official estimate. ¶ Utah proclaimed a State, Jan. 4, 1896.
tory. The "population when admitted" is that determined by a special census The "population in 1900"
organized as a territory.
by this sign.
these, and also Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam (pop. 8,661), Tutuila (4,000), Sulu Islands (75,000), the

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.



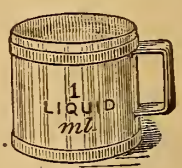
SCALE, $\frac{1}{20}$ of the *Exact Size.*

N. B. The edges of this cube are *each 1 Meter*, or *10 Decimeters*, or *100 Centimeters*, in length.

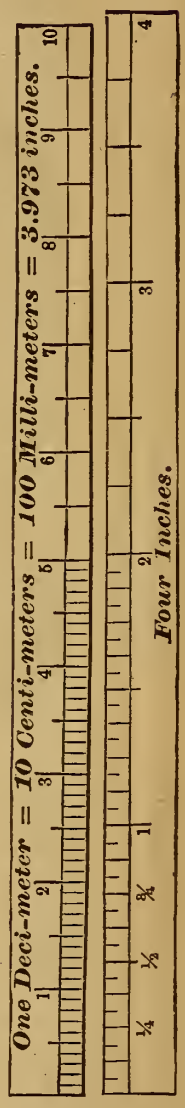


1 sq. Centimeter, *Exact Size.*

Dry Milliliter.



Liquid Milliliter.



In the Metric System, the Meter is the base of all the weights and measures employed.

The Meter was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, and is about 39.37 inches.

The Meter is the primary unit of length.

Upon the Meter are based the following primary units: the Square Meter, the Are, the Cubic Meter or Stere, the Liter, and the Gram.

The Square Meter is the unit of measure for small surfaces; as the surface of a floor, table, etc.

The Are is the unit of land measure; this is a

square whose side is 10 meters in length, and which contains 100 square meters.

The Cubic Meter, or Stere, is the unit of volume; this is a cube whose edge is 1 meter in length.

The Liter is the unit of capacity; this is the capacity of a cube whose edge is 1-10th of a meter in length.

The Gram is the unit of weight; this is the weight of distilled water contained in a cube whose edge is the 100th part of a meter in length.

From these primary units the higher and lower orders of units are derived decimally.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Ratios.	Lengths.	Surfaces.	Volumes.	Weights.
1,000,000	- -	-	-	Millier, or Tonneau.
100,000	- -	-	-	Quintal.
10,000	Myriameter.	-	-	Myriagram.
1,000	Kilometer.	-	Kiloliter.	Kilogram, or Kilo.
100	Hectometer.	Hectare.	Hectoliter.	Hectogram.
10	Dekameter.	-	Dekaliter.	Dekagram.
1	Meter.	Are.	Liter.	Gram.
.1	Decimeter.	-	Deciliter.	Decigram.
.01	Centimeter.	Centare.	Centiliter.	Centigram.
.001	Millimeter.	-	Milliliter.	Miligram.

[Note. From the first column of this table it appears that 10 *millimeters* = 1 *centimeter*; 10 *centimeters* = 1 *decimeter*, etc.]

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Myriameter . . . . . 10,000 meters,	. . 6.2137 miles.
Kilometer . . . . . 1,000 meters,	. . 0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer . . . . . 100 meters,	. 328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter . . . . . 10 meters,	. 393.7 inches.
Meter . . . . . 1 meter,	. . 39.37 inches.
Decimeter . . . . . .1 meter,	. . 3.937 inches.
Centimeter . . . . . .01 meter,	. . 0.3937 inch.
Millimeter . . . . . .001 meter,	. . 0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Hectare . . . . . 10,000 square meters,	. . . . . 2.471 acres.
Are . . . . . 100 square meters,	. . . . . 119.6 square yards.
Centare . . . . . 1 square meter,	. . . . . 1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter	100	.1 of a cubic meter	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter	.1	.1 of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gills.
Centiliter	.01	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter	.001	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid drachm.

WEIGHTS.

Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter.	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters.	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram, or Kilo	1,000	1 liter.	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter.	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters.	.3527 ounces.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter.	15.432 grains.
Decigram	.1	.1 cubic centimeter.	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	.01	10 cubic millimeters.	.1543 grains.
Milligram	.001	1 cubic millimeter.	.0154 grains.

COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

The following are the principal measures in common use, with their equivalents in the metric system: —

Common Measures.	Equivalents.	Common Measures.	Equivalents.
An inch	2.54 centimeters.	A cubic yard	.7646 cu. meter.
A foot	.3048 meter.	A cord	3.624 steres.
A yard	.9144 meter.	A liquid quart	.9465 liter.
A rod	5.029 meters.	A gallon	3.786 liters.
A mile	1.6093 kilometers.	A dry quart	1.101 liters.
A square inch	6.452 sq. centimeters.	A peck	8.811 liters.
A square foot	.0929 sq. meter.	A bushel	35.24 liters.
A square yard	.8361 sq. meter.	An ounce avoirdupois	28.35 grams.
A square rod	25.29 sq. meters.	A pound avoirdupois	.4536 kilogram.
An acre	.4047 hectare.	A ton	.9072 tonneau.
A square mile	259 hectares.	A grain Troy	.0648 gram.
A cubic inch	16.39 cu. centimeters.	An ounce Troy	31.104 grams.
A cubic foot	.02832 cu. meter.	A pound Troy	.3732 kilogram.

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